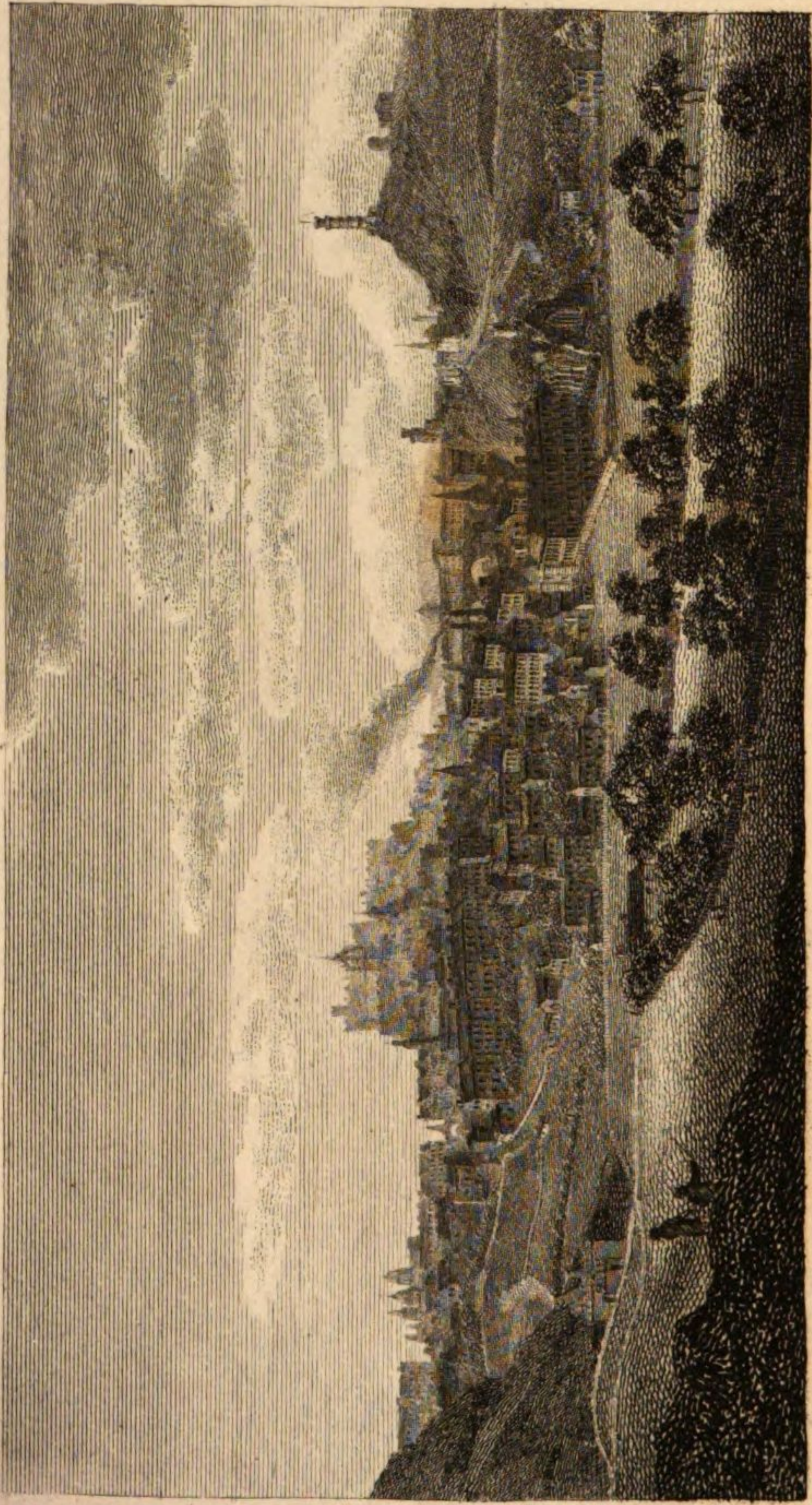




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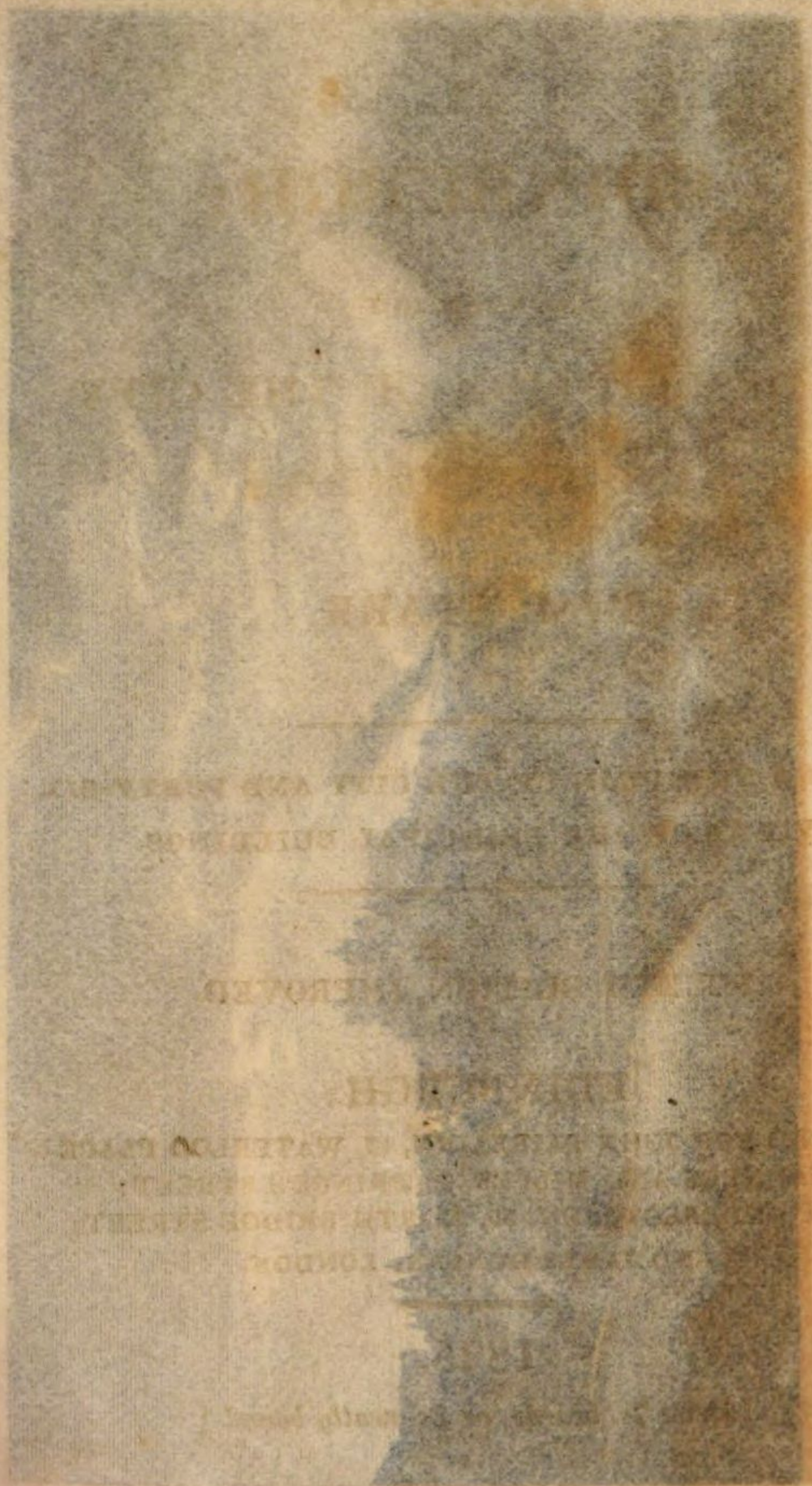
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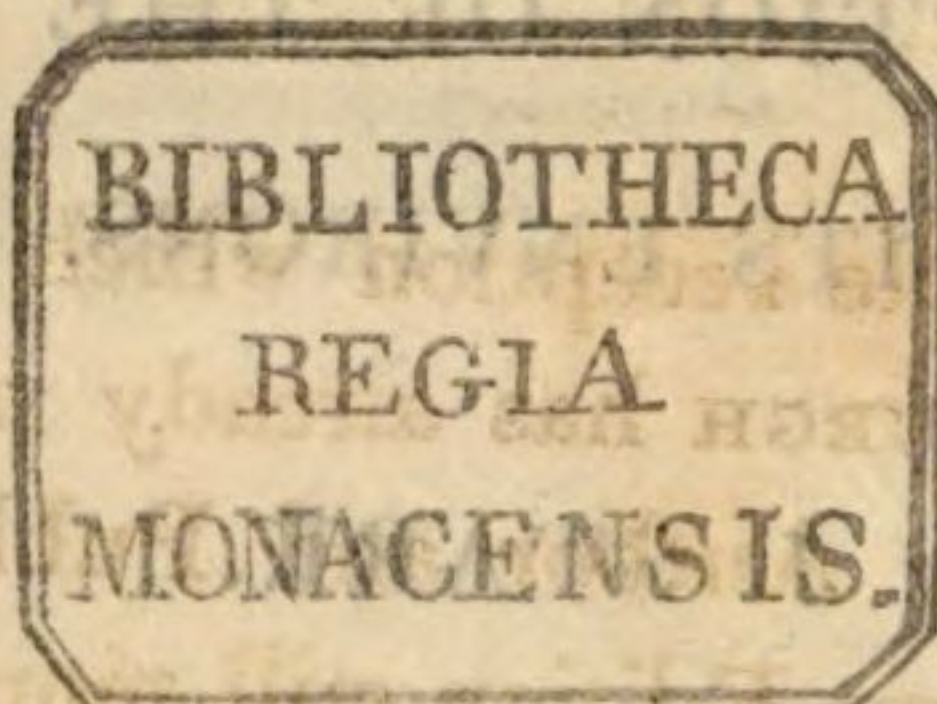
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vice-admiral

Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson
and of the great victory of Trafalgar,
too dearly purchased with his blood,
The grateful citizens of Edinburgh
have erected this monument;

not to express their unavailing sorrow
for his death;

nor yet to celebrate the matchless
memory glories
of his life;

but, by his noble example,

To teach their sons

To emulate what they admire

and, like him, when duty requires it,

To die for their country.

A.D. MDCCCVII.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF EDINBURGH,	Page 1
DESCRIPTION,	71
Old Town,	ib.
Earthen Mound,	74
North Bridge,	77
South Bridge,	79
Southern District,	81
Northern District or New Town,	82
Lord Melville's Column,	84
Queen's Street Gardens,	86
Regent Bridge and Waterloo Place,	ib.
National Monument of Scotland,	89
ANTIQUITIES,	93
Cross of Edinburgh,	ib.
Roman Sculpture,	95
The Hare Stone,	96
St Anthony's Chapel,	97
Church of Restalrig,	98
POLITICAL AND CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS,	ib.
Edinburgh Castle,	ib.
The Scottish Regalia,	100
Palace of Holyroodhouse,	107
Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and Royal Chapel,	110
Scottish Mint,	115
Court of Session,	118
Jury Court,	124
Court of Justiciary,	125
Court of Exchequer,	126
Faculty of Advocates,	ib.
Society of Writers to the Signet,	127
Solicitors before the Supreme Courts,	128
Parliament House,	ib.
Register Office,	130
Court of Admiralty and Commissary Court,	133
Lyon Court,	134
Sheriff Court,	135
Justice of Peace Court,	136
Solicitors before the Inferior Courts,	ib.
New County Hall,	137

Convention of Royal Burghs,	-	Page 137
Board of Customs,	-	138
Board of Excise,	-	139
Post Office,	-	ib.
MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS,	-	141
Magistracy of Edinburgh,	-	ib.
Incorporations,	-	142
New Prison,	-	150
Canongate Tolbooth,	-	153
Bridewell,	-	ib.
Weigh-house,	-	155
Exchange,	-	156
Police,	-	157
BANKS,	-	160
INSURANCE COMPANIES,	-	163
LITERARY ESTABLISHMENTS,	-	166
High School,	-	ib.
Edinburgh Academy,	-	168
University,—Museum, and Library,	-	ib.
Botanic Garden,	-	184
Observatory and Astronomical Institution,	-	188
Royal College of Physicians,	-	191
Royal Society,	-	192
Wernerian Natural History Society,	-	194
Society of Antiquaries,	-	195
Speculative Society,	-	ib.
Royal Medical Society,	-	196
Royal Physical Society,	-	ib.
Highland Society of Scotland,	-	ib.
Caledonian Horticultural Society,	-	ib.
School of Arts,	-	198
Advocates' Library,	-	ib.
Library of Writers to the Signet,	-	200
Printing,	-	202
Periodical Publications,	-	206
Progress and present State of the Arts,	-	207
RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS,	-	215
St Giles's Church,	-	216
Trinity College Church,	-	220
Tron Church,	-	221
Lady Yester's Church,	-	222
Old and New Greyfriars Churches,	-	ib.
Canongate Church,	-	223

St Cuthbert's Church,	- - -	Page 224
Chapel of Ease, Clerk Street,	- - -	ib.
Chapel of Ease, Stockbridge,	- - -	225
St Andrew's Church,	- - -	ib.
St George's Church,	- - -	ib.
St Mary's Church,	- - -	226
Scottish Episcopal Church,	- - -	227
St Paul's Chapel,	- - -	ib.
St John's Chapel,	- - -	228
St George's Chapel—Roman Catholic Chapel,	- - -	229
Methodist Chapel—Dr Jamieson's Chapel,	- - -	230
Dr Hall's Chapel,	- - -	ib.
Mr Paxton's Chapel—Relief Chapel,	- - -	231
Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge,	- - -	ib.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,	- - -	233
Trinity Hospital,	- - -	ib.
Heriot's Hospital,	- - -	234
Watson's Hospital,	- - -	237
Merchant Maiden Hospital,	- - -	239
Trades' Maiden Hospital—Royal Infirmary,	- - -	240
Orphan Hospital—Public Dispensary,	- - -	245
Lying in Hospital—Asylum for the Blind,	- - -	247
Lunatic Asylum,	- - -	250
Magdalen Asylum,	- - -	252
Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb		
Children,	- - -	253
Gillespie's Hospital—Charity Work-house,	- - -	255
The Repositories—Ministers' Widows' Fund,	- - -	257
Society for the Sons of the Clergy,	- - -	259
Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick,	- - -	ib.
Horn's Charity—Watson's Bequest,	- - -	260
Thomson's Bequest,	- - -	261
Dr Robert Johnston's Bequest,	- - -	ib.
Society for the Suppression of Begging,	- - -	262
Savings Banks,	- - -	263
PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS,	- - -	264
Theatre,	- - -	ib.
Music,	- - -	265
Assembly Rooms,	- - -	268
Caledonian Theatre,	- - -	269
Royal Academy of Exercises,	- - -	270
Royal Company of Archers,	- - -	ib.
Company of Golfers,	- - -	273

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF MAN-	
 NERS,	Page 274
MARKETS, FUEL, AND WATER,	291
Lighting,	302
Paving,	303
LEITH,	305
Docks,	307
Trinity House,	310
Grammar School—Church of South Leith,	ib.
Tolbooth—Leith Bank,	311
Exchange Buildings—Custom House,	ib.
Church of North Leith—Seafield Baths,	312
Trinity Chain Pier,	313
Trade of Edinburgh and Leith,	315
POPULATION,	318
NATURAL HISTORY,	320
I. Animal Kingdom,	ib.
II. Vegetable Kingdom,	328
III. Mineral Kingdom,	330
REMARKABLE OBJECTS in the Vicinity of Edin-	
burgh,	334
Castle Hill—Calton Hill,	ib.
King's Park,	335
The Meadows,	337
St Bernard's Well—Hermitage of braid,	338
Dreghorn Castle—Craigmillar Castle,	339
Duddingstone House—Dalmeny House—Hopetoun	
House—Portobello,	340
Gilmerton,	341
EXCURSIONS AND TOURS,	342
Excursion to Roslin,	ib.
Roslin Chapel and Hawthornden,	343
Melville Castle and Dalkeith House,	344
Newbattle Abbey,	345
Excursion to Pentland Hills,	ib.
Penicuik House,	346
From Newhaven to Stirling by Water,	ib.
Falls of the Clyde,	348
To Perth, Dunkeld, &c.	351
Trosachs, Loch Katrine, &c. by Stirling,	354
— by Drymen and Aberfoyle,	360
To Inverary, Island of Staffa, &c.	362
Lists of Bankers, Hotels, Coaches, &c.	366

PICTURE

OF

EDINBURGH.

HISTORY.

THE origin of Edinburgh, like that of most other ancient cities, is involved in much obscurity. Without adverting to the fabulous accounts given by authors of the derivation of its name, or their conjectures about its first possessors, it may be remarked, that it is situated in that part of the country which formed, in the days of Agricola, the Roman province of Valentia; though it does not appear that there existed at that time any fort or town on the spot where Edinburgh now stands. On the departure of the Romans from Britain, this district fell into the hands of the Saxon invaders, under their leaders Octa and Ebusa, in the year 452; and it continued in their possession till the defeat of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by the Picts in 685. The Saxon kings of Northumberland reconquered it in the ninth century; and it was retained by their successors till about the year 956, when it was given up to Indulphus, king of Scotland; or, according to Chalmers, till 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to Malcolm II.

The natural situation of Edinburgh, on the ridge of a steep hill, terminated at one end by an inaccessible rock, must early have marked it out as a fit place, either for security or defence, in a barbarous age. Many of the most ancient forts in Scotland are

in situations such as this ; and it is not to be supposed, that a spot so easily rendered impregnable as the site of Edinburgh Castle, would be long unoccupied by a fortress of some kind or other, in a district of country exposed to predatory incursions. An ancient writer (Simeon of Durham) mentions the town of *Edwinesburch* as existing in the middle of the eighth century. Without resorting, therefore, to Celtic derivations, it is probable, that this city may have received its first foundation and name from the Northumbrian prince Edwin, during the possession of this part of Scotland by the Saxon invaders.

By what prince Edinburgh was constituted into a royal burgh is uncertain. It appears, however, to have early enjoyed that privilege ; for David I., in his charter of foundation of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, in the year 1128, mentions the town by the title of “ *burgo meo de Edwinesburg.*” As this monarch, however, is generally supposed to have been the first who erected royal burghs in Scotland, it is more than probable that Edinburgh is to him indebted for this distinction. By the charter of erection of the abbey above mentioned, David I. granted to the canons forty shillings yearly out of the revenues of the town ; forty-eight shillings more from the same, in case of the failure of certain duties payable from the king’s revenue ; the church or chapel of its castle ; the tithes of its mills ; one half of the tallow, lard, and hides of the beasts killed in the city ; and a spot or piece of ground in his town of Edwinesburg.

For a long time after this period, Edinburgh seems to have been a place of but little note. In the reign of Alexander II., (*anno* 1215,) a parliament was held in this city for the first time ; but it was not till after the year 1456, when parliaments continued to be held in it regularly, that Edinburgh came to be looked upon as the capital of Scotland.

Owing to the want of written records, little is known of the history of the city before this period.

The oldest charter in the archives of the town is one granted by King Robert I., May 28, 1329, in which he bestows upon Edinburgh the town of Leith, with its harbour and mills ; and his grandson, John Earl of Carrick, who afterwards ascended the throne by the name of Robert III., conferred upon the burgesses the singular privilege of erecting houses in the Castle, upon the sole condition of their being persons of good fame.

In the year 1461, a considerable privilege was conferred on the city by Henry VI. of England. That prince had been expelled his kingdom, and obliged to take refuge in Scotland. The inhabitants of Edinburgh, during his residence in the city, treated him with a kindness and hospitality which does honour to the age ; and Henry, grateful for the favours he received, granted them liberty, by his letters patent, to trade to all the English ports, on the same terms with his subjects the citizens of London. As, however, this unfortunate prince was never restored, this mark of his gratitude was not attended with any benefit to the city.

The citizens of Edinburgh having distinguished themselves, in 1482, in behalf of James III., when that prince was at variance with his nobles, he granted them two charters, in which, among other privileges, the provost was made hereditary high sheriff within the city, an office which is still enjoyed by the chief magistrate. The town-council were, at the same time, invested with the power of making laws and statutes for the government of the city ; and the incorporated trades, as a mark of the royal gratitude for their loyalty, were presented with a banner or standard, with a liberty to display the same in defence of their own rights, or in those of their king and country. This standard, which has since been known by the name of the *Blue Blanket*, still exists, and is kept by the Con- vener of the 'Trades for the time.

In the year 1504, the track of ground to the south-

ward of the city, called the Borough Moor or Myre, seems to have been totally covered with wood, though it now affords no vestige of its ever having been in such a state. The quantity, however, was at that time so great, that the town-council enacted, that whoever should purchase as much of the wood as was sufficient to make a new front to their house, might extend it seven feet farther into the street. The effect of this act was such, that in a short time Edinburgh was filled with houses of wood instead of stone; and the principal street, the beauty of which consisted in the height of its buildings and its spacious width, was reduced fourteen feet in breadth.

In the reign of James IV. the citizens of Edinburgh distinguished themselves by their loyalty and heroism. James naturally possessed all that bravery, and those romantic notions of honour, which are calculated to procure esteem among a martial people; and perhaps no prince was ever more beloved by his subjects. In the unfortunate expedition which these notions inspired, such was the zeal of the people for the king's glory, that he was followed by as gallant an army as ever any of his ancestors had led upon the territories of England. A considerable number of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, headed by the Earl of Angus, their provost, joined the royal army, and shared in its defeat at the fatal field of Flowden, in 1513. The news of this disaster soon reaching the capital, the citizens were thrown into some degree of consternation; but, far from giving way to tumult or despair, their spirits rose under the impending danger, and their conduct on this occasion displayed a firmness and energy which has seldom been exceeded. A proclamation was issued, ordering all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms immediately to appear in their best military accoutrements, and to march and join their provost, under the forfeiture of life and goods; that the citizens, at the tolling of the common bell, should repair to the house of the tem-

porary president, left in charge of the town, in their military dress, to defend the city against the attempts of the enemy. All women were discharged from crying and clamouring in the streets, on pain of banishment; and it was recommended to them to repair to the church, and pray for success to the army, and at other times to mind their business at home, and not incumber the streets with their presence. It was afterwards ordered, that every fourth man should keep watch at night; and five hundred pounds Scottish money were raised to purchase artillery, and repair the fortifications of the city.

The alarm occasioned by this defeat having subsided, the inhabitants were relieved from the trouble of watching at night; but, to prevent surprise in future, a militia was raised for the defence of the city, long afterwards known under the denomination of the *Town Guard*, and which was only finally disbanded in the year 1817. In the general consternation which succeeded the defeat at Flowden, the plague raged with violence in Edinburgh, and carried off great numbers; which occasioned several acts of council being issued, ordering various measures for stopping the progress of the contagion.

During the contest for power in the minority of James V. the Earl of Arran and Cardinal Beaton, displeased at the influence gained by the Earl of Angus from his marriage with the queen dowager, assaulted him and his friends, who were partly prepared for the fray, in the streets of Edinburgh, near the Netherbow-port. On this occasion, upwards of two hundred and fifty men were slain, among whom were Sir Patrick Hamilton and the Master of Montgomery; the remainder escaped through the North Loch, and Douglas remained master of the town. This skirmish, which was long after distinguished by the name of *Clean the Causeway*, took place in 1515. Bishop (afterwards Cardinal) Beaton, who was in arms with Arran's party on this occasion, having fled to the Black-Friars'

Church, was taken from behind the altar, where he had taken shelter, "his rackit riven aff him," and would have been put to death by the victorious party, had it not been for the intercession of the celebrated Gawin Douglas, (brother to the Earl of Angus, and translator of Virgil,) who said it "was shame to put hand on ane consecrat bishop."

In 1542, Edinburgh was plundered and burnt by the English forces under the Earl of Hartford. Henry VIII. of England was ambitious of joining the Scottish crown to his own by the marriage of the young Queen of Scots to his only son Edward. The Earl of Arran, at that time regent, entered into a treaty with Henry for this purpose ; but the intrigues of Cardinal Beaton prevented it from being carried into execution. The English monarch was too high-spirited tamely to bear this indignity ; two hundred sail of vessels entered the Frith of Forth ; and, having landed their forces, took and burned Leith and Edinburgh, plundered the adjacent country, and retired in safety to the English borders. These towns, however, soon recovered from their ruinous state, and Edinburgh rose more splendid than ever.

A few years after this, Edinburgh again fell into the hands of the English under the Earl of Hartford, after the defeat of the Scottish army at Pinkey ; but, though exposed to pillage, it at this time escaped conflagration.

The progress of the reformation of religion, which had by this time spread over the greater part of Europe, occasioned several disturbances in Edinburgh. That progress had been much facilitated by the regent Arran, who in his first parliament consented to an act, by which the laity were permitted to read the Scriptures in their native tongue. Some of the more glaring of the popish absurdities, which had long imposed on the ignorance and credulity of mankind, were thus easily detected and exposed to public ridicule. Several of the most powerful of the Scottish barons embraced

the reformed doctrines ; and, urged on by the bold eloquence of John Knox, who had begun about this time to harangue publicly against popery, a great majority of the nation soon declared in favour of the reformation. For the defence of their new tenets, they formed themselves into a body, known by the name of the *Congregation* ; and in spite of the efforts of Mary of Guise, who had succeeded Arran in the regency, they soon made themselves masters of the principal cities in Scotland. The congregational army, wherever it came, kindled or spread the flame of reformation, and unfortunately, in the ardour of their zeal, the utmost excesses of violence were committed upon the popish religious establishments. At a solemn procession in Edinburgh, (September 1558,) in which the statue of St Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, was carried through the streets in great pomp, the indignant populace dispersed the priests and monks, and tore the effigy of the saint in pieces. Then, as Knox expresses himself, “ Dagon was left without head or hands ; down goes the cross ; off go the surplices, round caps, and coronets with the crowns. The grey-friars gaped ; the black-friars blew ; the priests panted and fled ; and happy was he that got first to the house ; for such a sudden fray came never among the generations of Anti-christ within this realm before.”

The magistrates of Edinburgh, on hearing of the approach of the army of the Congregation, had very providently sent commissioners to Linlithgow to entreat the leaders of it that they would spare their churches and religious houses ; the former to be employed in the Protestant worship, and the latter for reformed seminaries. In the mean time, they ordered all the gates to be shut, except those of the Netherbow and Westport, which were guarded by twelve men each. A guard of sixty men was likewise ordered for the security of St Giles's church ; and the stalls in the choir were removed to the tolbooth for their greater safety. But the Lords of the Congregation having

arrived at Edinburgh, in July 1559, the dauntless Knox was appointed minister of the city. Not satisfied that any of the religious houses should remain entire, he daily harangued against the "monuments of idolatry" they contained, and easily urged on the populace to destroy all the statues and ornaments of the church of St Giles. He even insisted, "that the true way to banish the rooks was to pull down their nests." In consequence of this most satisfactory argument, an act was passed by the states, for demolishing all cloisters and abbey churches in the kingdom.

The queen regent, in the mean time, resided at Dunbar, and prudently gave way to a torrent which she was not able to resist. The leaders of the Congregation, conceiving the work to be already done, and dazzled with the success which had attended their exertions, soon dismissed their followers. Mary, who only waited for such an opportunity, advanced unexpectedly by a sudden march in the night with all her forces, and, appearing before Edinburgh, filled the city with the utmost alarm. A considerable number of troops also arrived to her assistance from France. These she commanded immediately to fortify Leith; and, to bring that town entirely under their command, the French turned out a great part of the ancient inhabitants, and took possession of their houses. Edinburgh was also seized; and the church of St Giles being purified from the profane ministrations of the reformers, by a new and solemn consecration, the rites of the Romish church were re-established.

This conduct of the queen regent once more roused the Lords of the Congregation; they saw their error, and to repair it had again recourse to arms. It was but a small part of the French auxiliaries which had as yet arrived; and the fortifications of Leith, though begun, were far from being complete. Under these circumstances of disadvantage, they conceived it possible to surprise the queen's party, and by one decisive blow to prevent all future bloodshed and contention.

Full of these expectations, they advanced rapidly towards Edinburgh with a numerous army; but the queen retired into Leith, determined to wait patiently the arrival of new reinforcements. The leaders of the Congregation immediately called a convention of the whole peers, barons, and representatives of burghs who adhered to their party, in which it was decided, that the queen should be deprived of the office of regent, which she had exercised, in their opinion, so much to the detriment of the kingdom.

The leaders of the Congregation soon found, however, that their zeal had engaged them in an undertaking beyond their strength. In an attempt to assault Leith, the French troops beat them back, and, pursuing them to the gates of Edinburgh, were on the point of entering it along with them. On this occasion terror and alarm filled the city, and many of the inhabitants began to consult their safety by flight. The forces of the Congregation seemed also dismayed and irresolute, and the queen's partizans in the town began openly to insult them. A few of the nobles at length ventured to face the enemy, who, after plundering some houses in the suburbs, retired with their booty, and delivered the city from this dreadful alarm. This affair happened in October 1559.

A second skirmish, which happened a few days after, was not more fortunate; and, not thinking themselves secure within the walls of Edinburgh, the army of the Congregation departed at midnight, and marched without halting till they arrived at Stirling. In this situation they resolved to apply for assistance to England. Elizabeth had observed the growing power of the French faction with a jealous eye, and she was not averse to any measures that might tend to lessen it. A fleet of ships was sent to the assistance of the Congregation, and an army of six thousand foot and two thousand horse arrived to co-operate by land. The French army in Leith was soon forced to capitulate, and leave the kingdom, and the Protestant lead-

ers became possessed of the whole sovereign authority.

A parliament was soon after held, in which sanction was given to a Confession of Faith presented to them by the reformed teachers ; and, to keep pace with the parliament, the town-council of Edinburgh passed an act, in which they ordered, that all idolaters, (papists,) whoremongers, and harlots, should be banished the city ; the former, after being exposed at the market-cross for the space of six hours ; and the latter, after being carried in a cart, as a public spectacle, for the first offence, should be burnt on the cheek for the second, and suffer death for the third. The fortifications of Leith were at this time demolished, by an order of the council, to prevent foreign forces from again occupying them to the prejudice of the liberties of the kingdom.

In the month of August 1561, Mary Queen of Scots arrived at Leith from France, to take possession of the throne of her fathers, and was received by her subjects with every demonstration of welcome and regard. On the first of September she made her public entry into Edinburgh with great pomp. Nothing was neglected which could express the duty and affection of the citizens towards their sovereign.

On the Sunday after her arrival, however, a crowd of people assembled at the palace, and could hardly be restrained from interrupting the service, and taking vengeance on the priest who officiated. And to show still more clearly the state of public feeling, with regard to the religion of their sovereign, the magistrates of Edinburgh renewed a former edict, banishing all "idolaters and whoremongers" (for so they chose to class these offences) from the city within forty-eight hours from the date of the proclamation. Mary, hurt at the disrespect shown to the religion in which she was educated, sent a letter to the town-council, complaining of their conduct ; but this had no other effect with the zealous citizens than to induce them to repeat their

proclamation, commanding all such persons to depart from the city within twenty-four hours, on pain of being "carted, burnt on the cheek, and banished the city for ever." But on the 5th of October, the queen having sent a letter to the council and community of the town, requiring them to elect new office-bearers in place of those who had shown so little regard to her feelings, the fear of her resentment induced the pusillanimous authorities to lower their consequence, by offering to elect as magistrates "whomsoever she pleased."

That freedom, in the choice of a form of worship, however, which they claimed for themselves, the citizens of Edinburgh refused to grant to their queen. During her absence on a progress into the west, in 1563, mass continuing to be celebrated in the chapel at Holyroodhouse, the multitude of persons who openly resorted thither gave great offence to the inhabitants, who, being free from the restraint which the royal presence inspired, assembled in a riotous manner, interrupted the service, and filled those present with the utmost consternation. Two of the ringleaders engaged in this tumult were however seized, and a day appointed for their trial.

John Knox, who esteemed the conduct of these persons meritorious, considered them as sufferers in a good cause; and, in order to screen them from danger, issued circular letters, requiring all who professed the true religion, or were concerned for the preservation of it, to assemble at Edinburgh on the day of trial, and by their presence to comfort and assist their distressed brethren. One of these letters fell accidentally into the queen's hands. To assemble the subjects without the authority of the sovereign was construed to be high treason; and a resolution was taken to prosecute Knox for that crime before the privy-council. Happily for him, his judges were zealous Protestants; and, after a long hearing, he was unanimously acquitted.

The town-council of Edinburgh, about this time, caused the picture of St Giles to be cut out of the town's standard, and the Thistle to be inserted in its stead ; and ordained, that no person should be chosen into any office in the city but such as were of the reformed religion.

The murder of Rizzio, the favourite of Mary, took place in the palace of Holyroodhouse on the 9th of March 1566. On the 19th June of the same year the queen was safely delivered of a son, in whose person the rival crowns of Scotland and England were united. On the 10th February 1567, Darnley himself, having been lodged in a solitary house, in a place named Kirk of Field, near the site of the present university, was blown up with gunpowder ; and Bothwell, who was not without cause suspected of being accessory to the murder, having divorced his wife, was married to the Scottish queen, in the palace of Holyroodhouse, on the 15th May 1567.

The nobles were roused to resistance by the exaltation of a man who was believed to be the murderer of the king ; and a considerable body of the most powerful barons, under an apprehension that this unprincipled nobleman wished to get the person of the young prince James into his power, entered into an association for the defence of his person. Mary published a proclamation on this occasion, requiring her subjects to take arms, and to join her husband by a day appointed. The confederate lords, in the meantime, raised an army, and advanced from Stirling to Edinburgh, while Bothwell and the queen retired to Dunbar. The Earl of Huntly endeavoured in vain to animate the inhabitants to defend the city against the army of the nobles ; they entered without opposition, and were instantly joined by many of the citizens, whose zeal became the firmest support of their cause. Mary soon after surrendered herself to the nobles at Pinkey, near Musselburgh, and was conducted to Edinburgh, where the streets were crowded

with multitudes, whom zeal or curiosity had drawn together to behold such an unusual scene. The queen, worn out with fatigue, covered with dust, and bedewed with tears, was exposed as a spectacle to her own subjects, and led to the provost's house.

Mary was afterwards confined as a prisoner in the castle of Lochleven, and forced to resign the crown of Scotland in favour of her infant son. On this occasion the town-council sent three of their number to Stirling, to represent the city at the coronation of James VI.

During the commotions which distracted the country after Mary's retreat into England, Edinburgh suffered much from the divided interests of the different factions, being sometimes in the possession of the one, and at other times under the power of the other. In the year 1571, during the regency of Lennox, Kirkaldy of Grange, a brave officer, having in vain endeavoured to form a coalition among the contending parties, declared for the captive queen, and held the castle of Edinburgh, of which he was governor, in her name. He then issued a proclamation, declaring Lennox's authority to be unlawful and usurped, and commanded all who favoured his cause to leave the town within six hours; seized the arms belonging to the citizens; planted a battery on the steeple of St Giles; repaired the walls, and fortified the gates of the city; and, though the affections of the citizens leaned a different way, held out the metropolis against the regent. Huntly, Home, Herries, and other chiefs of that faction, repaired to Edinburgh with their followers; and, having received a small sum of money and some ammunition from France, formed no contemptible army within the walls. On the other side, Morton fortified Leith, and the regent joined him with a considerable body of men. The queen's party was not strong enough to induce them to take the field against the regent with the prospect of success, nor

was his superiority so great as to enable him to undertake the siege of the castle or of the town.

A short time before Edinburgh fell into the hands of his enemies, the regent had summoned a parliament to meet in that place. In order to prevent any objection against the lawfulness of the meeting, the members obeyed the proclamation as exactly as possible, and assembled in a house at the head of the Canongate, which, though without the walls, lay within the liberties of the city. Kirkaldy exerted himself to the utmost to interrupt their meeting; but they were so strongly guarded that all his efforts were vain.

For nearly two years a kind of predatory war was carried on, with all the virulence which religious and political hatred could inspire. At last a treaty was concluded between the leaders of the two factions; but Kirkaldy and several others refused to be comprehended in it. Morton, now regent, therefore solicited the assistance of the English queen, and Sir William Drury was sent into Scotland with fifteen hundred foot, and a considerable train of artillery. The castle of Edinburgh was besieged in form, and, after a desperate resistance, the garrison was forced to capitulate. Kirkaldy and his brave associates surrendered to the English commander upon promises of favourable treatment; but Elizabeth, without regarding the promises made in her name, gave them up to the regent, by whom Kirkaldy and his brother were hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh.

The death of these men extinguished the remains of Mary's party in Scotland. James, a short time after, having arrived at the years of maturity, assumed the government into his own hands, and, on this occasion, ordered the town-council of Edinburgh to send one hundred of their choicest young citizens, to guard his person during the sitting of the parliament at Stirling. A parliament was afterwards appointed to be held at Edinburgh; and on the 17th of October

1579, James made his public entry into the city with great pomp. The citizens received him with the loudest acclamations of joy, and with many expensive pageants, according to the custom of the times. About two years after, the Earl of Morton, formerly regent, and one of the busiest actors in the transactions which happened during the minority of the king, having fallen into disgrace at court, was, by the influence of his enemies, brought to trial, and condemned for his supposed concern in the murder of Darnley. This veteran statesman suffered death with the intrepidity which became the name of Douglas.

The spirit of fanaticism which succeeded the Reformation not having yet subsided, violent commotions continued to take place in Edinburgh. These disturbances chiefly took their rise from the application of the maxim, that the church is totally independent of the state. This exemption from civil jurisdiction was a privilege which the popish ecclesiastics, admirable judges of whatever contributed to increase the lustre or power of their body, had long struggled for, and had at last obtained, not for their church only, but for her officers as individuals. Their reforming brethren, however much they differed from them in other points, heartily concurred with them in this. James, jealous to excess of his prerogative, was alarmed at the daring encroachments of the clergy; and, to prevent the revival of such a dangerous crime, resolved to punish Melvil, one of the ministers, and the head of the party, for some seditious doctrine he had uttered in a sermon at St Andrews. Melvil, however, avoided his rage by flying into England.

At a parliament held on the 22d of May 1584, the king, resolving still more to humble the church, procured such laws to be passed as tended totally to overturn its constitution and discipline. The refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the privy-council, the pretending an exemption from the authority of the civil courts, were declared to be high treason. The hold-

ing of assemblies, whether civil or ecclesiastical, without the king's permission or appointment ; the uttering, either privately or publicly, in sermons or declamations, any false and scandalous reports against the king, his ancestors or ministers, were pronounced capital crimes.

When these laws were published at the Cross of Edinburgh, according to the ancient custom, Mr Robert Pont, minister of St Cuthbert's, and one of the lords of session, solemnly protested against them, because they had been passed without the knowledge or consent of the church. All the ministers of Edinburgh forsook their charges, and fled into England ; and the most eminent clergymen throughout the kingdom imitated their example. The people bewailed the loss of pastors whom they esteemed ; and, full of consternation at an event so unexpected, openly expressed their rage against Arran, the king's favourite, and began to suspect the king himself to be an enemy to the reformed religion. But James, disregarding these complaints, enjoined all ministers, readers, and professors in the colleges, within forty days to subscribe a paper, testifying their approbation of the laws concerning the church enacted in the last parliament. Many of these, overawed or corrupted by the court, yielded obedience to the mandate ; others fled the kingdom, and the judicatories of the church were almost entirely suppressed.

James, at the same time that he was thus endeavouring to subdue the seditious spirit of the ecclesiastics, likewise directed his attention to compose the personal quarrels and family feuds among the nobles which had long distracted the country. After many preparatory negotiations, he invited the contending barons to a royal entertainment in the palace of Holyroodhouse, and there obtained their promise for ever to bury their dissensions in oblivion. From thence he conducted them in procession through the streets of Edinburgh, each hand in hand with his new made

friend. A collation of wines and sweetmeats was prepared at the public cross, and there they drank to each other in token of reciprocal forgiveness and future friendship. The populace, who were present at a transaction so unusual, conceived the most sanguine hopes of seeing concord and tranquillity established in every part of the kingdom, and testified their satisfaction by loud and repeated acclamations.

In the year 1588, when the kingdom was alarmed by the approach of the *Spanish Armada*, the people entered into a bond for the maintenance of true religion, and the defence of the king's person. This bond or religious confederacy, which is known in history by the name of the *Covenant*, was renewed at different times during the reign of James ; and the town-council of Edinburgh, on this occasion, ordered three hundred men to be raised for the defence of the city.

In December 1591, the citizens of Edinburgh had the merit of defeating an attempt of the Earl of Bothwell's to seize the person of the king. That nobleman had been admitted under cloud of night into the court of the palace of Holyroodhouse. He advanced directly to the royal apartment ; but happily, before he entered, the alarm was taken, and the doors shut. While he attempted to force open some of them, and to set fire to others, the citizens of Edinburgh had time to run to their arms, and he escaped with the utmost difficulty, owing his safety to the darkness of the night, and the precipitancy with which he fled. Bothwell retired to the north ; and the king having unadvisedly given a commission to the Earl of Huntly to pursue him with fire and sword, he, under colour of executing that commission, gratified his private revenge, by the murder of the Earl of Murray. The assassination of a young nobleman of such promising virtues, and the heir of the Regent Murray, the darling of the people, excited universal indignation. The inhabitants of Edinburgh rose in a tumultuous manner ; and though they were restrained, by the care of

the magistrates, from any act of violence, they threw aside all respect for the king and his ministers, and openly insulted and threatened both. James, upon this, thought it prudent to withdraw from the city, and fixed his residence for some time at Glasgow.

Presbyterian church government, for the support of which, in the subsequent reigns, Scotland suffered so much, was established by a solemn act of the legislature, in the year 1592. But though James had been induced to grant this boon to his subjects, mutual distrust prevailed between him and the clergy, which, in the sequel, led to consequences nearly fatal to the supremacy of the Scottish capital.

In 1594 Bothwell, whose restless spirit did not long allow him to be at peace, appeared suddenly within a mile of Edinburgh, at the head of four hundred horse. James was totally unprovided at this time for his own defence, being accompanied only with a few horsemen of Lord Home's train. In this extremity he implored the aid of the citizens of Edinburgh. Animated by their ministers, they ran cheerfully to arms, and advanced with the king at their head against Bothwell; but he, notwithstanding his success in putting to flight Lord Home, who had rashly charged him with a far inferior number of cavalry, retired to Dalkeith, without daring to attack the king, and his followers, discouraged by this retreat, soon after abandoned him.

In 1596, Edinburgh was distracted by a serious commotion, occasioned by the differences between the clergy and the king. One Black a minister had been banished for what the court-party considered as seditious doctrine. The clergy espoused his cause as the common cause of the order; and the citizens of Edinburgh distinguished themselves in support of their ministers. James, in order to put a stop to this insult on his government, issued a proclamation, commanding twenty-four of the principal citizens to leave the town within six hours. A fictitious letter had been sent to the ministers, by some person who wished to

widen the breach between them and the king, informing them that one of the popish lords had been admitted to an interview with the king, and had been the author of the severe proclamation against the citizens of Edinburgh. The letter came to their hands, just as one of their number was going to mount the pulpit. They resolved that he should acquaint the people of their danger ; and he accordingly painted it in all the glowing colours which men naturally employ in describing any dreadful and instant calamity. When the sermon was over, he desired the nobles and gentlemen to assemble in the *Little Church*. The whole multitude, terrified at what they had heard, crowded thither ; they promised and vowed to stand by the church ; and they drew up a petition to the king, craving the redress of those grievances of which the clergy complained, and beseeching him to remove such of his counsellors as were known to be enemies of the Protestant religion. Two peers, two gentlemen, two burgesses, and two ministers, were appointed to present it. The king happened to be in the great hall of the tolbooth, where the Court of Session was then sitting. The manner in which the petition was presented, as well as its contents, offended him. He gave a haughty reply ; the petitioners insisted with warmth ; and a promiscuous multitude pressing into the room, James retired abruptly into another apartment, and commanded the doors to be shut behind him. The deputies returned to the multitude, who were still assembled, and to whom a minister had been reading, in their absence, the story of *Haman*. When they reported that the king had refused to listen to their petition, the church was filled in a moment with noise, threatenings, execrations, and all the outrage and confusion of a popular tumult. Some called for their arms ; some to bring out the wicked Haman ; others cried, “ The sword of the Lord and of Gideon ; ” and, rushing out with the most furious impetuosity, surrounded the tolbooth, threatening the king himself,

and demanding some of his counsellors, whom they named, that they might tear them in pieces. The magistrates of the city, partly by authority, partly by force, endeavoured to quell the alarming tumult; the king attempted to sooth the malecontents, by promising to receive their petition when presented in a regular manner; the ministers, sensible of their own rashness in kindling such a flame, seconded both; and the rage of the populace, subsiding as suddenly as it had arisen, they all dispersed, and the king returned to the palace.

As soon as he retired, the leaders of the malecontents assembled in order to prepare their petition in a regular manner. The punishment of the popish lords; the removal of those counsellors who were suspected of favouring their persons or opinions; and the repeal of all the late acts of council, subversive of the authority of the church, were the chief of their demands. But the king's indignation was still so high, that the deputies chosen for the purpose durst not venture that night to present their requests. Before next morning, James, with all his attendants, withdrew to Linlithgow; the session and other courts of justice were required to leave a city, where it was no longer consistent either with their safety or their dignity to remain; and the noblemen and barons were commanded to return to their own houses, and not to reassemble without the king's permission. The vigour with which the king acted struck a damp upon the spirits of his adversaries. The citizens, sensible how much they would suffer by his absence, and the removal of the courts of justice, repented already of their conduct. The ministers alone resolved to maintain the contest; they endeavoured to prevent the nobles from dispersing; they inflamed the people by violent invectives against the king; they laboured to procure subscriptions to an association for their mutual defence; and, conscious what lustre the junction of some of the greater nobles would add to their cause,

the ministers of Edinburgh wrote to Lord Hamilton to induce him to become their leader. Lord Hamilton, instead of complying with their desire, carried the letter directly to the king, whom this new insult irritated to such a degree, that he commanded the magistrates of the city instantly to seize their ministers, as manifest incendiaries and encouragers of rebellion. The magistrates, in order to regain the king's favour, were preparing to obey; and the ministers, who saw no hope of safety, fled towards England.

As the clergy had hitherto derived their chief credit and strength from the favour and zeal of the citizens of Edinburgh, James's first care was to humble them. Though the magistrates submitted to him in the most abject terms; though they vindicated themselves and their fellow citizens from the most distant intention of violating the royal person or authority; neither acknowledgments nor intercessions were of the least avail. The king continued inexorable; the city was declared to have forfeited its privileges as a corporation, and to be liable to all the penalties of treason. The capital of the kingdom, deprived of its magistrates, deserted by its ministers, abandoned by the courts of justice, and proscribed by the king, remained in desolation and despair. At last, in compliance with the wishes of Elizabeth, who interposed in their favour, and moved by the solicitations of his nobles, James absolved the citizens from the penalties of the law, but at the same time he stripped them of their most important privileges; they were neither allowed to elect their own magistrates, nor their own ministers; many new burdens were imposed on them; and a great sum of money was exacted by way of a peace-offering.

On the Sunday previous to the departure of James, to take possession of the English throne, in 1603, he repaired to the church of St Giles in Edinburgh to take a formal leave of his northern subjects. After the service was over, the king rose up, and, addressing himself to the people, made many professions of

unalterable regard towards them ; promised frequently to visit Scotland ; and assured them, that his Scottish subjects, notwithstanding his necessary absence, should feel that he was their native prince, no less than when he resided among them. His words were often interrupted by the tears of the audience, who, though they exulted at the king's prosperity, were melted into tenderness by these declarations.

In 1609, the differences between the king and the citizens of Edinburgh seem to have been entirely buried in oblivion ; as in that year he conferred a mark of his favour on the town, by allowing the provost to have a sword of state carried before him, and the magistrates to wear gowns on public occasions. In 1618, James paid his last visit to the city, on which occasion he was entertained with the greatest pomp and magnificence.

A perfect harmony seems to have subsisted between the court and the city of Edinburgh in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. ; for in 1627 that prince presented the city with a new sword and gown, to be worn by the provost at the times appointed by his father James VI. In the following year Charles paid a visit to this metropolis, and was received by the citizens with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. But this good understanding did not long continue. The establishment of episcopacy in Scotland was a favourite object with Charles, in the prosecution of which began those troubles which so long desolated the country, and at last ended in the death of that unfortunate monarch. Edinburgh was at this time appointed the seat of a diocese, in which the three Lothians and part of Berwickshire were included ; the church of St Giles in Edinburgh was also appointed the cathedral, and a liturgy having been prepared, was appointed to be read there on the 23d of July 1637. On that occasion a considerable tumult happened in the cathedral ; the officiating priest was interrupted in the service ; and Dr Lindsay, Bishop

of Edinburgh, was exposed to the utmost danger of his life.

Presbyterianism was now so deeply rooted in Scotland, that all the attempts of its enemies to supplant it failed of success. The inhabitants of the country, alarmed at these innovations, crowded to Edinburgh, to concert measures for the common defence of their rights. The privy-council, in order to stop the progress of these associations, thought proper to publish two acts, by one of which the people were commanded, under a severe penalty, to leave the town in twenty-four hours, and by the other the Court of Session was removed to Linlithgow. This last act so much enraged the populace, that Lord Traquair and some of the bishops were assaulted, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

The combinations among the people were, however, still carried on; the solemn league and covenant made in King James's time against popery was renewed, and many new articles added; each of the towns in Scotland had a copy; and that which belonged to Edinburgh, the original of which is still preserved in the archives of the city, is loaded with no fewer than five thousand subscriptions.

Notwithstanding these differences between the king and his subjects on the score of religion, Charles, when he visited Scotland in 1641, was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates of the city. This entertainment cost L. 12,000 Scottish money, or about L. 942 Sterling.

The transactions in which the city of Edinburgh was engaged during the remainder of the reign of Charles I., the Commonwealth, or the reign of Charles II., are not such as to merit very particular notice.

Charles II., on his accession, had assured the presbytery of Edinburgh of his determination to support the church government as by law established. He had bound himself by his coronation oath to preserve it; and yet one of the first acts of the parliament,

which met in January 1661, was to rescind the whole acts passed since 1633, those in favour of presbytery being among the number. The attempt to establish episcopacy was again made, and attendance on its rites was enforced by high pecuniary penalties; the privy-council assumed the power of banishing to the West Indies persons who had rendered themselves obnoxious; half the clergy of Scotland were deposed for not conforming to rites which their conscience disapproved of; and enormous fines were imposed on those who were accused of non-attendance on the established worship. Irritated by those manifold oppressions, the western counties rose in arms, and combinations were formed over all the country to resist the measures of the court; and though the nobility and parliament, with the exception of the Earl of Argyll, bowed their heads submissively to the yoke, yet the great mass of the people showed the firmest determination to support their civil and religious liberties. A ruinous civil war was the consequence; and proscriptions, imprisonment, and all the evils attendant on intestine commotion, disgraced the annals of Charles's reign.

In 1680, the Duke of York, with his duchess, the Princess Anne, and the whole court of Scotland, were entertained in the parliament house by the magistrates, at the expence of nearly L. 15,000 Scots. At this time, it is said, the plan for building a bridge across the North Loch was first projected by the Duke of York.

Upon the accession of William, a serious commotion was excited in Edinburgh. No sooner was it known that he was landed in England, than the Presbyterians and other friends to the Revolution crowded to the capital from all quarters; and the adherents of James having retired from the city, the government fell entirely into the hands of the popular party. A tumult took place on this occasion; the drums beat to arms; and the rioters proceeded to demolish the chapel-royal of Holyroodhouse. They were opposed

by a party of about one hundred men, who were stationed in the abbey, and who adhered to the interests of James. The mob pressing forward, were fired upon by this party. About twelve were killed, and a considerable number wounded. This warm and unexpected reception made them instantly retreat; but they soon returned with a warrant from some of the lords of the privy-council. They were now headed by the magistrates, town-guard, trained bands, and heralds at arms. Wallace, the captain of the party, was required to surrender; and, upon his refusal, another skirmish ensued, in which James's party were defeated, some were killed, and the rest were made prisoners. The populace then proceeded to demolish the royal chapel, which they despoiled of its ornaments, and many of the houses of the Roman Catholics were plundered. The Earl of Perth's cellars did not escape their fury; and the wine they found there served the more to inflame their zeal against popery.

A company for trading to Africa and the Indies was established in Scotland, and favoured with an act of parliament, in 1695. The company being thus formed, L. 400,000 Sterling were subscribed by gentlemen, natives of Scotland. Six ships of considerable size and force, laden with various commodities, sailed from the Frith of Forth in 1696. News of their arrival and settlement on the Isthmus of Darien were received at Edinburgh on the 25th of March 1699, and this event was celebrated by the most extravagant rejoicing. But the English were jealous that this company would rival their trade, and King William used all his influence to crush it both at home and abroad. In consequence of this, the Dutch and Spaniards, under the patronage of the English themselves, soon suppressed the Scottish colony. Many families were ruined by this event, and the nation in general were excited to a ferment, which had nearly terminated in very dangerous consequences.

The union of the two kingdoms in 1707, which has

been attended with so many benefits to Scotland, occasioned several disturbances in Edinburgh. During the time the act was passing in the Scottish parliament, it was found necessary, so unpopular was the measure at the time, that, besides the regular guards, four regiments of foot should be introduced, to preserve the peace of the city. On this occasion, the disturbances were not a little heightened by the disagreement of the two members of parliament for the city; and notwithstanding the victory gained at that time by the court-party, Sir Patrick Johnston the provost, who voted for the union, was afterwards obliged to leave the country.

During the Rebellion in the year 1715, the city of Edinburgh remained faithful to the cause of the House of Hanover, and proper measures were taken by the magistrates for its defence. A committee of safety was appointed, the city-guard increased, and four hundred men were raised at the expence of the town. The fortifications were repaired, trenches were dug, and the sluice of the North Loch was shut to raise the water. Provisions were also laid in, and the trained bands were called out, one hundred of whom mounted guard on the walls every night. These precautions prevented the rebels from attempting the city. They, however, under Brigadier Mackintosh, made themselves masters of Leith; but, fearing an attack from the Duke of Argyll, who was on his march from Stirling to meet them, they retreated during the night. Their attempt upon the castle of Edinburgh likewise failed. The rebels had induced a serjeant of the garrison to place their scaling ladders, and some of them had even got up to the top of the walls before any alarm was given; but the plot being discovered by the serjeant's wife, her husband was hanged over the place where he had attempted to introduce the enemy. The expence of the preparations to defend the capital at this time amounted to about L. 1700, which was repaid by government in the year 1721.

The loyalty of Edinburgh was still farther distinguished in the year 1725. At this period, when disturbances were excited in almost every part of the kingdom, particularly in the city of Glasgow, concerning the excise-bill, all remained quiet in Edinburgh; and so remarkable was the tranquillity in the metropolis, that the magistrates afterwards received the thanks of the government for their behaviour on this occasion.

In the year 1736, a singular occurrence happened in Edinburgh—the execution by the populace of one Porteous, a captain of the city-guard. This transaction had its origin in the following circumstances:—Two smugglers, of the names of Wilson and Robertson, had been convicted of robbing the collector of excise at Pittenweem, and, although the money was recovered to a trifle, they were both condemned to suffer death. The crime was looked upon as trivial, and a general murmur prevailed among the people, which was much heightened by an accident which happened. It had been customary, at that time, for persons condemned to die to be carried each Sunday to the church, called from that circumstance the *Tolbooth Church*. The two prisoners just mentioned were conducted in the usual way, guarded by four soldiers, to prevent them from making their escape; but having once got thither a little before the congregation met, Wilson seized one of the guards in each hand, and the other in his teeth, calling out to his companion to run for his life, which he did, and effected his escape. The person who had thus saved the life of his companion, without regard to his own, became an object of general commiseration; and in the morning of the execution, the magistrates, apprehending, from the state of public feeling, that an attempt might be made to rescue the prisoner, furnished the city-guard, under the command of Captain Porteous, with ball-cartridges. A detachment of the king's troops, then quartered in the Canongate, were

also posted in the Lawnmarket, in case of the ordinary city-guard being deforced. The convict was accordingly hanged at the usual place of execution in the Grass-market; but the crowd, at the close of it, having expressed their feelings by pelting the executioner and guard with stones, by which some of them were slightly wounded, Captain Porteous unwarrantably gave orders to his men to fire, and urged their compliance by his own example. About twenty were killed and wounded.

For this fatal stretch of power, which seemed uncalled for in the circumstances of the case, Porteous was put on his trial, was unanimously brought in guilty of murder by a respectable jury of his countrymen, and was sentenced to be executed on the 8th of September 1736. At that time the king was absent at Hanover, having left the regency in the hands of the queen. The case of the unfortunate Porteous having been represented to her majesty, she was pleased to grant him a respite for six weeks; but such was the inveteracy of the people against him, that they determined not to allow him to profit by the royal clemency. About nine o'clock of the night previous to the day which had been appointed for his execution, therefore, a number of people quietly assembled, shut the gates of the city, seized and disarmed the city-guard, and proceeded to burst open the door of the prison. This accomplished, the unfortunate Porteous was dragged down stairs from the apartment where he was confined, and hurried along the streets to the common place of execution; for, with a kind of retributive justice, it was conceived proper to execute him on the same spot where the people had been killed by the fire of the soldiers under his command. The magistrates, upon learning what was going forward, attempted to reach the prison, but found the street so well guarded, and were met by such a shower of stones, that they judged it prudent to retire, without any further effort for the prisoner's safety. When he arrived at the place where the gibbet was

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usually placed, one of the spectators interceded with the mob to give him time to pray ; but was answered by them, that he did not give them he had killed time to pray, and he was hung up on a dyer's sign-post with several circumstances of cruelty. As they had not brought a rope along with them, they broke open a shop where they knew they were to be had ; and, having taken what they wanted, left the money for it on the table. The persons concerned then retired, without committing any other disorder, about twelve o'clock, after nailing the rope by which he was suspended to the post. And so paralysed were the proper authorities on this occasion, that his body was allowed to hang till seven o'clock next morning, without any attempt to discover the perpetrators, or to rescue the unfortunate individual.

Such an atrocious insult on government could not fail to be highly resented. A royal proclamation was accordingly issued, offering a pardon to any accomplice, and a reward of L. 200 to any person who would discover one of those concerned in the riot. The proclamation was likewise ordered to be read from every pulpit in Scotland, the first Sunday of every month for one year ; but so divided were the people in their opinions about this affair, that many of the clergy hesitated exceedingly about complying with the royal mandate. Those who refused to do so were in danger of being turned out of their livings ; while those who complied became so unpopular, that their situation was rendered still worse than the others.

All the efforts of government, however, were insufficient to produce any detection of the authors of this outrage ; and no discovery was ever made. It had been concerted with a secrecy, and carried on with a prudence, not common in popular commotions. The magistrates, indeed, appear, from papers deposited by Robert Johnston, Esq. in the collection of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, to have received some information of what was going on at least thirty-six hours

before the tumult burst forth ; but, at a meeting late on the previous evening, when this information was taken into consideration, the council pronounced the reports in circulation to be merely *cadies' clatters*, (flying rumours,) unworthy of regard. Disappointed in their endeavours to discover the perpetrators, the court determined to punish the magistrates, and the city at large. Alexander Wilson, who was provost at the time, was committed to prison, and confined three weeks before he was admitted to bail ; after which, he and the four bailies, with the lords of justiciary, were ordered to attend the House of Peers at London. On their arrival there, a debate ensued, whether the lords should attend in their robes or not ?—but at last it was agreed that they should attend in their robes at the bar. This, however, was refused by their lordships, who insisted that they should be examined within the bar ; upon which the affair of their examination was dropped altogether.*

A bill at last passed both Houses, by which it was enacted, that the city of Edinburgh should be fined in the sum of L. 2000 for the benefit of Porteous's widow, (though she was prevailed upon to accept of L. 1500 for the whole ;) and the provost was declared incapable of ever serving government in any capacity whatever. To prevent such catastrophes in future, the town council also enacted, that, on the first appearance of an insurrection, the chief officers in the different societies and incorporations should repair to the council, to receive the orders of the magistrates for the quelling of the tumult, under the penalty of L. 100 Scots for each omission.

In the year 1745, upon the landing of the Pretender's eldest son in the north-west parts of Scotland, the

* The circumstances which took place at Porteous's execution have furnished the author of *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering* with the chief incidents in the tale entitled "*The Heart of Midlothian*."

city of Edinburgh was much alarmed. On this occasion, the town-council, sincerely attached to the government, used all their efforts to put the capital in the best possible state of defence. The city walls were repaired, a trench dug from the northern side of the castle to the North Loch, the town's company of guards augmented, and arms given out to the inhabitants of Leith. For the better defence of the city, a regiment was also raised of one thousand men; and subscriptions were opened for volunteers, in the lists of which many of the chief citizens enrolled themselves. These were supplied with arms from the castle of Edinburgh.

On the 13th of September, news were received that the Pretender's army had crossed the Forth above Stirling, and was advancing into the southern parts of the kingdom. The trained bands of the city were immediately called out, and ordered to mount guard in the Parliament House; the volunteers, consisting of six companies, in the Exchequer Chambers; and the Edinburgh regiment in the Justiciary Hall. Besides these, there were three volunteer companies of dissenters from the established church, the town's company of fuzileers, consisting of about one hundred and twenty men, and about two hundred men from the country parts, who volunteered in defence of the capital. The money in the public banks was now removed to the castle for the greater security, together with the most valuable effects of the private citizens.

On the 15th, advices were received that the van of the rebel army was advanced to Linlithgow, and detachments of it within a few miles of Edinburgh. Upon this, all the forces which were not on necessary duty in the town, together with a regiment of dragoons from Leith, marched out to reinforce Colonel Gardiner's regiment at Corstorphine, a village about three miles to the westward of the city. When, however, the advanced guard of the enemy came within sight, the two regiments of dragoons marched off with the

greatest precipitation. This retreat of the military threw the citizens into the greatest consternation. A meeting of the principal inhabitants was immediately called, to deliberate on the measures to be taken in this critical state of affairs, at which it was resolved, that, as it was impossible to defend the city, commissioners should be appointed to treat with the Pretender, and to obtain the best terms they could. In the midst of their deliberations, a letter was produced in council, addressed to the lord provost and magistrates, which being ordered to be read, it began as follows: "Whereas we are now to enter the beloved metropolis of our ancient kingdom of Scotland."—Here the reader was stopped, and asked by whom the letter was signed. Having told that it was superscribed *Charles Prince of Wales, &c.* it was immediately refused to be heard.

All thoughts of defending the town being now laid aside, the volunteers and city regiment returned their arms to the castle; but the trained bands and the company of fuzileers mounted guard the following night.

The commissioners appointed to treat for the city met with some of the Highland chiefs at Gray's Mill for this purpose; but what was concluded at this meeting was never known. However, the next morning, about four o'clock, a party of the rebels had got before the eastern gate of the city, called the Netherbow; and this gate being opened, at this time of danger, to let out a coach, the Highlanders entered, secured the gates, possessed themselves of the guard-house, disarmed the guard, and seized the artillery, arms, and ammunition, belonging to the city.

General Guest, governor of the castle, was no sooner apprised of the rebels having possessed themselves of the city than he displayed the flag, and fired several cannon, as a warning for the inhabitants not to approach the Castle Hill.

The party of the Highlanders which had entered the city in the morning, having secured the heralds, vaunts, &c. repaired about noon to the Cross of

Edinburgh, and, by sound of trumpet, read the Pretender's declaration and commission of regency given to his son ; and a manifesto was published, containing a general pardon for all treasons committed before its publication, and ample promises to secure the people in the exercise of their religion, and in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

On the 17th of September, the main body of the Highland army arrived in the King's Park at Edinburgh, led by the young Pretender in a Highland dress. He immediately took up his lodgings in the apartments of Holyroodhouse ; and, on the 18th, published a proclamation, requiring all the inhabitants of the city, and neighbouring districts, immediately to give up all the arms and ammunition in their possession, at the palace of Holyroodhouse, and declaring such as should not comply with this order rebels to the government.

On the 19th of September, an order was sent to Edinburgh, demanding, on pain of military execution, one thousand tents, two thousand targets, six thousand pairs of shoes, and a proportionable number of water-cantines, to be furnished for the use of the army before the 23d of the same month, and promising to pay for the same as soon as the present troubles were over. There being no room for hesitation or delay, the inhabitants ordered these articles to be instantly provided ; and, to defray the expence, laid on a tax of two shillings and sixpence Sterling in the pound, on all lands and tenements within the liberties of the city. A proclamation was also published soon after by the Pretender, prohibiting the soldiers of the army from pillaging or disturbing any of the houses of the citizens, under the pain of being tried by a court-martial, and punished for the offence.

On the 20th of the same month, the Highlanders marched from their camp at Duddingstone to meet General Cope, who was advancing with his army for the relief of Edinburgh. General Cope's army consisted

of about three thousand infantry and dragoons, well supported by artillery. The rebel forces were nearly of the same number ; but consisted of undisciplined, half-armed Highlanders, without cavalry or artillery. Both armies lay on their arms all night ; and, early next morning, the rebels attacked General Cope near Prestonpans, a village about nine miles from the metropolis, and, after a short engagement, entirely defeated the king's army, and got possession of all their artillery and baggage. Next day the Pretender, with his army, returned to their camp at Duddingstone ; and a message was immediately sent to the ministers of Edinburgh, desiring them to continue public worship as usual, but without mentioning names when they prayed for the king or royal family. But the pastors of the city had deserted their churches, in order to provide for their personal safety. Only the two ministers of St Cuthbert's Church remained ; and they, notwithstanding of the enemy's presence, continued to pray for the king by name, and exhorted their people, by their instructions and example, to stem the torrent of popery and of arbitrary power.

From the time of the Highlanders taking possession of Edinburgh, they had as yet received no disturbance from the troops garrisoned in the castle. But on the 25th of September, the garrison being alarmed from some unknown cause, a number of cannon were discharged at the guard which the rebels had placed at the West port or gate of the town. This act of hostility occasioned the Pretender to order a guard to be placed at the Weigh-house, (an old building near the termination of the street which leads to the castle, now removed,) to prevent all intercourse between the city and garrison. The soldiers posted there being by this means prevented from getting a supply of provisions, General Guest, the governor, acquainted the lord provost by letter, that, if the communication were not quickly opened, he would, by his artillery, be obliged to dislodge the rebels from their posts on the Castle Hill.

The citizens, to prevent the destruction that would befall the city by this measure, sent a deputation to the young Pretender, to lay before him the general's letter, but received no satisfactory answer. In this emergency they applied to General Guest to grant them a respite from hostilities, till they should endeavour by some means to renew their intercourse with the castle.

The communication with the garrison seems to have been opened soon after, as several persons who were carrying in provisions were, on the 1st of October, fired at by the Highland guard. This so enraged the military in the fort, that they fired upon the guard, and several houses in the city were much damaged, and some people wounded. The young Pretender now determined to cut off all communication between the castle and the city; and for this purpose guards were placed in the church of St Cuthbert's and in Livingstone's Yards. A sally from the castle being made, one of the guard-houses was set on fire, a few of the rebels were killed, and some taken prisoners.

These unimportant skirmishes, however, had not the effect of raising the blockade. The governor, therefore, determined to proceed to further extremities; and, on the 4th of October, gave warning to the inhabitants to remove from the northern side of James's Court, as some of the shot might happen to fall in that quarter. A cannonading was then commenced against the rebel posts; and in the following night a party from the castle burnt some houses on the eastern side of the Castle Hill, where the rebels used to shelter themselves. This scene of destruction threw the citizens into the greatest alarm; those most exposed to the fire of the castle left their houses, and many of the people began to retire from the city. The Pretender raised the blockade of the castle on the 5th of October; and on the 31st of the same month left Edinburgh on his march to England. On the next day he was followed by the last division of his little army, now amounting to 6000 men; and thus the city was finally relieved from apprehension, as, on

their return from England, the Highlanders retreated in a different direction.

The young Pretender besieged Carlisle in the beginning of November, which city, in three days, surrendered to his arms. He afterwards took his route for Manchester, where he was joined by about 200 men, and penetrated to Derby. Here he paused, and not finding that support in England which was anticipated, and being surrounded by hostile armies, it was resolved in a council of war to retreat immediately to Scotland.

Charles accordingly abandoned Derby, and retired before a superior force, and through a hostile country, with his little band of Highlanders, in a manner which reflects the highest credit on his military advisers. He defeated the King's forces, commanded by General Hawley, at Falkirk, and proceeded to besiege the castle of Stirling; but, the country through which they passed being exhausted, and the royal army, under the Duke of Cumberland, in pursuit, they relinquished the attempt, and hastily retired to the north.

The battle of Culloden, which sunk for ever the hopes of the Stuart Family, was fought on the 16th of April 1746. The king's army, infinitely superior in numbers and appointments, gained an easy victory, which they sullied by their subsequent cruelties. Two thousand of the rebels fell in the field of battle, and the northern counties were delivered up to all the horrors of a conquered country. Their unfortunate leader, after a series of surprising escapes, at length got safe to the continent; and many of his friends paid the forfeit of their attachment to his cause on the scaffold. The Duke of Cumberland, with a littleness unworthy of the cause which he supported, and still more unworthy of a great general, caused fourteen of the rebel standards which he had taken to be burnt at the public Cross of Edinburgh. The Pretender's standard was carried by the common executioner, the others by chimney-sweepers, and the heralds, in almost burlesque pomp, proclaimed the names of the com-

manders to whom they had belonged, as they were thrown into the fire.

Soon after matters were settled, the provost of Edinburgh was brought to trial, first at London, and then at Edinburgh, for not defending the city against the rebels. From the situation and extent of the walls of the town such resistance would have been unavailing; and the retreat of the regular army exculpated the chief magistrate from any share of blame on this occasion. The trial, however, at the time excited considerable interest; and in the course of it a circumstance happened, which attracted some attention. The jury on the trial having sat two days, insisted that they could sit no longer, and prayed for a short respite. As the urgency of the case was apparent, and both parties agreed as to the necessity of the measure, the court, after long reasoning, adjourned till the day following, taking the jury bound under a penalty of L. 500 each, when the court continued sitting two days longer, and the jury were one day inclosed. The event was, that the provost was unanimously acquitted.

At this time the city felt a temporary inconvenience from the election of their magistrates not having taken place at the usual time, on account of the presence of the rebels. It became therefore necessary to apply to his majesty for a power to the citizens to enable them to choose their magistrates as formerly. This was readily granted; and the burgesses accordingly returned a new set of magistrates, all of whom were known friends to the Hanoverian succession. The new council, on their entrance into office, in gratitude for the signal services done to the country by the Duke of Cumberland, presented him the freedom of the city in a gold box, with a suitable inscription.

This transaction was the last which happened in Edinburgh of any general importance, or which requires any very minute detail. Of the occurrences which have happened since that period, the improve-

ments in the city, and the extension of its boundaries, form a principal and striking part.

Several tumults of inferior importance have, however, at times agitated the city. In 1740, on account of a temporary scarcity of provisions, Bell's Mills, near Edinburgh, were attacked by the populace, and afterwards Leith Mills. On that occasion the military were called in for the preservation of the public peace, and, being obliged to proceed to extremities, fired upon the rioters, of whom three were severely wounded.

In 1742 another tumult took place, occasioned by the practice of raising bodies from the church-yards in the city for the purpose of anatomical demonstrations. The populace beat to arms, surrounded the houses of the surgeons who were suspected of being concerned in this practice; and, in spite of the efforts of the magistrates, demolished the house of the beadle at St Cuthbert's.

The impressment of men for the war, which was then commencing, occasioned a riot in 1756, which was speedily checked by the appearance of a military force. In 1760 a tumult happened in the theatre, occasioned by the performance of Garrick's "*High Life Below Stairs*." This the footmen, who at that time were permitted to attend their masters to the play, and had a gallery allotted for their accommodation, considered as an intolerable satire on their order, and resolved to interrupt the performance. The consequence of this resolution was, that they were turned out from the theatre with disgrace, and this privilege was from that time withdrawn.

In the years 1763 and 1765, the tumults on account of the price of provisions were renewed, and many of the dealers in corn and meal had their houses broken open and their shops destroyed. The magistrates were under the necessity of calling in the military to quell the disturbance; but, at the same time, to put an effectual stop, as far as in their power, to such pro-

ceedings in future, they gave security, that people who brought grain or provisions into the market should be secured in their property. In 1784, a riot on the same account happened, and the distillery at Canon-mills was attacked, on a supposition that the distillers enhanced the price of meal by using unmalted grain. The attack was repelled by the servants of the distillery; but the mob were not dispersed until the sheriff called the soldiers quartered in the castle to his assistance. The same night a party set out for Ford, a place ten miles to the southward of Edinburgh, where there was likewise a large distillery, which, as they met with no opposition, they soon destroyed. One man was killed in the riot at Edinburgh, by the fire of a servant of the distillery, and several of the rioters were secured and afterwards punished.

In the years 1778 and 1779, two very alarming disturbances happened, which threatened a great deal of bloodshed, though happily they were terminated without any. The first was a mutiny of the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, which was at this time quartered in the castle. Their services being required in India, it was intended to send them thither without consulting their inclinations; but when the soldiers understood that this was to be the case, they did not seem inclined to yield obedience. Certain arrears were at the same time due to them; and these circumstances occasioned their concerting measures for their common safety, which at last terminated in mutiny. One morning, as the regiment was at drill in Leith Links, a clamour arose among the ranks on the subject of their going abroad, and the payment of their arrears. In an instant, as perhaps had been before concerted, the whole battalion shouldered their arms, set off at a quick march, and took possession of the hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh called Arthur's Seat, on the summit of which they fixed their quarters. Their commanders endeavoured to win them with promises; but to these they paid no regard, knowing how for-

mer ones had been broken. Threats were next used ; but these they disregarded, because, in their situation, foot soldiers would not dare to attack them, and cavalry could not approach them on this elevated ground. It was represented to them, that the castle would fire upon and dislodge them ; but they knew that this attempt would be also vain, for they might retire behind the hills out of its reach. An accommodation was at last, as the only resource, proposed to them. The then Lords Dunmore and Macdonald, on whose honour the Highlanders could depend, were deputed to enter into a negotiation with the mutineers, which was happily successful, and matters were finally settled. They then returned to their allegiance, and soon after embarked on foreign service.

The other disturbance alluded to happened on account of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against the Papists. The same cause gave rise to the riots in London in 1780. On the 2d of February 1779, a mob assembled in the evening, burnt one Popish chapel, and plundered another. Next day they renewed their depredations, destroying and carrying off the books, furniture, &c. of several Catholic priests, and others of that persuasion. The riot continued all that day, though the assistance of the military was called in to preserve the peace ; but force was not resorted to, and no lives were lost. The city was afterwards obliged to make good the damages sustained by the Catholics on this occasion, which was estimated at L. 1500.

In April of the same year, a mutiny, which ended in a very disagreeable manner, happened at Leith, the sea-port town of Edinburgh. A party of about fifty Highland recruits, on account of some misrepresentation as to the place of their destination, refused to embark. Two hundred of the South Fencibles, then quartered in the castle, accompanied by proper officers, were immediately ordered to Leith, to enforce obedience, or make the refractory party prisoners. The

Highlanders resisted ; a good many shots were fired by both parties ; but the Highlanders were at last obliged to submit, and were carried prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh. About twelve of the mutineers were killed in this affair ; and of the fencibles a captain and two privates fell. Several were wounded on both sides.

The well-known Paul Jones, in this year, made his appearance in the Frith of Forth with some armed vessels ; but departed without attempting any thing against the harbour or shipping. The alarm excited, however, occasioned no small stir among the citizens of Edinburgh and Leith, and all the sacks of wool which could be mustered were put in requisition to serve as a barricade. A small fortification was afterwards erected, a little to the westward of the town of Leith, which now serves as a station for artillery.

The revolutionary and equalizing principles inspired by the French Revolution occasioned in Edinburgh, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, several disturbances, and were the cause of the trial and condemnation of some designing individuals, who at that time swayed, with too much success, the popular opinions. But ideal notions of liberty have long since given way to that real freedom, of which the British Constitution is the guardian ; and in the late protracted warfare, the loyalty of the citizens of Edinburgh, and their zeal in behalf of the laws handed down to them by their ancestors, have been gallantly demonstrated, by the voluntary arming of all ranks for their preservation.

During the war, the partial failure of a crop occasioned several tumults in Edinburgh, on account of the high price of provisions ; but these disturbances were speedily checked, and the timely importation of foreign grain removed all apprehensions of absolute scarcity.

The murder of one Begbie, a porter to the British Linen Company Bank, on the 13th November 1806,

almost in open day, within a few paces of a sentinel, and adjoining a crowded street, by a single blow of a knife, and robbing him of the bank notes which he carried, created a considerable sensation in Edinburgh. The greater part of the money was afterwards found, but no trace of the murderer was ever discovered.

Previous to this, street murder had been a crime almost unknown in Edinburgh. On the 31st of December 1811, however, a band of young men, most of them under majority, but in numbers sufficient to set the regular police of the city at defiance, having armed themselves with bludgeons, made their appearance upon the streets, crowded with people on visits to their friends as was usual at this season, about eleven o'clock, and proceeded to knock down and rob every person of decent appearance they met with. Their numbers prevented resistance from those whom they attacked; the regular police of the city was insufficient to stop the mischief; and the gang kept possession of the streets till two o'clock next morning. One watchman was killed, a considerable number of the inhabitants were robbed, and many of them dangerously hurt. The activity of the police soon traced out the leaders of this outrage. Several of the rioters were seized on the spot, and the principal ringleaders were soon after taken into custody. Four were tried and convicted; and three of these were executed on a temporary gibbet, erected on the middle of the High Street, on the 22d of April 1812. None of them were above eighteen years of age.

KING'S VISIT TO EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, so long the capital of an independent kingdom, from the period of James VI.'s accession to the English throne had ceased to be a royal residence; and, from the Union of the kingdoms in 1707, and the consequent dissolution of the Scottish Parliament, be-

came little better than a provincial town. The last of the Stuart line in the person of the young Pretender in 1745, and the Duke of Cumberland in 1746, were the only individuals of royal birth who, for a long period, had been seen in the Scottish capital; and it was, therefore, a circumstance looked forward to with pleasure and considerable anxiety, when it was known that his present Majesty had determined to visit the kingdom of his ancestors. In July 1822, it was fully known that this was to take place immediately upon the rising of Parliament; and the proper authorities, accordingly, took measures, such as the short time allowed, for preparing every thing for his Majesty's reception. The apartments in Holyroodhouse were cleaned, repaired, and fitted up with becoming elegance; triumphal arches were erected at Leith, where it was supposed he would land; a new carriage way was formed from the great road over the Calton Hill to the front of the palace; the road through the Park was opened; the Weigh House, which, but for this circumstance, might have encumbered the street for some years longer, was removed as if by magic; a road was formed from the Chain Pier at Trinity on the supposition the King might land there: and, for a month previous to the actual event, all was bustle and activity to a degree never before witnessed in Edinburgh. Some of the royal carriages and plate having also arrived, and it being understood that his Majesty was to sail without delay, crowds of people, and equipages of every description, poured in daily; and windows were hired at extravagant rates which commanded a view of the processions, the order of which had been already published in an official paper.

At last his Majesty embarked on board the Royal Yacht at Greenwich on Saturday the 10th of August; and on Wednesday following the Royal fleet anchored in Leith Roads. The day, however, being unfavourable, it was announced that his Majesty would not land till next morning. On Thursday, accordingly, at an early

hour, all was bustle and preparation. Almost the whole of the road to Leith was scaffolded on each side to witness the procession ; and benches were also erected the entire length of the pier to see the royal landing. At twelve o'clock a gun from the yacht announced that his Majesty had embarked in his barge ; and the President of the Court of Session, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord Chief Commissioner, and other official personages, with the Magistrates of Leith, were waiting his Majesty's arrival at the end of a platform covered with scarlet cloth.

During the progress of the barge up the harbour, the immense multitude on the pier, the shore, the scaffolding and windows, loudly and enthusiastically cheered his Majesty, who repeatedly bowed to the spectators. His Majesty sat in the stern of the boat till it reached the middle of the harbour, when he stood up, and continued standing till the barge reached the landing-place. He was received by the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Cathcart, the Earl of Fife, Sir William Elliott, and Sir Thomas Bradford, the Magistrates of Leith, and the Judges of the Supreme Courts, all of whom he shook cordially by the hand. His Majesty then proceeded to an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful bays, amidst the cheers of the populace ; and after being seated, with the Duke of Dorset and the Marquis of Winchester, it drove off at a slow pace, guarded by the Royal Company of Archers, commanded by the Earl of Elgin, and a detachment of the Scots Greys.

The following was the order of this splendid Procession :—

Trumpets of Yeomanry.
 Squadron of Mid-Lothian Yeomanry.
 Two Highland Pipers.
 Captain Campbell, and Tail of Breadalbane.
 Squadron of Scots Greys.
 Two Highland Pipers.
 Colonel Stewart of Garth, and Celtic Club.

Sir Evan Macgregor Murray mounted, and Tail of Macgregor.

Two Equerries on horseback.

Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal, on a black horse.

Pages and Grooms.

Sheriff mounted.

Sheriff officers.

Deputy-Lieutenants, in the county uniform, mounted.

Two Pipers.

General Graham Stirling and Tail.

Barons of Exchequer.

Lord Clerk Register.

Lords of Justiciary and Session, in carriages.

Marquis of Lothian, Lord-Lieutenant, mounted.

Two Herald, mounted.

Glengarry mounted, and Grooms.

Young Glengarry and two supporters—Tail.

Four Herald Trumpeters.

White Rod, mounted, and Equerries.

Lord Lyon Depute, mounted, and Grooms.

Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable, in a Lancer uniform, mounted.

Two Herald, mounted.

Squadron Scots Greys.

Royal Carriage and six.

Ten Royal Footmen, two and two.

Sixteen Yeomen of the Guard, two and two.

Archers.

THE KING.

Archers.

Sir Thomas Bradford and Staff.

Squadron of Greys.

Three Clans of Highlanders, and Banners.

Two Squadrons of Mid-Lothian Yeomanry.

Grenadiers of the 77th Regiment.

Two Squadrons of the Third Dragoon Guards.

Band and Greys.

The cavalcade now proceeded by Bernard Street and Constitution Street to Leith Walk, and about one o'clock approached the barrier, near Picardy Place, where the Lord Provost, accompanied by the Magistrates, presented his Majesty with the silver keys of the city, amidst the applauses of thousands; for every house and every part of the streets was crowded with spectators.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates then returned to their carriages, and took their places in the procession immediately after the Lord Lieutenant of the County, preceded by their officers.

The procession now passed along York Place, turned up by St Andrew's Square, and then moved along Prince's Street to the Regent Bridge, Waterloo Place. On entering this splendid street his Majesty seemed

particularly struck with the elegance of the buildings, and the Calton Hill, which now rose before him terraced with human beings. A little before two o'clock his Majesty reached the Palace of Holyroodhouse, his arrival at which was announced by salutes fired from the Castle, and from guns placed on Salisbury Crags and the Calton Hill.

After receiving the congratulations of the Magistrates and other authorities, his Majesty soon after drove off in his private carriage to Dalkeith House, which had been previously prepared for his residence. Fire-works were exhibited at Charlotte Square in the evening ; and the night following there was a general illumination.

On the 17th of August, his Majesty held a levee at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, and on the 20th, a drawing-room, both of which were most numerous attended. The number of equipages of all descriptions displayed on these occasions was immense, and beyond what had ever been witnessed in Edinburgh. On the 22d, the King went in procession from Holyroodhouse to the Castle ; on the 23d, he reviewed about 3000 cavalry on Portobello Sands ; and same evening attended a ball given by the Peers of Scotland in the Assembly Rooms. On the 24th, a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the great Hall of the Parliament House ; and on the 25th, he attended Divine service in the High Church. A ball given by the Caledonian Hunt on the 26th was attended by his Majesty ; on the 27th, he visited the Theatre ; and on the 29th, after a visit to the Earl of Hopetoun, his Majesty embarked on board the Royal Yacht at Port Edgar, near Hopetoun House, and arrived safely in London on the 1st of September.

It would require much more space than the limits of this work permit, to give even a slight detail of what passed during his Majesty's visit, or of the enthusiastic manner with which he was received. The crowds of well-dressed people on the streets—the clans

in their different costumes—the number of equipages, and the general expression of gaiety which Edinburgh then presented, will not soon be forgotten by the present generation. An Equestrian Statue of the King is intended to perpetuate the event.

GREAT FIRE.

THE year 1824 will be a memorable one in the annals of Edinburgh. The fire in June 1824, which, beginning at the Royal Bank Close, destroyed the houses on the upper part of the south side of the High Street, and the eastern angle of the Parliament Square, was followed on the 15th and 16th of November by a conflagration, which has laid the fairest part of the principal street of the Old Town in ruins, and totally destroyed the Parliament Square, except the buildings connected with the Scottish House of Parliament—besides having nearly annihilated half a dozen closes, or narrow lanes, reaching from the High Street to the Cowgate.

On Monday evening, the 15th November, about ten o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the second floor of a house at the head of the Old Assembly Close, and about eleven o'clock the whole house, consisting of six floors, and forming the eastern wing of one of the most imposing buildings in the High Street, was in a blaze.

Efforts were now directed to save the houses to the west; for though the wind was from the south-west, yet the tenement on the east, being of comparatively recent erection, and divided from the burning house by a strong party wall, seemed in less danger. But the progress of the flames was uncontrollable, and spreading westwards from the back of the building, the narrow access to which precluded the employment of engines in that direction, soon after twelve, the whole range up to Borthwick's Close was in a blaze. To such a height

were the flaming embers projected, that several chimneys on the opposite side of the street were set on fire by their fall ; and the heat was at one time so intense, as to be felt painfully warm by the spectators on the footpath on the opposite side.

The building to the westward, in which the Courant Office was situated, was the next prey of the flames. Fire was observed in the upper floor of this house about two o'clock ; and now, when it was too late, it was resolved to attempt its extinction, by leading up a pipe from an engine to the high roof of the adjacent house on the west, a measure which promised eventual success. But the pipe, when raised up, was found to be broken ; and what might have saved this building, had it been applied in time, only served, like all the efforts of this night and morning, to show the strong necessity for better apparatus, and a body more organized, to act with efficacy in similar calamities. The fire descended with uncontrollable fury, and about five o'clock the upper part of the front wall fell inward.

While the fire was thus raging in the front houses, those connected with them on the south side, and forming narrow lanes, or *closes*, down the steep declivity to the Cowgate, were not more fortunate. To give any assistance here was impossible, from the nature of the confined passages, inaccessible to engines, and dangerous from the falling portions of the shattered tenements. Three men, it is said, were killed by the fall of some of the ruins in Conn's Close. In the Assembly Close, distinguished from many others by its neatly laid pavement, and its more ample breadth, in some places exceeding four feet, and known as a place of fashionable resort before the New Town existed, was destroyed the Old Assembly Hall—the two under floors of a large building, with arched windows to the south—and several smaller houses. In Borthwick's Close, and the Old Fishmarket, the fire extended nearly half way down to the Cowgate.

The extent of this alarming fire—the fearful rapidi-

ty of its progress—its contiguity to the buildings destroyed in June, and a feeling of general alarm, more universally excited than was ever before witnessed, drew crowds to the High Street, on the morning of Tuesday, to view the extent of the devastation. The engines were still directed to the smoking ruins, and flakes of burnt materials, raised by the wind, were falling thick in all the adjacent streets. Business was, in a great measure, suspended, and most of the shops in the High Street were shut. Matters were in this state, when, about half-past eleven, some wandering eye discovered flames playing about the balustrade and cornice of the steeple of the Tron Church. An alarm was immediately given that the Tron Church was on fire, which spread with the rapidity of lightning over the whole city. The fire, it is believed, had originated from the flight of embers carried by the wind, which was from the west, lodging about the wooden balustrade. The steeple of the Tron Church, at least the stone part of it, rises in the form of a square tower, and above the masonry the spire was formed of wood, originally intended to be covered with copper, but which, in the necessities of the city, was replaced by lead, as the cheaper metal. It must have made considerable progress before it attracted attention, for, in less than an hour, all that was consumable was consumed. The flames ascended from the balustrade, as the heat melted the leaden covering—the lighter parts of the wood-work speedily gave way—and for nearly a quarter of an hour, the four angular ribs were seen in marked profile through the ascending flames. In this interval, a dark coloured mass was seen to fall from the centre. It was the bell, put up in the year 1673, at the expence of 1490 merks eight shillings Scots. Pinnacle after pinnacle fell, and before one o'clock, nothing of the steeple remained but the square tower.

Endeavours were now made to save the body of the church, and by the exertions of the firemen and others,

and the powerful assistance of an engine from Leith Fort, (the only one, we believe, which proved of any material use,) this was happily in a great measure accomplished, without any serious accident, though not without much danger. The crowd now gradually dispersed, at least the greater portion, and the fire-engines returned to their former stations at the still smoking ruins of the morning. Before night, the limits of the devastation seemed to be completely ascertained, and no further danger contemplated.

On the evening of Tuesday the 16th, however, soon after ten o'clock, flames were discovered bursting from the windows of the top story of the house in the Parliament Square, part of which had been recently fitted up for the accommodation of the Jury Court, and the drum again sounded the direful alarm of fire. This house was remarkable as being the highest building in Edinburgh, and farther, as having been built on the site of a building of no less than fifteen floors, which was destroyed, along with all the other buildings on the south and east sides, in a memorable fire which happened in 1700. The alarm of the neighbourhood, and of all, at this new and dreadfully alarming conflagration,—which being at a considerable distance to windward of the former fire, gave no room to connect the one with the effects of the other,—amounted almost to despair. To the west, one house alone intervened between it and the buildings of the Exchequer, the Parliament House, and the public libraries; and the houses in the eastern angle, in one of which was the office of the Water Company, were partly occupied as business chambers, and partly as dwelling-houses. In none of these could the inmates feel secure, after witnessing the rapidity and the extent of the fire of Monday; and, accordingly, whatever was moveable was attempted to be removed, with all the speed and all the confusion which terror of life could inspire. A similar alarm occasioned the greater part of the possessors of houses eastward, down the line of the High

Street to Hunter's Square, to remove their most valuable effects ; for, judging from the effects of the fire on Monday, and from the direction and strength of the wind, it was by no means an impossible event that they might be sharers in the calamity.

From the floor in which it originated the fire descended gradually to the floors below. The height was too great for engines to be serviceable ; and as the flames descended, and additional materials came within reach, it increased to an uncontrollable conflagration. From the chambers of the Auditor of the Court of Session it descended to the large hall occupied by the Jury Court, and from thence, the buildings being connected at the angle of the Square, proceeded northwards, along the eastern range, to the house which was partially damaged by the fire in June. Much of the property, and all the books and papers belonging to the Joint Stock Water Company and others were saved, before the fire had spread in this direction. The whole of the east, and part of the south side of the Square, was, about five o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, one continuous blaze—flames rushing out at every window ; and rising from the top in showers of burning embers, which were wafted by the wind, now blowing a perfect hurricane, in arched streams over the property eastward, as far as the South Bridge. From the Cowgate and high ground on the opposite side, which was crowded with spectators, the scene was of terrific grandeur.

The greatest endeavours, after witnessing the impotent effects of all that human power could do in the circumstances to stop the progress of the conflagration to the eastward, were now directed to prevent the fire from spreading in the opposite direction, and coming in contact with the Court of Exchequer and Parliament House. Besides the value of these buildings, as buildings, it is well known that the Advocates' Library, and that of the Writers to the Signet, which no money could replace were they destroyed, were in-

tegral parts of, and connected with the courts, and, of course, must be lost if these were destroyed. The engines were therefore directed to the house immediately adjoining to the Jury Court on the west, and the measures undertaken to stop the farther progress of the fire in this direction were happily successful. At day-break, the fire had nearly expended itself; and about half-past eight, the front walls of the houses to the Square fell with a tremendous crash, and assisted by their fall to extinguish the still flaming mass.

It is impossible to describe in words the terrors and dangers of this dreadful night. To be conceived, they must have been seen. All that is terrific in the uncontrollable progress of devouring flames—all that can be conceived of danger to life and destruction to property, in situations where it is impossible to give any effective assistance,—were here combined in splendid magnificence, at the midnight hour, and on the most elevated ground in Edinburgh. The adjuncts of the engines and the firemen—the highest authorities and most respectable individuals in the country, mixing in the common labour with the lowest of the people—the crowd—the torches—the mounted cavalry—the noise—the confusion—the ruined occupiers of the burning houses, and the fragments of their scattered furniture,—all contributed to fill up the details of a scene more terribly sublime than was ever before witnessed in this city.

Several minor fires took place, from the falling of the burning showers on the houses to the eastward. A roof in Bell's Wynd, and a wood-yard in Carrubber's Close, were set on fire by this agency, but were speedily got under. A recommendation from the Magistracy to the proprietors of houses in this direction, to examine and watch the roofs of the houses, was felt to be necessary; but showers on Wednesday, and a heavy fall of rain on the morning of Thursday, washed away all danger from this cause.

Of the loss of life on this melancholy occasion, the

newspapers report that four individuals were killed by the falling of walls, and that twelve were carried wounded to the Infirmary. Those rendered houseless by the calamity were, by the active interference of the Magistrates, lodged in Queensberry Barracks ; the benevolence of others furnished the most destitute with appropriate clothing ; and a large subscription, and a general collection at the churches on the Sunday following, produced a sum which alleviated, as far as money could, the distresses of the poorer sufferers. The proceeds of the Theatre, for three nights, were generously allotted for the same disinterested purposes.

After all danger from the fire had ceased, alarm was still felt from the dangerous situation of the ruins. The front walls of the large houses on the south-east angle of the Parliament Square fell on the morning of the 17th, about half-past eight o'clock, leaving on the east a large portion of the back wall, including a piece of gable which projected westwards, and formed a sort of buttress. On the south, the great southern gable, the highest in Edinburgh, threatened, should it fall outwards, to demolish the intervening houses between it and the Cowgate. To remove these ruins without injury to the neighbouring property, was now the chief object of interest ; and frequent meetings of the public authorities, and of those interested, were held, regarding the best mode of accomplishing their downfall. At last, after a final inspection on Friday morning, by Baron Clerk Rattray, Sir David Milne, Captain Head, Messrs Reid, Playfair, and others, it was resolved, at a meeting in the Council Chamber, of those interested, to entrust the whole arrangement to Captain Head of the Engineers, assisted by Captain Hope, R. N. and others.

Preparations were made, in the course of that afternoon, by affixing blocks and tackle to the great southern gable, and forming mines under the eastern wall. At twelve o'clock on Saturday, the mines being charged, and everything ready, the strength of the appa-

tus was tried on the great south gable ; and an immense mass instantly fell inwards with tremendous noise. The dense cloud of dust which rose from the crumbling ruins, and spread round to a great distance, totally obscured the view for a few minutes ; but when it cleared off, a pinnacle of the high gable, a few feet broad, and extending the whole height of the building, was still seen standing, threatening danger more imminent than the whole conjoined mass. Orders were now given to fire the mines at the base of the wall on the east side of the Square. A few seconds elapsed before the explosions took place, and a few more before their effect was observed on the ruins. It was a pause of breathless expectation. At last the cross wall which supported the larger mass was seen to fall majestically inwards, bringing with it a great part of the connected wall. The remainder followed in two successive masses, in the same direction.

The frightful pinnacle remaining of the high gable now stood like an obelisk among the mass of ruins. It seemed to be cracked and shaken a little above where the chain appeared still hanging, and that little force would be required to bring it down also. The only danger apprehended was its falling to the south ; but the cable being again tightened, the ruin, from a little above where it was fastened, gave way, and slid majestically, and almost perpendicularly down, and added to the heap below. The great business was now over, and though some frightful fragments remained, yet these were neither so elevated nor so dangerous, as longer to occupy the time of those who had come forward so generously with their assistance, and they were pulled down in the course of the ensuing week. The avenues to the Square, and to the places backwards, which might be in danger from the ruins, were guarded all morning by a detachment of cavalry, and these, with the yeomanry of the city and county, were of essential service during the whole of this memorable

week, in keeping the passages open, and protecting the property.

Sir Walter Scott, some of the Judges, Magistrates, and other individuals of distinction, witnessed the demolition from the top of St Giles's church, and numerous artists were observed during the whole week taking sketches of the ruins. Many of these sketches were published with all the speed of lithography; but by far the most spirited are those which are said to have been drawn by a young advocate, and which were published by Messrs Constable and Company for behoof of the sufferers.

Another fire took place in the High Street, on the evening of the 22d of February 1825, which, at its commencement, seemed to threaten equal devastation with the former, but was happily got under with the loss of the great front tenement at the head of Blackfriars' Wynd, commonly known by the name of *Lady Lovat's Land*, and some houses of smaller note at the back of it.

THE year 1824 will also be memorable for the spirit of speculation induced by the low rate of interest, and which displayed itself in the formation of Joint Stock Companies. The transfer of the Leith Docks by the Magistrates to a projected company, and the premium which the shares bore before a shilling was paid, (nearly 17 per cent.) induced the formation of other companies to the number of twenty or upwards; and such was the avidity with which individuals subscribed for shares in those companies, that scarcely any project was made public, before the capital, to the amount of millions, was subscribed for, and the shares bought and sold at a premium in the market. Stock-jobbing, for the first time, became an occupation in Edinburgh; and it seemed as if schemes, many of them not less wild than the Mississippi or South Sea bubbles, were destined to triumph over the proverbial cautiousness

of Scotsmen. Joint Stock Brewery, Distillery, Iron-Foundry, Glass, Dairy, Rail-Road, and Water Companies, with large capitals, were projected and formed. Banking and Insurance Companies were organized ; and for weeks, almost every newspaper announced a new speculation, which held forth unavoidable success, and ample returns to the subscribers. The same spirit of adventure prevailed in the capital ; and fortunes were gained and lost in the prospect of working the gold and silver mines of Mexico and Peru. That the greater part of the Joint Stock Companies thus projected will be profitable to the partners, or ultimately successful, is not to be expected ; but, whatever individual suffering their failure may create, the money that is spent in great public undertakings will not fail ultimately to benefit the country.

THE Improvements of Edinburgh began in the year 1753, under the auspices of Provost Drummond. At this time the city occupied the same space of ground which it had done for centuries before. But since that period a new city has arisen ; the town has been enlarged to more than thrice its former extent ; and farther enlargements are still in contemplation, which will go far to render Edinburgh, in point of external elegance and picturesque beauty, the first city in Europe.

The public attention was first called to the state of the city in September 1751, by the circumstance of a side wall of a building, six stories high, having fallen down, by which one person was killed. This occasioned a general survey to be made, the result of which was, that many houses were found insufficient, and were ordered to be pulled down. It was now that the idea of occupying the place of these old houses in the principal streets by public buildings was first conceived ; and a scheme for this purpose was laid before the Convention of Royal Burghs which met on 8th July 1752.

The representatives of the burghs approved of the design as a national one, and subscription papers were ordered to be lodged with the magistrates of the county towns. The public building first projected was to contain a hall for the Convention of Royal Burghs—a Council Chamber for the Magistrates—a Robing-room for the Judges of the Supreme Court—a Library for the Faculty of Advocates—a Hall for the Society of Writers to the Signet, and other apartments for the registers of public writings. For carrying the improvements into execution, committees were appointed by the Magistrates, Lords of Session, Barons of Exchequer, Faculty of Advocates, and Writers to the Signet, who, improving on the former plan, resolved to commence the projected improvements by the erection of an Exchange on the site of the ruinous buildings on the north side of the High Street. Accommodation for the courts, registers, and advocates' library, was to occupy the place of the ruinous houses in the Parliament Square; and it was resolved to apply for an act for the purpose of extending the royalty, as it is called, or the power of levying taxes for the support of the city, over the grounds to the north, the expence to be defrayed by a national contribution.

The foundation-stone of the Royal Exchange was accordingly laid, on the 15th of September 1753, by that patriotic magistrate George Drummond, Esq., and the building was commenced on the 13th of June in the following year.

The next object to which the magistrates of Edinburgh and the trustees appointed by Parliament for the improvement of the city turned their attention, was the erection of a bridge over the North Loch, to communicate with the fields in that direction, over which they proposed to have the royalty of the city extended. A draught of a bill was accordingly prepared in 1759 for this purpose, but which was not at that time brought forward, in consequence of the threatened opposition of certain landholders of the county.

The scheme, however, was not on this account relinquished ; and the trustees having made over to the magistrates a balance of L. 3000, which remained in their hands after the erection of the Exchange, they proceeded in 1763 to drain the North Loch, and remove the mud, preparatory to the intended erection. The foundation-stone of the North Bridge was laid by the same public spirited individual who presided at the foundation of the Exchange, on the 21st of October 1763, although the building was not begun for two years afterwards, and, from some unaccountable error in the construction, was not rendered passable till the year 1772.

Though repulsed in their first endeavours to procure an extension of the royalty, the magistrates did not relinquish the attempt ; and the gentlemen of the county having dropped their opposition, an act was passed in 1767 extending the royalty over the fields to the north. Competition plans were at the same time advertised for, and every measure taken to secure the uniformity of the buildings in the new town which was projected.

Among the plans in consequence given in, that of Mr James Craig, architect, was approved of and finally adopted. The New Town was immediately commenced, and the building proceeded so rapidly, that, in 1778, St Andrew's Square and the streets connected with it were nearly completed. The dimensions of this square are 510 by 520 feet, and it was the first of that denomination of any extent laid out in Edinburgh.

The plan of 1767, terminating on the north by Queen Street, and on the south by Prince's Street, has been long since completed. The buildings of Charlotte Square were designed by the celebrated architect, Mr Robert Adam ; and the house lately occupied as the Excise Office, its eastern termination, was built from a design of Sir William Chambers, in imitation of an admired noble villa near Rome. This building

has been recently purchased as an office for the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The unfortunate disputes between the magistrates and their New Town feuars, which took place about this time, had the effect of exciting speculation in another direction. Twenty-six acres of ground to the south, which the city might have purchased for L. 1200, were bought by a private individual, and laid out for the erection of new buildings. George's Square was accordingly begun in 1766, and in twelve years three sides of it were completed. The dimensions of this square are 670 by 500 feet, the ground sloping gently to the south.

The erection of the buildings in this quarter soon suggested the necessity of a proper communication between them and the Old Town; and in 1775 a proposal was made for erecting a bridge over the Cowgate, similar to that which had been erected over the valley to the north. But this project being violently opposed by the corporations and others, the plan was at this time abandoned.

At last, however, an act of Parliament was passed, which included this improvement. The foundation-stone of the South Bridge was laid on the 1st of August 1785, and it was opened for carriages in March 1788. It is worthy of remark, that this act of Parliament contained a clause empowering the Magistrates to throw an arch over the Low Calton, and to form a road along the Calton Hill grounds, nearly in the line of the present Regent Bridge and road. A plan of this improvement was engraved by Mr Kirkwood at the time, from a survey made by Mr Kyle, then a road-surveyor employed by government, and published by Dr Duncan senior, for the benefit of Mr Kyle's widow.

The Earthen Mound was commenced in 1783, and while it furnished a ready communication with the buildings erecting to the westward of the North Bridge,

it served, at the same time, as a central place of deposit for the earth dug from their foundations.

The Register Office, a building intended for the preservation of the public records of the kingdom, was founded on the 17th of June 1774, but not finished for many years afterwards.

The next great public undertaking was the erection of the University. The buildings of the old college having become very inconvenient, and nowise suitable to the celebrity of the teachers, or the number of students who attended this seminary, the erection of an edifice, on a more extended scale, on their site, had been proposed as early as 1768. But nothing was done in the matter till, in the year 1785, the subject being again brought before the public, the magistrates set on foot a subscription for erecting a new structure, and, considerable sums being obtained, the foundation-stone of the new college was laid on the 16th November 1789. This undertaking, which eventually turned out to be on a scale beyond the means possessed for carrying it into execution, stood for many years unfinished; till, in 1815, on the report of a committee, arising out of the exertions of Sir John Marjoribanks, then Lord Provost and M. P., the House of Commons granted L. 10,000 for its completion, and recommended the same sum to be given annually for seven years. The commissioners for managing this grant having met on the 4th December 1816, to receive plans for the completion of the building, that by Mr W. H. Playfair was adopted. By this plan the exterior of the building, as designed by Mr Adam, is still to be retained, but the internal arrangements are followed out according to the design prepared by Mr Playfair.

The improvement of the buildings for the supreme courts was the next of the suggested improvements which was undertaken. A plan for these improvements was accordingly made out by Mr Robert Reid, architect, and the alterations on the old Parliament House began by the erection of a court room and apart-

ments for the Barons of Exchequer, and an open arcade in front of the old building. This plan also included the erection of an additional court room for the Second Division of the Court,—a library room for the Advocates and Society of Writers to the Signet,—and a County Hall, all of which are now erected.

A new Prison, from a design by the same architect, was founded a little to the westward of the Parliament House, and in the lane called Forrester's Wynd, on the 8th September 1808 ; but the situation was afterwards found to be inexpedient, and a smaller building, for the temporary confinement of criminals only was erected. In 1814, after various suggestions about the place most proper for an erection of this nature, the Calton Hill was fixed upon as the most eligible in many respects ; and an act of Parliament was passed in that year, appointing commissioners for that and other proposed improvements.

The most important of these improvements was the erection of a Bridge, over the low lane and ground which divided Prince's Street from the Calton Hill, and carrying a road along the brow of that picturesque eminence which should join the Great London Road in a less circuitous and more level line than the one formerly in use. By this means, not only was the access to the hill, on which two public buildings were already erected, rendered easy, but an entrance to the city procured of unequalled grandeur. The public spirit of the then chief magistrate, Sir John Marjoribanks, powerfully aided the views of the citizens, in procuring the act to be passed which sanctioned these improvements. The act for the erection of a jail, which had been passed in 1808, was, on the petition of the magistrates and commissioners appointed by that act, referred to a committee in 1814 ; a new and amended one procured ; and the foundation-stones of the Regent Bridge and New Jail were laid in the following year.

The survey of the road was made under the direc-

tion of Mr Stevenson, civil engineer ; and on the 7th December 1815, a full meeting of the parliamentary commissioners for executing this splendid access to the city took place, for the purpose of deciding on the comparative merits of three plans and elevations for the projected bridge and adjacent buildings, prepared under their direction by three eminent architects. Of these designs, that of Mr Archibald Elliot of London was finally adopted. In the Herculean task of cutting through the hill, the expence of gunpowder alone for blasting cost upwards of L. 1000 Sterling ; and more than 100,000 cubic yards of rock were removed, to bring the road to a proper level.

The foundation-stone of the Regent Bridge (so named in honour of the Prince Regent) was laid on the 19th September 1815 ; the building was begun in August 1816 ; and it was opened for the reception of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, in August 1819. The New Prison stands at its eastern termination, and on the opposite side a neat Hall for the meetings of the Incorporated Trades of Calton has been erected. On the south side of this bridge are the Stamp Office and Post Office, surmounted by the Royal Arms, and immediately opposite this last is a very handsome and extensive building, named the Waterloo Tavern and Hotel. In the progress of the work, the Calton burying ground, which the new line of road intersected, required to be cut through to a considerable depth, and the bodies removed ; but the bank is faced up in a very elegant manner, and of corresponding architecture to the buildings and to the bridge.

In the act of Parliament which sanctioned these improvements was a clause authorizing the magistrates to remove a narrow lane on the west side of the North Bridge, opposite to Prince's Street, and known by the name of St Ann's Street, and to bring forward the buildings in connection with the bridge. The houses of St Ann's Street were accordingly pulled down, and the new buildings considerably advanced, when it was

discovered that this erection would injure the view of the Register Office, and totally destroy that from Prince's Street, which commanded a prospect of the road and new buildings on the Calton Hill. A meeting of the inhabitants was accordingly called, for the purpose of taking measures to stop the further erection of this line of buildings, on the 2d December 1817. The result of this meeting, which was numerously attended, was a subscription to enable the feuars of Prince's Street, to whose property the erection in question was extremely hurtful, to try the question before the Supreme Court. Various measures were accordingly taken with this view, and after some inefficacious procedure, and the buildings being finished, the magistrates consented to an arrangement by which they should be reduced to one storey in height above the bridge. This arrangement, which necessarily included the purchase of a great part of the property, put a stop to all further procedure in the business; and the funds of the association having been already spent in the law proceedings, the buildings of course remain as originally erected. It might, perhaps, have been desirable that the fine view of Prince's Street, from the new road, should have been preserved; but it is not very evident that any thing else than the removal of the whole houses to the south of Prince's Street, including Canal Street, according to the original plan, and laying the ground out in gardens, would materially improve this quarter of the city.

Previous to the idea being taken up of erecting a bridge over the Low Calton, it was in contemplation to carry a road round the north base of the hill, which should join the London road near Jock's Lodge, about a mile from the city; and several plans were made out by eminent architects for laying out the grounds into streets and squares along the intended road, and building on the Calton Hill. This scheme, though a preferable and more direct line has been made over the hill, is now carrying into effect. A crescent is build-

ing fronting the hill, from which three main streets are to diverge; and the base of the hill is (as suggested, it is believed, by the late Mr William Stark, architect) to be planted with trees. Above these buildings, and rising among the trees, a row of handsome houses overlook the buildings below. This terrace is to sweep round the hill, by an easy curve, into a line of houses, which it is proposed to erect along the road on the opposite side of the hill, the space between the road and the houses to be converted into gardens. The ground along the road to Leith is laid out in the plan with the same attention to general effect, into handsome streets and squares; and in addition to these improvements, it is proposed to widen what is called the Eastern road to Leith, and to plant trees along its whole length. But the nature of these improvements, which may take years to finish, will be best seen from the map prefixed to this volume.

A new road leading from Hanover Street has also been formed to connect the grounds on the north of the Water of Leith with the extended buildings of the New Town, at the termination of which several neat streets have been erected. A bridge over the mill-lead has been built, to facilitate this communication, the previous road to these streets being by the village of Canonmills.

Near the village of Stockbridge, now joined to the city by continuous buildings, many new streets have also been built; the chief of which, and one of the most splendid in Edinburgh, is denominated the Royal Circus; and farther to the north-west, on the line of the road to the Queensferry, the ground is laid out for the erection of houses which may combine the advantages of town and country. The grounds also of the Earl of Moray, to the west and north of Charlotte Square, are now building upon, according to a plan of Mr Gillespie, architect.

Among the improvements connected with Edinburgh, that of a Canal between this city and Glas-

gow requires to be particularly noticed. The idea of a water communication between these two cities had long been entertained, and various lines were surveyed for the purpose of carrying this desirable measure into effect, so long ago as the year 1793. These surveys were in 1795 submitted by the magistracy of the city to the late Mr Rennie of London for his opinion ; and that eminent engineer, conceiving all of them to be more or less objectionable, suggested a new line, which he ascertained the practicability of executing on one level, from Burntsfield Links, Edinburgh, to Hillhead, within two miles of Glasgow. An unfortunate collision of separate interests, however, and the circumstances of the country, prevented any thing further being done with regard to its completion at this time.

In the year 1813, several proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Canal set on foot a subscription for a collateral cut from that canal to the city of Edinburgh, on a line surveyed by Mr Hugh Baird, civil engineer. This line having been examined by Mr Thomas Telford, he, in 1815, made such a report on the subject, as to induce the subscribers to bring in a bill to Parliament in the same year, for carrying it into effect. This bill being opposed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, on the ground of its being of less general utility to the city than the line recommended by Mr Rennie, was lost.

Mr Rennie was now again consulted, and the canal recommended by him at this time to the magistrates, as being the one most likely to be generally useful, was to have its eastern termination at the Wet Docks at Leith ; and instead of carrying it forward, as originally proposed, to Hillhead, near Glasgow, he suggested a junction with the Monkland Canal, near Drumpellier. The estimated expence of this Canal was L. 470,000 ; but leaving the extension to Leith to be done at some future time, the expence would be L. 330,000. The expence of the Union Canal was estimated at L. 250,000,

and the revenue was calculated to afford no less than twenty per cent. on that capital.

Among the proposed lines for a canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, that of Mr Robert Stevenson deserves to be mentioned. The line surveyed by this eminent engineer, at the request of the magistrates, in 1814, proposed to carry the canal upon one level, from a basin on the west side of the North Bridge, Edinburgh, to Port Dundas, in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow.

This canal was to pass through the centre of the valley which separates the New from the Old Town, under the central arch of the North Bridge; and was proposed to join the harbour of Leith, opposite to the entrance of the new docks. Another line, a little different, suggested by Mr Stevenson, was proposed to set off from the west end of Maitland Street, and to lock down by Canonmills to the Wet Docks, having a wharf at Canonmills. The number of locks required from the North Bridge to Leith harbour was fourteen; and the total expence of the canal was estimated at L.492,000, including a tunnel of three miles through the high lands from the neighbourhood of Broxburn to the neighbourhood of Pardovan, and the lockage to Leith. The cost of this line is very little different from that of Mr Rennie; and there can be no doubt, that, from the practical knowledge of these gentlemen, had not the expence so materially exceeded the Union tract, the more extensive plan would have proved ultimately the most advantageous to the public.

A meeting, called by public advertisement, of those gentlemen who were disposed to promote a canal on the line proposed by Rennie, was held in Edinburgh on the 26th of July 1815, and various resolutions regarding this measure were adopted by the meeting. But after various communications between the supporters of the different lines, and a second report by Mr Telford, civil engineer, in 1817, it was finally agreed to adopt that proposed by Mr Baird, and an act of Par-

liament was accordingly procured in June of that year for the purpose of carrying it into execution. The other arrangements having been made, the committee of management superintended the commencement of the work at the west end of Gilmore Street, on the 3d of March 1818.

This canal, which is five feet deep, and at the surface 40 feet wide, contracting to 22 feet at the bottom, begins at the Lothian Road, on the west of Edinburgh, and, crossing the Water of Leith at Slateford, passes the villages of Ratho, Broxburn, and Winchburgh, and the towns of Linlithgow and Falkirk, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at Lock No. 16, near the village of Camelon, after a course of $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The three principal aqueducts are, one over the Water of Leith, at Slateford, of eight arches, 605 feet long, and 60 feet high; another of five arches over the Almond at Cliftonhall, 410 feet long, and 75 feet high; and the third of twelve arches of 50 feet span, over the river Avon, two miles west from Linlithgow, 835 feet long, and 98 feet in height above the bed of the river. These are lined with a cast iron trough instead of puddle. About 30 miles from Edinburgh, as the line passes Falkirk, there is a tunnel through Prospect Hill, nearly half a mile in length. There are eleven locks in all on this canal, close together, about a mile west of Falkirk; and to Glasgow, from the point of junction, there are four locks more, on the Forth and Clyde Canal; but it is proposed to carry a branch from the Union up to the summit level of the other canal, by which four of the Union locks and the four of the Forth and Clyde will be saved to vessels going directly from Edinburgh to Glasgow, leaving only seven locks on that passage. The estimate for the Union Canal was L. 240,500, which has been raised in shares of L. 50 each. In one year after its commencement 14 miles of the $31\frac{1}{2}$ were nearly excavated; and the whole was finished, including the basin at the head of the Lothian Road, and the canal opened for trade and passage-boats,

in May 1822. The site chosen for the terminating basin, which is named Port Hopetoun, is well calculated for the purpose, being close by the great leading thoroughfares; and since the opening of the canal, streets and squares have rapidly risen in the neighbourhood of the basin. It has been found, on survey, that it may be continued on the same level through East Lothian, by Dalkeith, Haddington, &c. A lockage of 250 feet would carry it down to Leith. One great object of this work was to facilitate the conveyance of coals to the city from the coal-fields near Falkirk; and it has had the effect of diminishing the price of this necessary article fully one-third. The conveyance of manure from the city, at an easy rate, to the lands on its banks, must also be of incalculable advantage to the farmers, and the same conveyance of the farm produce to the market is not less so. A survey has also been made, and a Joint Stock Company formed, for the purpose of laying down rail-ways from the great coal-works to the south, which will ensure a plentiful supply of this indispensable article.

Besides these leading improvements on the city and its approaches, others of considerable importance have at same time been carrying on. St George's Church, Charlotte Square, was finished in 1814; a neat chapel for those of the Roman Catholic persuasion was built in 1813; two elegant Gothic places of worship, for the members of the Episcopal Church, were consecrated in 1818; a new Merchant Maiden Hospital was finished in 1818; a Lunatic Asylum was founded in 1808; the new Observatory was founded in 1818; Lord Melville's Monument was finished in 1822; and the foundation-stone of the National Monument laid in the same year; a house for the education of the Deaf and Dumb in 1823; the Edinburgh Academy in 1823; and St Mary's Church, at Bellevue, in 1824.

Vast as is the change which has taken place in Edinburgh within the last thirty years, and greatly as the city has been extended within that period, there

is no reason to think that its improvement and extension have yet nearly reached their maximum. It has been stated, on undoubted authority, that, during the year 1824, buildings were either in progress or finished within the bounds of police, the cost of which, on a moderate computation, could not be less than L. 500,000 ; and during the present season, it is not feared that less building will go on. This vast sum is independent of the annual ground rent of the areas on which the houses are erected, here denominated *feus*, which vary from 2s. 6d. to 21s. per foot, for the street front of each house. For a period of three years, the gross rental of houses within the bounds of Police has, in each year, increased L. 10,000 Sterling.

Towards the end of the year 1816, when, from the failure of the crop and other circumstances, so many people were in want of employment, large sums were raised in Edinburgh, as in the other cities of the empire, for the relief of the labouring poor. But the money thus raised, in place of being doled out in charities to the idle or the worthless, was employed, with much judgment, under the superintendence of a respectable committee, in setting all those who were out of employment, and able for labour, to assist in works of public utility. The fine walks round the Calton Hill,—the levelling and improvements of Burntsfield Links,—and other useful undertakings, were in this way chiefly executed.

The Old Town has likewise been much improved by the final removal of the remains of the range of old houses which encumbered the middle of the High Street. The old Tolbooth and Creech's Land, the two extremities of this range, and the last of these buildings, were removed in 1817 ; and the Weigh House in 1822. In this part of the city, too, a very material improvement has taken place by the laying of pavement for foot-passengers along the narrow lanes and streets. This undertaking was carried into effect, while Mr Robert Johnston, as Dean of Guild, had the superin-

tendence of this department of city business ; and to the same respectable magistrate the community is indebted, among many other useful undertakings which have been benefited by his active exertions, for the improvement of the Meadows, the walks of which were formed anew under his inspection.

A further improvement in the communication between the Old and New Town is at present projected, by the formation of a second bridge over the Cowgate, nearly in a line with Bank Street, which will connect the southern districts of the city with the western part of the New Town. The formation of this bridge will cut away part of Merchant Street and Brown Square.

A new approach to the city from the westward is also in contemplation, by a road and terrace, which is to connect the High Street with the leading lines of road on the west. This road is proposed to commence near the Canal Basin, sweep along the base of the Castle rock, in the form of a terrace, and terminate at the top of the West Bow. The repair of St Giles's Church is also included in the projected improvements.

The progress of Edinburgh in literature and science has kept pace with its external improvements. An account of that progress will be found in another part of this volume. Since the commencement of the present century, the establishment of the Edinburgh Review in 1803,—the Wernerian Natural History Society in 1808,—the Caledonian Horticultural Society in 1809,—the Astronomical Institution in 1812,—an annual Exhibition of Paintings in 1819,—and the commencement of the School of Arts in 1821, have opened up new objects to Scottish industry and genius ; and since that period, in addition to the great charitable establishments formerly in existence, numerous societies have been formed by the benevolent for ameliorating the condition of the poor, and for affording relief to almost every species of wretchedness.

DESCRIPTION.

EDINBURGH is situated in $55^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude, and in $3^{\circ} 14'$ west longitude from London. It stands in the northern part of the county of Mid-Lothian, about two miles south from the estuary of the Frith of Forth.

The situation of the city is elevated, and it may be said, without much impropriety, to stand on three hills. These run in a direction from east to west; and the central hill, upon which the most ancient part of the city stands, is terminated on the west by an inaccessible rock, on which is placed the Castle.

Edinburgh is surrounded on all sides, except to the northward, where the ground declines gently to the Frith of Forth, by lofty hills. Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and the Calton Hill, bound it on the east; the Hills of Braid, and the extensive ridge of the Pentland Hills, rise on the south; and the beautiful eminence of Corstorphine Hill rears its summit on the west. These hills form a magnificent amphitheatre, in which upon elevated, though on ground of less altitude, stands the Scottish metropolis.

The old part of the city, as already mentioned, stands on the central ridge of the three eminences on which the city is built; the New Town occupies an elevated plain on the north; and the southern district is situated on a rising ground in the opposite direction. The hill on which the Old Town is placed is separated from the other districts by two valleys, one of which, on the northern side, was formerly occupied by a lake. In the course, however, of the improvement and extension of the city, that lake has been drained, and streets and bridges afford a ready communication between every part of the capital.

The Old Town has often attracted notice from the peculiarity of its situation. The principal street, which occupies the flat surface of the central hill, extends

nearly in a straight line from the Castle, on the western extremity, to the Palace of Holyroodhouse on the east. This street, not improperly named the High Street, measures in length, from the Castle gate to the Palace gate, about 5570 feet, and is about 90 feet in breadth. The upper part of this street is elevated about 140 feet above the level of the drained morass on the north side called the North Loch, and, on account of the ground which it occupies gently declining to the east, is about 180 feet above the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The height of the houses in this quarter has always rendered it an interesting object to strangers visiting Edinburgh ; and, perhaps, the High Street of this city is not equalled in grandeur by any street in Europe.

Parallel to the High Street, in the valley on the south, runs a street called the Cowgate, from 10 to 20 feet in breadth. The buildings in this street, though lofty, are less elevated than those of the High Street. The valley on the north, except a part of it to the eastward, where it joins the Calton Hill, is partly laid out as a garden.

From the High Street descend, in regular rows, numerous narrow lanes, here called *Closes*, on both sides of the hill. Many of these lanes, from the abrupt descent of the ground, are extremely steep, and difficult of passage ; and this inconvenience is not much remedied by their width, which is rarely more than six feet. Those of larger extent, and which admit of a carriage, are called by the distinctive name of *Wynds*, to distinguish them from *Closes*, or those which only admit of foot-passengers.

The High Street has at different times received various denominations. It was anciently called Market Street, from the public markets of the city being held on it. At present it receives various appellations. That part of it which is situated next the Castle is called the Castle Hill ; farther down it receives the name of the Lawnmarket, from this division of it being the

place where that kind of merchandise was sold. Below this it assumes the name of Luckenbooths ; and a little farther on, where the street is widest, takes the name of the High Street. The remainder of the street, down to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, takes the name of Canongate, from its formerly being the property of the canons regular of the Abbey church of Holyroodhouse.

The most conspicuous object in the Old Town is the Castle, which is separated from the buildings of the city by a vacant space of about 350 feet in length, and 300 in breadth. At the eastern end of this space begin the buildings of the city. The principal reservoir for supplying Edinburgh with water stands on the top of the north side of this street, and, from its elevated situation, enables the water to rise through pipes to the upper floors of most of the houses.

At a small distance, eastward, a narrow lane winds down the steep hill to the south, and terminates in a spacious street or square of an oblong form, called the Grassmarket. The lane receives the name of the West Bow, either from the direction which it assumes, being of the figure of a bow, or more probably from an arched gate in the town wall which formerly crossed it in the middle ; *bow*, in the Scottish dialect, being the word generally used for an *arch*. In the Grassmarket the city markets for the sale of corns, and also for horses and black-cattle, are generally held.

Beyond the Grassmarket, a narrow street extends to the westward called Portsburgh, or West Port, from one of the gates or ports of the city having formerly bounded it on its western extremity ; and beyond this the town is terminated in this quarter, by rows of houses along the roads which diverge from its western extremity.

In the middle of the principal street, at the top of the West Bow, stood the town Weigh House, an old building, now removed. Here the street, which receives the name of the Lawnmarket, expands to a noble

width, and the buildings rise to a great height. On the north side of this street is the entrance to the great Earthen Mound, which stretches across the North Loch, and forms a communication with the western part of the New Town, situated on the opposite hill; and at the head of the Mound, at a little distance from the principal street, stands an elegant building, the Bank of Scotland.

The *Earthen Mound* is 760 feet in length, its average breadth is 160 feet, and its perpendicular height 78 feet. It was begun in 1783, in the morass which divides the old from the new part of the city. It is well known, that the commencement of the Earthen Mound was quite a fortuitous measure; it had its beginning, not in the idea of forming a road across the valley, but in the design of filling up a dangerous quarry left full of water. It was formed chiefly from the rubbish and earth dug from the foundations of the houses in the New Town; and for a long time an average of eighteen hundred cart-loads of earth were laid upon it every day. While the Mound was forming, its surface sunk considerably at different times on the west side. This Mound is calculated to contain 500,500 cubic yards of earth, not including that part of it which has sunk; and as a cubical yard is equal to three cart-loads, the number of these contained in the Mound will amount to 1,501,500 cart-loads of earth in all. Had the work been performed at the moderate rate of sixpence *per* cart, digging, filling, and carrying, it would have amounted to the sum of L. 37,537 Sterling. But it cost the city nothing but the expence of spreading the earth.

The soil of the Mound being now sufficiently consolidated, it has been resolved to build upon it, according to a plan prepared by Mr Playfair. A large building in the Doric style of architecture, with a noble portico, is now erecting at the north end, opposite Hanover Street, intended to contain accommodation

for the Royal Society, the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures, and for the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland. To the south of this erection, at the distance of 30 feet on each side, the line of buildings, also designed by Mr Playfair, are intended to commence, leaving a spacious carriage-way in the middle. Paths for foot passengers are to be on both sides, under cover of a beautiful colonnade, supported by Doric columns, which will also afford access to the line of shops. This line of buildings is not much to exceed 30 feet in height; but being to be carried on one level from Prince's Street, in place of rising with the ascent to the southward, the roofs will scarcely rise to the height of the carriage road in the centre. An ascent of nearly forty steps will be required at the south end to reach the present level of this point. The building for the Royal Society extends southward about 130 feet; its front to Hanover Street is of equal width with that street; and the estimated expence of its erection amounts to upwards of L. 14,000. The foundation of the building is laid upon piles.

A little below the entrance to the Mound, in the middle of the street, stood the Tolbooth, a mean-looking inconvenient building. Here a range of old houses formerly extended a considerable way along the middle of the street. These, however, were removed about seventeen years ago, and the Tolbooth, which formed the western extremity of this range, was pulled down in 1817.

In this part of the High Street stands the ancient cathedral church of St Giles, a large and irregular Gothic building. The appearance of this edifice was formerly hurt by a set of paltry shops, of more modern date, and wretched architecture, which were heaped against its walls, but these have been recently removed. The cathedral forms the north side of a small area called the Parliament Close, formed by a recess on the south side of the High Street. This

place received its name from the buildings in which the Scottish Parliament met being situated in it. These form the south-west corner of the Square, and are at present used for the accommodation of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, Jury, and Consistorial Courts. In the middle of the Square lately stood a beautiful equestrian statue of King Charles II., which is now under repair. It was placed here by the magistrates, after the Restoration, in honour of that event, instead of one of Oliver Cromwell, which had been intended to be erected. * The buildings of this Square were the loftiest in Edinburgh: and though their front elevation did not appear much higher than the neighbouring buildings, yet upon the other side, on account of the sudden declivity of the ground, some of them contained not less than twelve floors or *storeys*.

Not far from the Parliament Square, in the middle of the High Street, formerly stood the Market-cross of the city, which was removed in 1753. A radiated pavement marks the place where it stood, and all public proclamations are still made at this spot.

Nearly opposite this, on the north side of the street, stands the Exchange, an elegant building, of a square form, with a court in the centre, the principal part of which is now occupied as the City Chambers. Here the merchants and farmers might enjoy shelter; but though frequent attempts have been made to induce them to meet in the Exchange, inveterate practice still induces them to crowd the High Street on market-days, and to expose themselves there to all the vicissitudes of weather.

* The block intended for the statue of Oliver is now placed on the brow of the precipice facing St Bernard's Well, and forms the termination of a vista to one of the beautiful streets constructed by the late Sir Henry Raeburn on the grounds of St Bernard.

Farther down the High Street, the central hill is crossed by the North and South Bridges, the two great lines of communication between these divisions of the city. The Tron Church, an ancient building, but now much modernized in appearance, occupies the upper angle formed by the junction of the South Bridge and High Street, having a considerable area behind it, which is called Hunter's Square. The spire of this church was burnt down in November 1824.

The *North Bridge* was founded, and the first stone of the building laid by that patriotic magistrate, Provost Drummond, on the 21st of October 1763. In that year, the North Loch, which separates the New from the Old Town, was drained, and the mud removed. But, though the erection of this great work was resolved upon at this time, the contract for building the bridge was not signed till the 21st of August 1765. The parties to this contract were the town-council of Edinburgh, and Mr William Mylne, architect, brother to the gentleman who built Blackfriars Bridge. The sum agreed for was L. 10.140 Sterling; the work was to be completed before Martinmas 1769, and Mr Mylne was to uphold it for ten years. A difficulty, however, occurred in the course of the work, which had neither been foreseen nor provided against. As the north side of the hill on which the old part of the city stands is extremely steep, it had been found convenient, in early times, to throw the earth dug from the foundations of houses down this declivity, towards the North Loch. On this account, the whole mass, to a considerable depth, consisted entirely of what is called *travelled earth*. Mr Mylne and his workmen do not seem to have been aware of this; for, in digging the foundation, they had stopped short where there were no less than eight feet of this travelled earth between them and the natural solid soil, which in that quarter is generally clay. Another error seems to have been committed by Mr Mylne in not raising the piers of the bridge to a sufficient height. To remedy this defect,

he raised from six to eight feet of earth upon the vaults and arches, in order to give the street a regular slope. The result was, that, on the 3d of August 1769, when the work was nearly completed, this part of the bridge gave way. The great mass of earth having been swelled by the rain, burst the side walls and abutments on the south end of the bridge. The vaults also yielded to the pressure; five people, who happened to be upon the spot, were buried in the ruins; and eleven others considerably hurt. Had the accident happened a quarter of an hour sooner, it would have occasioned the loss of many more lives; for at that time great numbers of people were returning along the bridge from the Orphan Hospital park, where a Methodist preacher had been haranguing. The bridge was repaired by pulling down the side walls in some parts, and rebuilding them with chain bars; removing the vast mass of earth, and supplying its place with hollow arches, thrown between the sides of the great arches; by raising the walls that went across the bridge to an additional height, so that the vaults springing from them might bring the road to a proper elevation, without much covering of earth; by throwing an arch of relief over the great south arch, which was much shattered: and, as there were some rents in the walls, or at least as they had departed from the line at both ends of the bridge, the whole was supported by very strong buttresses and counterforts at the south end, on each side of the bridge. Upon these houses are erected, which form a street a considerable way along the bridge. At the north end there is only one counterfort, on the east side. The expence of completing the whole amounted to about L. 18,000 Sterling.

The North Bridge consists of three great central arches, two side arches, with several smaller concealed ones at each end, of the following dimensions: width of the three great arches, 72 feet each; breadth or thickness of the piers, $13\frac{1}{2}$ each; width of the small

arches 20 feet each. The total length of the piers and arches is 310 feet ; and the whole length of the bridge, from the High Street to Prince's Street, is 1125 feet. The height of the great arches, from the top of the parapet to the base, is 68 feet ; the breadth of the bridge within the wall over the arches is 40 feet ; and the breadth at each end 50 feet. Towards the northern extremity, however, the bridge has been widened by the erection of a range of buildings on the site of a lane called St Ann Street.

The *South Bridge*, thrown over the street named the Cowgate, which lies on the valley on the southern side of the central hill, is in the same line with the North Bridge. The Cowgate not being so low as the North Loch, this bridge is on that account less elevated. To a stranger the existence of the bridge is not very apparent ; and, were it not that an opening is left at the central arch over the Cowgate, where that street is seen at a distance below, it would present nothing but the appearance of a handsome street.

To form this bridge, which is now the principal line of communication across the city from north to south, the lanes called Niddry's Wynd, Merlin's, and Peebles Wynds, were pulled down ; and, among others, one of the oldest stone buildings in Edinburgh was at this time removed. This was the house in which Queen Mary lodged the night after the battle of Carberryhill. It was then the house of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The foundation-stone of this bridge was laid on the 1st of August 1785. The bridge, consisting of twenty-two arches, was built ; the old houses were removed, elegant new houses on both sides were finished ; the shops occupied ; and the street opened for carriages in March 1788 ; an operation of astonishing celerity, when either the magnitude of the undertaking, or the elegance of its execution, is considered.

In digging the foundation of the central pier of the

bridge, which was no less than 22 feet deep, many coins of Edward I. II. and III. were found. The old buildings which were taken away to make room for this public work were purchased at a trifling cost, their value being fixed upon by verdicts of juries, while the areas on which they stood were sold by the city to erect new buildings on each side of the bridge for L. 30,000. It has been remarked, that, on this occasion, the ground sold higher in Edinburgh than perhaps ever was known in any city, even in Rome, during its most flourishing times. Some of the areas sold at the rate of L. 96,000 *per* statute acre; others at L. 109,000 *per* ditto; and some even as high as L. 150,000 *per* acre.

At some distance to the eastward of the entrances to the North and South Bridges, the High Street is suddenly contracted to nearly one half of its breadth. This division of it takes the name of Netherbow, from the city wall having formerly had an arched gate or *bow* at this place.

Here the central hill is again crossed by two streets, the one sloping to the south being named St Mary's Wynd, the other going down the hill to the northward, Leith Wynd. Before the erection of the bridges, these lanes formed the principal communication between the city and the North and South districts; and that of Leith Wynd formed the entrance to the suburb of the Calton.

The main street from these lanes, down to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, assumes the name of Canongate. The buildings in this quarter are inferior to those of the upper part of the High Street; but there are two handsome modern streets, which cross it at right angles; the one called St John Street, running towards the south; the other, named New Street, towards the north.

Nearly in the middle of the Canongate, on the north side, stands the town-house and prison of this suburb; and a little farther down, on the same side, stands the

church, an ancient Gothic building, in the form of a cross. The Palace of Holyroodhouse, and the ruins of the adjacent chapel, form the termination of the city in this direction. In this division of the town, there formerly stood two crosses, in the middle of the street; the one called St John's Cross; the other the Girth Cross, so named from its being the boundary of the Sanctuary of Holyroodhouse. It was at the last of these that the gallant Marquis of Montrose met his fate. Both crosses have been long removed, but their site is marked by a stellated arrangement of the causeway stones.

The *Southern District* of the city occupies the rising ground on the opposite side of the central ridge. The buildings in this quarter contain a mixture of the ancient and modern styles of building. The suburbs called Potterrow and Pleasance are of the former description; the fine squares called George's Square, Brown's Square, and Argyll Square, are of the latter.

George's Square is by far the most extensive in this quarter, being 570 by 500 feet. It is neatly laid out in shrubbery and flower borders, and is bounded on the west and partly on the south by the public walk called the Meadows. Buccleugh Place, a street of recent erection, divides a part of the Square from the Meadows on the south.

To the west of George's Square, and separated from it by the central walk of the Meadows, stands Watson's Hospital, and a little to the north-west of this last is Heriot's Hospital, a very elegant Saxon building. Westwards from Watson's Hospital was lately erected the Merchant Maiden Hospital; and still farther on, on rising ground west from Burntsfield Links, stands Gillespie's Hospital. A new street of houses, with small gardens attached, called Gilmore Street, runs to the west from the Links till it nearly joins the basin of the Union Canal; and handsome villas border the road

which bounds this public property, till near the ancient castle of Merchiston.

At the southern extremity of the South Bridge, in a street which extends to the eastward, are situated the commodious edifices of the Royal Infirmary and High School ; and opposite to this street, on the north side of the College, is the lane which leads to Argyll and Brown's Squares. The new University stands at the southern extremity of South Bridge Street, on the west ; and gives name to the streets, which, unfortunately for the appearance of this building, are crowded around it.

Beyond this building the line takes the name of Nicholson Street, on both sides of which are several small squares and streets, and the city on the east is terminated by the ancient suburb called the Pleasance, and some lately erected streets running eastward from it towards Salisbury Crag. On the west side of Nicholson's Street, and near its termination, stands a handsome Gothic fronted building, the meeting-house of Dr Jamieson's congregation.

Continued in the same line is St Patrick's Square ; and still farther south a road has been formed through the grounds of Newington to join the London road by Carlisle, which, meeting other roads, forms the principal entrance to the city in this direction. On both sides of this road elegant streets have been formed, which, from the little gardens and flower plots attached to the houses, combine the advantages of town and country residences.

The *Northern District* of the city, generally called the *New Town*, was first projected in 1752 ; but the magistrates at that time being unable to procure an extension of the royalty, the execution of the design was suspended until the year 1767. In that year an act of Parliament was obtained, by which the royalty was extended over the fields to the northward of the city ; and the plan of the present buildings was design-

ed by Mr James Craig, architect, and adopted by the magistrates.

According to this plan, a canal was to be made through the North Loch, and the northern bank of it was to be laid out in terraces. A considerable number of gentlemen, on the faith of this plan with regard to the proposed canal, accordingly erected elegant houses on the spot fronting the projected undertaking. The magistrates, in the meantime, had thought proper to alter this design, and feued out the spot intended for the canal and terraces, and a number of mean irregular buildings, and work-houses for tradesmen, were built. This deviation was immediately complained of by the proprietors of the houses in the New Town ; but as the magistrates showed no inclination to grant any redress, a law-suit was commenced against them before the Court of Session. In that court the cause was given against the pursuers, who thereupon appealed to the House of Lords. Here the decision of the Court of Session was reversed, and the cause remitted to the consideration of their Lordships. At length, after an expensive contest, matters were accommodated between the parties. The principal basis of this accommodation was, that some part of the ground was to be laid out in terraces and a canal ; but the time of disposing of it in that manner was reserved to the Lord President of the Court of Session, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The New Town may be regarded as consisting of two parts: the one, the New Town, which was designed in 1767, and which is now completed ; the other, the additional buildings erected or erecting to the east, west, and north of the former.

The first of these divisions, which stands upon the horizontal ridge on the north side of the Old Town, is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, whose sides measure 3900 feet by 1090. The principal longitudinal streets are three ; George's Street, Prince's Street,

and Queen's Street. George's Street extends along the centre of the New Town, and divides it into two equal parts. This street, which is 115 feet broad, has no rival in Europe, or perhaps in the world, for the grandeur of its appearance, the elegance of its architecture, or its exact uniformity. It is terminated on the east end by a beautiful square, called St Andrew's Square; and on the west by another, of most superb buildings, called Charlotte Square. On the east side of St Andrew's Square, in a recess from the other buildings, stands an elegant edifice, lately occupied as an office for the Excise, and opposite to it, at the western termination of the street, St George's Church, with a miniature dome in imitation of St Paul's. On the north side of George's Street is an elegant church, with a handsome spire; and immediately opposite is the Hall of the Royal College of Physicians. Farther westward, on the south side, stand the Assembly Rooms, marked by a portico extending over the foot pavement.

Lord Melville's Column.

In the centre of St Andrew's Square stands the elegant column erected to the memory of the late Lord Melville. It was erected by subscriptions, chiefly from gentlemen connected with the navy. After various negotiations about a proper site for the erection, the foundation was laid on the 28th of April 1821, and the column was finished and the scaffolding removed in August 1822.

This elegant pillar is copied from Trajan's Column at Rome; but the shaft, in place of being ornamented with sculpture, as in that monument of ancient art, is fluted. The dimensions are as follows:—height of the base and pedestal, 18 feet 3 inches—oak wreath course, 2 feet 3 inches—eagle course, 2 feet 10 inches—base of shaft, 3 feet 6 inches—shaft of column, 90 feet—capital of column, 4 feet 7 inches—base and pe-

pedestal of statue, 15 feet—whole height of column and pedestal, 136 feet 4 inches—width of side of base, 19 feet—diameter of column at base, 12 feet 2 inches—ditto at top, 10 feet 6 inches. The stair inside consists of 192 steps.

The statue of Lord Melville is to be between 15 and 17 feet in height, and is forming in separate pieces.

Mr William Burn, architect, superintended the execution of this noble column; and the building was executed by Mr Alexander Armstrong in the best style. The pedestal for the statue was altered from the original design, and the present dome top was taken from a book of drawings in the possession of Sir David Milne, and is supposed to be a representation of that which originally surmounted Trajan's Column at Rome.

The Column of Trajan at Rome is sculptured with figures in relief, representing his victories in Dacia, and the pedestal is adorned with trophies. It is built of large blocks of white marble; and its height, including the pedestal and capital, is 113 feet 9 inches. It is surmounted by a bronze statue of St Peter, placed there by Sixtus V.

A monument in honour of the late Earl of Hope-toun is to terminate George Street on the west, the plan of which is said to be agreed upon.

Parallel to George's Street, forming the sides of the parallelogram, are Queen's Street and Prince's Street; the former a terrace overlooking the descending grounds on the north; the latter the North Loch, and having a view of the back part of the lofty buildings of the Old Town.

That part of the North Loch to the west of the Mound was inclosed in 1821, under the authority of an act of Parliament; the ground was drained, planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and walks formed, which wind round the bottom of the Castle rocks, and

the sloping banks on each side. Keys are furnished to the proprietors of the houses in Prince's Street upon payment of a small annual sum. This very material improvement, and which so much embellishes this quarter of the town, will, it is hoped, be followed up by something similar on the ground to the east of the Mound.

The *Queen's Street Gardens*, consisting of the ground between Queen's Street and Abercromby Place, had, previous to this period, been acquired by the proprietors of the houses, and laid out in walks and shrubbery; though an act of Parliament was not procured till 1822. The ground to the westward of Abercromby Place, and between Queen's Street and Heriot Row, has also been purchased by the proprietors for the same purposes. The property of these gardens, which is an important feature in the embellishment of the New Town, is held in shares by the proprietors, who each pay an annual sum for the current expences.

St John's Chapel, a light Gothic building of elegant design, stands near the western termination of Prince's Street; and the eastern continuation of Queen's Street has been lately ornamented by St Paul's Chapel, a very handsome Gothic structure. Both of these places of worship were erected by subscription, by members of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

There are also two other longitudinal streets, named Thistle Street and Rose Street, the first running between Queen's Street and George's Street, the second between Prince's Street and George's Street. These are built in a style of less elegance, for the accommodation of shopkeepers and others. Seven streets intersect the parallelogram at right angles, from Prince's Street on the south to Queen's Street on the north.

At the eastern end of Prince's Street stands the Register Office, a most superb edifice; and opposite to it is the Theatre, which, however neatly fitted up within, is externally unworthy of the Scottish metropolis.

From this point, and in a line with Prince's Street,

the new approach to the city by the *Regent's Bridge* commences. The act of Parliament authorizing the erection of this bridge, and the formation of the road, the most splendid of the recent improvements of Edinburgh, was passed in 1814. The foundation-stones of the Bridge and new Jail were laid on 19th September 1815, by the Earl of Fife; the work was begun in August 1816, and finished in March 1819. It is executed, as well as the connected buildings, in the Grecian style of architecture. The arch over the Low Calton is semicircular, and 50 feet in width. At the north front it is 45 feet in height, and at the south front 54 feet 2 inches, the difference of height being occasioned by the ground declining to the south. The height at the north side of the arch from the Low Calton to the street on the top of the bridge is 50 feet 9 inches, and at the south side 59 feet; the depth of the arch from north to south 82 feet 6 inches. The roadway of the bridge is formed by a number of reverse arches on each side, which support the rocky materials with which the space was filled up, and of which the road is formed. The great arch is ornamented on the south and north by two open arches, supported by elegant columns of the Corinthian order, that on the north having this inscription: "*The Regent's Bridge, commenced in the ever memorable year 1815. Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, Baronet, M. P. Lord Provost of the City. Archibald Elliot, Architect.*"

The street along the bridge is named Waterloo Place; and the houses extend on the north side about 442 feet, and on the south side about 349 feet, and 53 feet deep on both sides. The width of the street is 75 feet. The height of the buildings from the street is 55 feet, from the bottom of the arch on the south 114, and on the north 105 feet.

The purchase of the old property to open up this communication was L. 52,000, and the building areas sold for the immense sum of L. 35,000.

On the north side of the Regent's Bridge, to the east

of the arch, is the Waterloo Tavern and Hotel, the funds for building which were raised by subscription, and are held in shares, bearing interest. This tavern contains a coffeeroom 80 feet by 40 ; a large room for public dinners 80 feet by 40, and 34 feet high, besides numerous other apartments. The erection of this building cost about L. 30,000.

In the centre of the pile of buildings, to the west of the arch, on the south side of the bridge, is the *Stamp Office*. The new *Post Office* is immediately to the east of the arch on the same side, and cost in erection L. 15,000.

At the extremity of the north side of the bridge, and nearly opposite to the jail, the incorporations of Calton have erected a handsome hall for their public meetings, the dimensions of which are 60 feet by 25, and lighted from the top. It was founded in October 1818, and finished in May 1819, and is of the same height as the wall of the burying-ground, to which it forms an appropriate termination.

The New Prison, a neat pile of building in the Saxon style of architecture, stands nearly opposite this hall ; and on the high ground to the northward, and within the walls, is the governor's house, a picturesque building in the Gothic style. A little farther to the east stands Bridewell, from which the new road winds along the brow of the hill, overlooking the Old Town, and having a view of the Castle and part of the New Town, till it crosses the low ground by a bridge at Abbey Hill, now concealed, and joins the London road near the village of Jock's Lodge.

To the east of Bridewell, a Jail for Debtors is intended to be erected, of which the massive Gothic gate and surrounding wall are already built.

Opposite to Bridewell, and on the margin of a rocky eminence of the Calton Hill, stands the monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson ; and farther to the northward is the new Observatory. This beautiful eminence is also chosen for the site of the National

Monument, which is to occupy a space in the centre of the hill, between Lord Nelson's Monument and the Observatory.

National Monument of Scotland.

Soon after the conclusion of the late war, which owed its successful termination chiefly to British firmness and British bravery, it was resolved at a public meeting to erect in Edinburgh some building which should perpetuate the remembrance of events in which the heroism of Scotsmen was so conspicuous. A National Church, to be built and endowed by public subscription, and in which subscribers to a certain amount were to hold seats, was at first thought the most appropriate erection. But the similarity of the Calton Hill to the Acropolis of Athens—the desire among men of taste of restoring to the arts the model of a building which time and barbarism will soon annihilate; and the facility of procuring building materials, united the majority of the subscribers in the wish to restore the Parthenon of Athens in their National Monument. A model of this edifice by Mr Reid, architect, and the drawings of Mr Williams, both of whom had visited the original, probably contributed to infuse a taste for the Doric grandeur of the Grecian architecture; the idea of a church, at least to the exclusion of the Parthenon, was soon relinquished; and, when it was definitively settled that the National Monument of Scotland was to renew this boasted relic of ancient art on the Calton Hill, many individuals doubled their subscriptions.

The Parthenon is a magnificent temple of the Doric order, with an arched roof. The length of the lowest step 236 feet 9 inches, breadth 101 feet 2 inches. The length of the upper step on which the columns stand is 227 feet 7 inches, breadth 101 feet 1 inch;—height from bottom of lowest step to top of pediment 64 feet 7 inches. The columns which range round the building are 34 feet 3 inches; and the height from

the top of the capital to the top of the pediment is 25 feet 3 inches.

The sanction of Parliament was obtained in 1822 for the erection of this edifice ; and the foundation-stone was laid during his Majesty's visit, on the 27th of August the same year. Part of the interior is, it is understood, to be appropriated as a church, and part as a cemetery. The total cost of its erection will not exceed L. 40,000.

The New Town was begun to be built at its eastern extremity. The houses in this quarter are inferior to those in the parts more recently erected. As the streets proceed westward, however, the elegance of the houses improves, and many of these are finished in the best style of modern architecture.

In addition to the New Town, a farther plan has been formed of extending the city on the northward to the Water of Leith, and eastward towards the town and port of Leith. Part of this plan is already executed, and the remainder is rapidly going forward. The streets of this part of the town are built on the descending ground north of Queen's Street, from which they are separated by a large open space, which is now chiefly laid out in gardens. The direction of these streets is similar to those of the first erected streets ; that is to say, they run from east to west, and are intersected from north to south by cross streets corresponding to those which run in that direction in the former streets. The very elegant street called Heriot Row, and its continuation, Abercromby Place, front Queen's Street ; and Northumberland Street and Great King Street are beautiful streets still farther to the north. The west end of Great King Street terminates in what is called the Royal Circus, a splendid circle of houses, with shrubbery in the centre, divided by the road which leads to Stockbridge. The eastern termination of this beautiful street is the Custom House in

Bellevue Crescent, which, upon the removal of the establishment to Leith, is to be occupied by the Excise Board. London Street continues the straight line east from the Custom House to the Canonmills Road, where a curve to the northward forms Bellevue Crescent. In the centre of this crescent stands St Mary's Church, with a handsome spire, which was opened for public worship in January 1825.

The Earl of Moray's grounds, which immediately adjoin Charlotte Square and the streets to the northward, are now building on a plan of Mr Gillespie, architect. The most conspicuous feature in this plan is a magnificent polygon, named Moray Place, the centre of which is to be railed in, so as to form a spacious shrubbery, the sweep of the walks in which are to harmonize with the different avenues of access. These avenues are to be four in number, viz. Doune Terrace, leading into the Royal Circus and Great King Street; Darnaway Street, a continuation of Heriot Row; Forres Street, which is to run in a line with North Charlotte Street, and at right angles with Queen's Street and Stuart Street, the great line which is to traverse and connect the whole improvements. Ainslie Place, of an oblong or oval form, is proposed to divide Stuart Street into two equal portions; and, in addition to the two avenues thus formed, another called Glenfinlas Street is to connect this place with Charlotte Square, which it will join at the northern angle, and communicate with Queen Street by that named St Colme. The space in the centre of Ainslie Place is to be inclosed. Stuart Street is to terminate in Randolph Crescent, which will join the Queensferry Road, and connect with Melville Street, already erected. The architectural elegance of these projected streets and buildings promises to be great, and to add another feature to the grandeur of Edinburgh.

Northward from Great King Street, and in a line with Hanover and Dundas Streets, a bridge over the mill-lead connects the New Town with the streets built on

the grounds of Warriston. Farther west, the fields in the neighbourhood of the village of Stockbridge have been laid out into handsome streets ; and the sides of the great road to Queensferry have been ornamented to a considerable distance by neat villas, having all the advantages of country residences. The situation of these, as well as the contemplated extension, will be best understood by a reference to the map prefixed to this volume.

Towards the east of the parallelogram, the ground rises gently, after which it descends rapidly towards the Calton Hill on the south, and York Place, part of the extended New Town, on the north. On the top of this rising ground stands James's Square, the houses of which, not being brought within the compass of the plan which regulated the other buildings, rise to a considerable height.

At the north base of the high ground upon which James's Square is built stands the Circus, now named the Caledonian Theatre, and immediately adjacent to it the new Roman Catholic Chapel. From this point Broughton Street runs to the northward, and several elegant streets, the principal longitudinal direction of which is from east to west, as in the former part of the New Town, have been erected in this quarter. At the east end of one of these, Broughton Place, stands an elegant place of worship belonging to the Burgher persuasion, erected for Dr Hall ; and at the north-east corner of the same street is an Episcopal chapel. Picardy Place, a continuation of York Place, is an elegant row of buildings, so named from being built on the site of a manufactory which was long carried on by a colony of weavers from the province of that name in France.

At this extremity of the town, the great road to the port of Leith winds to the eastward ; and for a considerable way on both sides, it is bounded by elegant rows of buildings. About the middle of this road, and on the west side, a street has been formed through

the lands of Pilrig, which leads to the fishing village of Newhaven, a station for passage-boats, and where a neat harbour has been lately built.

The extent of Edinburgh from east to west is about two English miles, and from north to south nearly the same. The circumference of the whole is nearly eight miles.

ANTIQUITIES.

City Wall.

PORTIONS of the wall, by which the city was formerly surrounded, still exist in the neighbourhood of Heriot's Hospital. This wall was first projected in 1450, and successively extended as the lieges increased in number. It stretched from the Castle on the south and north, and included all the buildings of the High Street and Cowgate to the Netherbow. A number of *ports* or gates gave access to the city in different directions, the last of which was removed in 1785. The Netherbow port or gate, removed in 1764, was ornamented with a spire.

A small arched gate, at the bottom of the Canon-gate, and which gave entrance to that suburb, is still standing. It is known by the name of the *Water Gate*.

Cross of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Cross was an ancient structure of an octagonal form, composed of Gothic and Grecian architecture, and measured sixteen feet in diameter, and fifteen in height, exclusive of a column which rose from the middle. A small Ionic pillar ornamented each corner from the base, on the top of which pro-

jected a kind of circular bastions, with modern arches between them. The city arms were placed over the top of the arch which faced the east; and over the other there were as many heads, cut in the form of medallions, as was the town arms; but the heads appeared to be of much older workmanship than any other part of the fabric. The entry to the building was by a door facing the east, from which a stair led up to the platform on the top. From the centre of the platform rose a column of a single stone, twenty-one feet high, and eighteen inches diameter, curiously spangled with thistles, and ornamented on the top with a Corinthian capital; above this there was a unicorn, very well executed in stone.

This building was pulled down in the year 1756, on account of its incommoding the street. The middle pillar is still preserved in the pleasure grounds at Drum, four miles east of Edinburgh, on the road leading to Dalkeith; and the four heads, as well as several other ornamental parts of this structure, are now displayed at Abbotsford, the seat of the celebrated Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. The baptismal font of the Chapel of St Ninian, which was situated near Leith Wynd, and founded 1479, may also be seen at Abbotsford; as well as the cistern out of which wine used to flow at the Cross to regale the people on days of public rejoicing. *

At this Cross formerly all public proclamations were

* In a minute of council, dated 11th May 1660, it is ordered, "That the treasurer cause John Scott and Alexander Skirven prepare, upon the Cross, pipes of lead, and such other things necessary, for running of wine at the spouts, and the treasurer to provide wine-glasses and other necessaries for the said use, with dry confections, and such others as shall be thought needful and convenient. And sicklike, the treasurer shall provide eight trumpeters."—This order was preparatory for the King's birth-day, which was on the 29th of May.

issued, and rejoicings held. It was the place where titled criminals suffered the punishment due to their crimes. Here also merchants and others met on the market-days to transact their business ; and, though a more commodious place has been since erected by the magistrates of the city for this purpose, (the Exchange,) yet, either through the force of habit or attachment to the place, the merchants still continue to meet on the radiated pavement which marks the site of the ancient Cross.

In the suburb of the Canongate, there formerly stood two crosses, both of which have been long since removed. One of these, however, consisting of a small column on a base of a few circular steps, is erected against the wall of the Canongate Town House, and serves the purpose of a pillory for that district.

Among the antiquities of Edinburgh may be mentioned the house of the great Scottish reformer John Knox. It stands on the north side of the foot of the High Street, and, projecting into the street, reduces it nearly one half of its width. On the front to the west is a figure in *alto relievo*, pointing up with its finger to a radiated stone, on which is sculptured the name of the Divinity in three languages.

ΘΕΟΣ
DEUS
GOD

The edifice itself is one of the oldest stone houses in Edinburgh.

Roman Sculpture.

Immediately opposite to the house of the reformer, on the south side of the street, and in the front wall of a house, are two heads in *alto relievo*, supposed by antiquaries to be of Roman sculpture. Between the heads, on a square tablet, is engraved the following inscription :—

chapel was an appendage, stood a little to the north-west of the present church of South Leith, upon the west side of the lane still denominated St Anthony's Wynd. The seal of the monastery is preserved in the Advocates' Library.

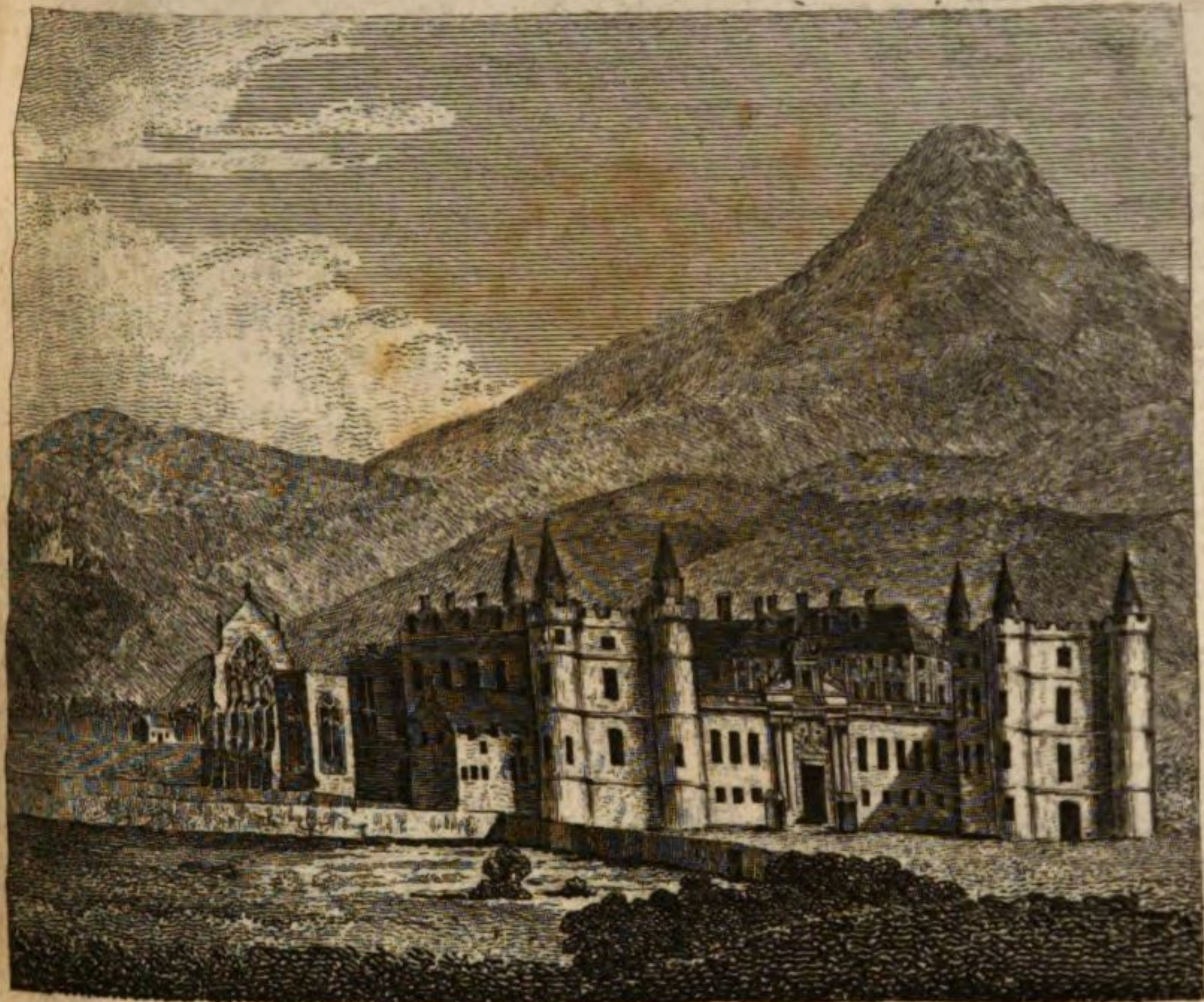
Church of Restalrig.

The ruins of the *Church of Restalrig* stand about a mile east from Edinburgh. It was founded by James III. in honour of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary, and was endowed by the two next succeeding monarchs. James V. placed there a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys. It was ordered by the General Assembly to be demolished as a monument of idolatry at the commencement of the Reformation. The great eastern window is still pretty entire. In the cemetery is a vaulted mausoleum, surmounted with yew trees, originally the burying-place of the Logans of Restalrig.

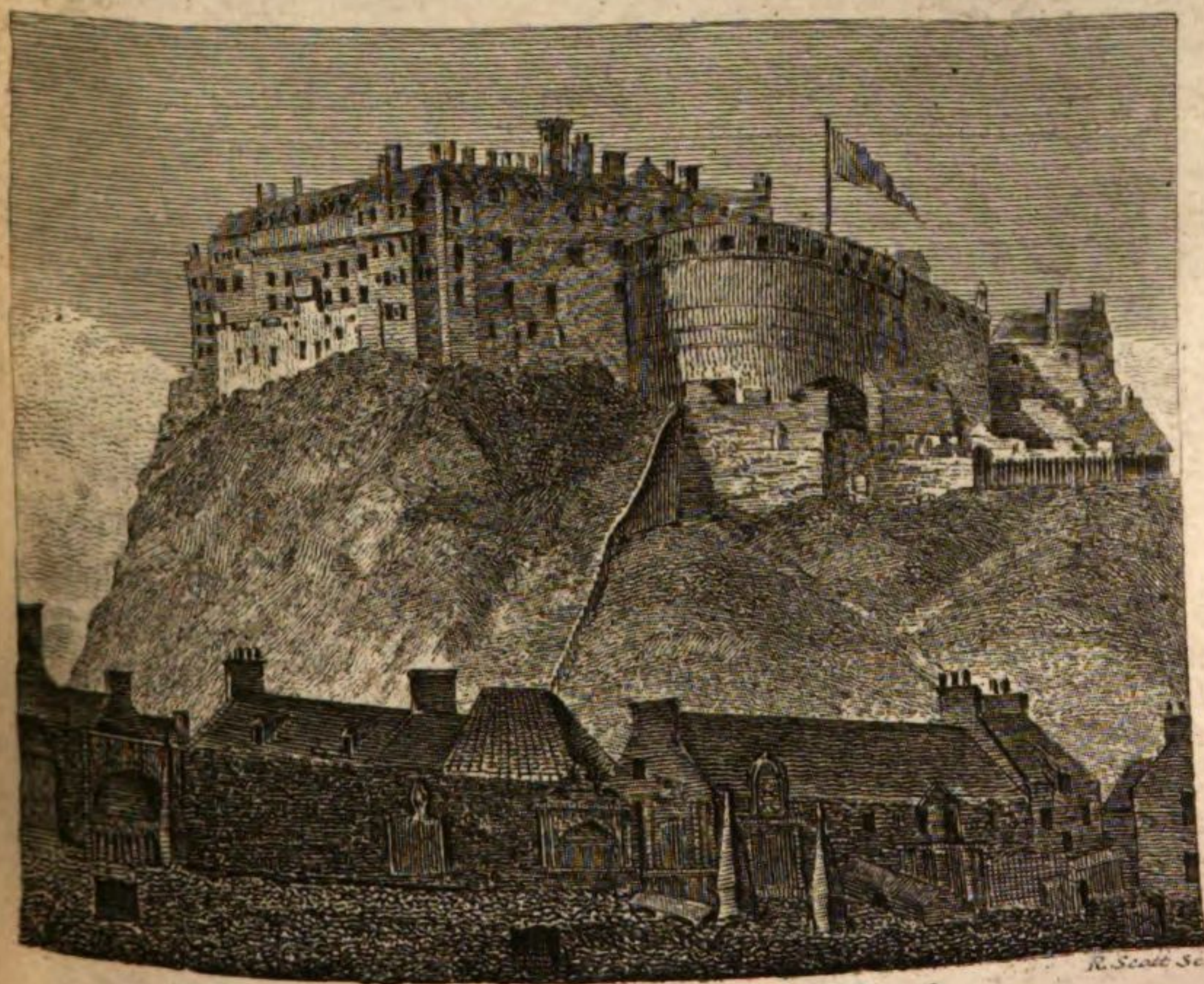
POLITICAL AND CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Edinburgh Castle.

THE Castle of Edinburgh is situated on the western and rugged extremity of the central hill on which the ancient part of the city is built. As before observed, it is separated from the buildings of the city by a space of about 350 feet in length and 300 in breadth. A parapet wall and railing were erected on the north side of this terrace in 1817. The area of the rock on which the Castle stands measures about seven English acres. It is elevated 383 feet above the level of the sea, and is accessible only on the eastern side, all the others being nearly perpendicular.



Holyroodhouse. Arthur's Seat. & St. Anthony's Chapel.



Castle from Greyfriars Church Yard.

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

R. Scott Sc.

At the western termination of the Castle Hill is the outer barrier of the Castle, formed of strong pallisades. Beyond this is a dry ditch, with a draw-bridge and gate, which is defended on the flanks by two small batteries. Within the gate is a guard-room, and a reservoir to supply the garrison with water. Beyond these on a road winding upwards, towards the north, are two gateways, the first of which is very strong, and has two portcullises. A little from the gateway, to the right, is a battery, called Argyll's Battery, near which there are store-houses for gun-carriages, and other implements of artillery. On the north is a grand store-room and arsenal, which, together with the other magazines in the fort, are capable of containing upwards of 30,000 stand of arms. A little farther on stands the governor's house, from which the road ascends to the chapel of the garrison, which was rebuilt in 1818. Near the chapel is the main guard-room; and beyond it on the east a large semicircular platform, called the Half-Moon, mounted with twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders. On the top of this rampart is erected the flag-staff; and near it is the ancient well of the garrison, cut through the solid rock to a great depth. In addition to the battery mentioned there are several others at different parts of the circumference of the rampart or wall by which the brow of the rock is encircled. But the fortifications of the Castle correspond with none of the rules of art, being built according to the irregular form of the precipice on which they stand.

The highest part of the Castle, which is towards the south-east, consists of a number of houses in the form of a square. This square is nearly 100 feet in diameter, and is used for mustering and exercising the soldiers. The houses are chiefly laid out in barracks for the accommodation of the officers. The buildings on the east side of the square were formerly used as the royal apartments. These apartments are of considerable antiquity; and, from the date 1556 appearing in

the front wall, seem to have been either built or repaired at that period. In a small room on the ground floor in the south-east corner of the edifice was Mary Queen of Scots delivered, June 19, 1566, of her only son, James VI. afterwards James I. of England, a prince whose birth was fortunate for the whole island, as in his person the crowns of two nations, opposed to each other from the earliest ages, were at last united. The roof is divided into four compartments, with a thistle at each corner, and an imperial crown in the centre, with the initials M. R.

The Scottish Regalia.

In an apartment in this quarter called the Crown-room, immediately under the square tower, are deposited the Scottish Regalia. These, consisting of the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, were placed here on the 26th of March 1707.

It was long doubted, however, whether these ensigns of Scottish royalty had not been removed; for, on a search in this apartment in the year 1794, the commissioners appointed by the royal warrant, in doubt of their powers, did not cause the chest in which they were said to be deposited to be opened, and the general belief was, that they were not to be found. Other commissioners, however, were appointed by the Prince Regent with the necessary powers; and on the 5th February 1818, the large oaken chest in the Crown-room was forced open, and the relics of the Scottish monarchy were discovered. These were found to consist of a crown, sceptre, and sword of state, of elegant workmanship, and in perfect preservation. There was also a silver rod of office, said to be that of the Lord Treasurer. A Keeper of the Regalia has been appointed, and the public can now be gratified with the sight of these venerable and valued relics.

The *Crown* is of pure gold, and is composed of a broad fillet which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two precious stones; and between each of these

stones is a large oriental pearl. Above the great circle is another smaller one, fronted with twenty points, with diamonds and imitation sapphires alternately. The points are topped with pearls. The upper circle is elevated or heightened into ten crosses-floree, each having in the centre a large diamond between four pearls, placed in cross saltire; and these crosses floree are interchanged with other ten high fleur-de-lis, which top the points of the second small circle. From the upper circle rise four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a globe and cross-patee. In the centre of the cross-patee is an amethyst, which points the front of the crown; and behind, on the other side, is a large pearl. Below this last are the initials J. R. V. The crown is nine inches in diameter, and in height, from the under circle to the top of the cross, six inches. It is turned up with ermine, and the cap, which was formerly of purple velvet, was changed to crimson in 1685.

The *Sceptre* is of silver, double gilt; the stalk of it is two feet long, of a hexagonal form, and divided by three buttons or knobs. Between the first and second button is the handle; from the second to the capital three sides are engraved, the other three are plain. Upon the top of the stalk is an antique capital of embossed leaves, upon the abacus of which are several figures of Saints. Under these figures are the letters J. R. V. The sceptre is surmounted by a crystal globe $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and topped with a large oriental pearl. The whole length of the sceptre is thirty-four inches.

The *Sword of State* is five feet long, and of elegant workmanship. The handle and pommel are silver gilt, and fifteen inches in length; the traverse or cross seventeen inches and a half. On the blade is indented in gold letters JULIUS II. P. and it was a present from that pope to James IV. The scabbard is of crimson velvet, and richly ornamented.

The *Lord Treasurer's Rod of Office*, though not in the inventory, was found in the chest along with the regalia. It is of silver gilt, and seems of elegant workmanship. The large oak chest itself, in which the whole were contained for so many years, is worthy of observation.

The Crown-room is neatly fitted up for the exhibition of these relics of Scottish royalty ; and two persons in the dress of the wardens of the Tower attend to show the Regalia.

There was formerly a room for the meeting of the Scottish Parliament in the great Square on the top of the Castle ; and the royal gardens were situated in the marsh afterwards called the North Loch. The king's stables were on the south side, where the houses still retain the name ; and the place to the south-west, where the barns were established, is known by the name of Castlebarns.

The Castle of Edinburgh being a place of little strength, is principally used as a station for soldiers. But the old barracks not being sufficiently large to accommodate the number thought necessary to be stationed in this part of the kingdom, a large range of new barracks was begun to be built on the south-west side in 1796, sufficient to quarter about twelve hundred men. This new building is 120 feet in length, by 50 in breadth, and contains five floors or storeys. A spire and clock was also erected on one of the old buildings in 1795 ; which has since been repaired and altered ; and a new chapel for the accommodation of the garrison has been lately built. Though the new barracks are perhaps constructed on the best plan for the accommodation of the soldiers, yet the picturesque effect of the ancient buildings of the Castle, when seen from the west, is much hurt by the contrast of the plain and ponderous new buildings, with the turreted remains of the ancient fortifications. The view from the ramparts is very extensive, and is much admired.

Edinburgh Castle has a governor, generally a Scot-

tish nobleman, a deputy-governor who resides in the garrison, a fort-major, a store-keeper, master-gunner, and chaplain. With its present extended buildings it can accommodate upwards of 2000 men.

The first historical fact concerning this Castle is found in Fordoun, who relates, that, in 1093, Queen Margaret, the widow of Malcolm Canmore, died here a few days after her husband was slain ; and that in the same year it was besieged by Donald Bane, brother to King Malcolm, assisted by the Norwegian monarch.

In the year 1174, King William I. of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, being taken prisoner by the English in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, his subjects purchased his freedom by surrendering the independency of his kingdom. Many hostages, and some of the chief garrisons, among the latter this castle, were delivered to King Henry II. as pledges for the performance of the treaty ; but on the marriage of William with Ermengarde, cousin to the King of England, Edinburgh Castle was given back as a dower to that queen.

In 1239 Alexander III. was betrothed to the daughter of King Henry III. of England, and the young queen had this castle assigned for her residence.

During the contest for the crown between Bruce and Baliol, the castle was, in 1296, besieged and taken by the English, and it remained in their possession near twenty years ; but it was, in 1313, recovered by Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, when King Robert Bruce caused it, and the other fortresses recovered from the English, to be demolished, that they might not again be occupied by them in any future incursions. It was in ruins in 1336, when it served for the retreat of part of the Count of Namur's forces, defeated by the Earl of Murray, who held it but one day.

King Edward III., on his way from Perth in his return to England, visited Edinburgh Castle, and gave orders for its being rebuilt, and for placing a strong garrison in it. It was nevertheless, in 1341, surprised

by William Douglas, who, for that purpose, made use of the following stratagem. Douglas, with three other gentlemen, waited on the governor. One of them, pretending to be an English merchant, informed him that he had for sale, on board of a vessel then just arrived in the Forth, a cargo of wine, strong-beer, and biscuit, exquisitely spiced; at the same time producing, as a sample, a bottle of wine and a bottle of beer. The governor, tasting and approving of them, agreed for the purchase of the whole, which the feigned captain requested he might deliver very early next day, in order to avoid interruption from the Scots. He came accordingly at the time appointed, attended by a dozen of armed followers, disguised in the habits of sailors; and the gates being opened for their reception, they contrived, just in the entrance, to overturn a carriage, in which the provisions were supposed to be loaded, hereby preventing the gates from being suddenly shut. They then killed the porter and guards, and, blowing a horn as a signal, Douglas, who, with a band of armed men, had lain concealed near the Castle, rushed in and joined his companions. A sharp conflict ensued, in which most of the garrison being slain, the Castle was recovered for the Scots, who, about the same time, had also driven the English entirely out of Scotland.

During the reign of John Earl of Carrick, who assumed the name and title of Robert III., from a superstitious notion that the name of John was unfortunate for monarchs, the burgesses of Edinburgh had the singular privilege conferred on them of building houses for themselves within the Castle, and of free access to them without paying any fees to the constable, subject to no other limitation than that they should be persons of good fame.

The Castle of Edinburgh has, at different times, served not only as the residence of the Kings of Scotland, but also for their prison. The Scottish barons, under the feudal system, almost equalled their kings

in riches and in power, and sometimes possessed themselves of the royal person to sanction their ambitious designs. Thus James II. in the year 1438, was held here in a sort of honourable durance, by Sir William Crichton the chancellor; till, by a stratagem contrived by his mother, he was conveyed from hence one morning early in a trunk. But he did not long enjoy his enlargement, for he was taken by a band of armed men while hunting in the woods of Stirling, and reconveyed to this castle. It was here also that William the sixth Earl of Douglas, with his two friends, were basely murdered by the command of Crichton, who envied his riches and dreaded his power.

James III. was also confined here by his subjects for the space of nine months, till released, in the year 1482, by the Duke of Albany, assisted by the citizens of Edinburgh, who surprised the castle.

In the year 1573, during the troubles which agitated the kingdom in the reign of Queen Mary, this fortress was defended for the queen, at that time a prisoner in England, by Kirkaldy of Grange. When all the rest of Scotland had submitted to the regent's authority, Kirkaldy alone, with a few brave associates, still continued faithful to the cause of his unfortunate mistress. Morton, the regent, unable to reduce the garrison with his own forces, applied to Elizabeth for assistance, who sent Sir William Drury to his aid with fifteen thousand foot, and a considerable train of artillery. Trenches were now opened, and approaches regularly carried on against the Castle. Five batteries, consisting of thirty-one guns, were erected against it. But Kirkaldy defended himself with the utmost courage, fostered by despair. For three and thirty days did he resist all the efforts of the Scots and English; nor did he demand a parley till the fortifications were battered down, the spur or block-house on the east taken by assault, the well dried up, and every other supply of water cut off. Even then his spirit was un-

subdued, and he determined rather gloriously to fall behind the last intrenchment than to yield to his inveterate enemies. But his garrison were not animated with the same heroic and desperate resolution, and, rising into a mutiny, they forced him to capitulate. He accordingly surrendered himself to Sir William Drury, on the 29th of May 1573. The English general, in the name of his mistress, promised that he should be honourably treated; but Elizabeth, without regarding her own honour, or that of Drury, delivered him up to the vengeance of the regent, who caused him to be hanged, on the 3d of August 1573.

In the year 1577, though Morton had found it necessary to resign the government into the hands of the young king, he still held the Castle of Edinburgh in his hands. But a supply of provisions being intercepted by the inhabitants of the city, he was forced to give up this important fortress without resistance.

In 1650 the Castle sustained a siege of above two months against the parliamentary army commanded by Cromwell, and at last surrendered on honourable terms. At the Revolution it was long held for King James by the Duke of Gordon, with a weak and ill provided garrison. In the Rebellion of 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to surprise this fortress; and in 1745, notwithstanding that the Highlanders were masters of the town of Edinburgh, they did not venture to attack the Castle, nor did they even succeed in entirely cutting off the communication between it and the city.

Since that time the history of this fortress consists only of a series of internal improvements, for the accommodation of the soldiers stationed in this part of the country. During the period of the late war, a number of French prisoners were confined in it; and his Majesty, while in Edinburgh, paid a proceSSIONAL visit to this ancient fortress, and greeted his subjects from its battlements.

Palace of Holyroodhouse.

The Palace of Holyroodhouse stands at the eastern extremity of the city of Edinburgh, and at the bottom of that part of the High Street named the Canongate. It is a beautiful building, of a quadrangular form, with an open court in the centre, 94 feet square. The western front consists of two large castellated square towers, four stories in height, which are joined by a lower building or gallery of two stories, with a flat roof and double ballustrade. The towers have each three circular furrets at their exterior angles, rising from the ground to the battlements, the fourth angle of each great tower being concealed by the buildings which surround the inner court. In the middle of the low gallery is the entrance, ornamented by four Doric columns, which support a cupola in the form of an imperial crown. Underneath the cupola is a clock; and over the gateway are the royal arms of Scotland. The front to the east is of equal elegance. Round the area in the inside is a handsome arcade, faced with pilasters of the Doric order. On the entablature of these are cut the ensigns of Scottish royalty; the thistle and the crown, the sword and the sceptre. Between the windows of the second floor are a range of Ionic pilasters; and above these an equal number of the Corinthian order. On a pediment in this area, fronting the west, are the royal arms. At the south-west angle of the piazza is the large staircase, which leads to the royal apartments; and on the north side of the building is the great gallery, which is 150 feet long, 24 in breadth, and nearly 20 in height. This gallery is hung with the fanciful portraits of one hundred and eleven monarchs of Scotland, painted by De Witt.—Here are held the elections of the Scottish peers. Adjoining to the gallery is a drawing and state bed-chamber, wainscotted with oak. The festoons of flowers over the doors and mantle-pieces in this apartment are executed with a considerable degree of elegance, but

the stucco ornaments of the roof are rather heavy. Near to this, in what are called Lord Dunmore's lodgings, is a celebrated painting of Charles I. and his queen, going a hunting, painted by Mytons. A horse for his majesty, and a palfrey for the queen, are introduced, and the celebrated dwarf, Jeffrey Hudson, holding a spaniel in a string. The whole is executed in very good style. Here also are full length portraits of George III. and his queen by Ramsay.

Strangers visiting the palace are usually led to Queen Mary's apartments, in the second floor of which her own bed still remains. It is of crimson damask, bordered with green silk fringes and tassels, but is now almost in tatters. The cornice of the bed is of open figured work. Close to the floor in this room is a small opening in the wall, which leads to a passage and a trap-stair, communicating with the apartments below. Through this passage Darnley and his accomplices rushed in to murder the unhappy Rizzio, on the 9th of March 1566. The queen, when this outrage took place, was at supper, in a closet adjoining to her bed-chamber, with the Countess of Argyll, Rizzio, and a few domestics. Rizzio, on perceiving the conspirators enter, headed by Lord Ruthven in complete armour, instantly supposed he was the victim, and took refuge behind the queen. But, in spite of her tears and entreaties, he was torn from her presence; and, before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life, piercing his body with fifty-six wounds. The closet in which Mary was at supper when this tragical scene was acted is about twelve feet square.

The more ancient parts of the present palace, consisting of the north-west towers, were built by James V., about the year 1528, as a royal residence, though for ages before the Scottish kings seem to have occasionally resided at this place. Below a niche in one of these towers his name is still to be seen, JAC. REX V. SCOTORUM. During the minority of Queen Mary, the

Palace of Holyroodhouse was burnt along with the city, by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford. Soon after this period, however, it was repaired and enlarged beyond its present size. At that time it is said to have consisted of no fewer than five courts, the most westerly of which was the largest. It was bounded on the east by the front of the palace, which occupied the same space as it does at present ; but the building extended itself farther towards the south. At the north-west corner was a strong gate, (the gate of the ancient adjoining abbey,) with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers, which was taken down in 1755.

Great part of the Palace of Holyroodhouse was burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell. At the Restoration, however, it was again repaired, and altered into its present form by King Charles II. These alterations and reparations were designed by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect, and the work was executed by Robert Mylne, whose name appears on a pillar in the north-west angle of the inside of the square. FVN. BE RO. MYLNE M. M. IVL. 1671.

The paintings of the monarchs of Scotland in the gallery were much defaced by the English soldiers quartered there in the year 1745. Prince Charles Stuart, (the young Pretender,) in that year also, took up his residence for some time in this mansion of his fathers ; and thither the inhabitants of Edinburgh repaired to him, to pay the assessment laid on the city.

Of this palace, which is now almost the only entire regal residence which remains in Scotland, the Duke of Hamilton is heritable keeper. He has a lodging within it, as have also several others of the Scottish nobility, in which are a number of portraits, some of them of considerable merit. Notwithstanding of this, a great part of the building remained uninhabited, till, in 1793, apartments were fitted up for the residence of the Count D'Artois, the present King of France, the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri, and others of the French exiled nobility.

In July 1822, when it was positively ascertained the King was to visit Scotland, the apartments in the palace were fitted up for the use of his Majesty ; and though he resided at Dalkeith, a levee, drawing-room, and meetings of privy-council, were held here. The grounds around were also dressed up. It is now undergoing a complete repair, but it is understood that its outward appearance and internal arrangements will be no way altered.

Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and Royal Chapel.

Adjacent to the Palace stand the ruins of the Church of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. This Abbey was founded by David I. in 1128. The traditionary account which occasioned its erection is thus related :—King David I., its founder, being on a hunting match in the forest of Drumselch, near Edinburgh, on rood-day, was attacked by a large hart, and his life was in the utmost danger. While he was endeavouring to defend himself against the furious assaults of the animal, a miraculous cross from Heaven slipped into his hand, which so frightened the stag, that he retreated immediately. This wonderful circumstance having, of course, put an end to the chace, David repaired to the Castle of Edinburgh, where, in a dream, he was instructed to erect an abbey or house for canons regular, on the place where the celestial cross was put into his hand. In obedience to this visionary command, the king erected an abbey for the said canons, dedicated it to the honour of the Holy Cross, and deposited the same therein, where it is said to have remained till the reign of David II. That prince, whom the cross seems not to have protected as it did his predecessor, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Durham, and with him the cross fell into the hands of the enemy. It remained in that city for several ages, where it is said to have been held in great veneration.

Such is the fabulous account given of the circum-

stance which occasioned the erection of this abbey. It is a miracle near a-kin to many of those which popery has often since imposed on the credulity of mankind. David I., who was a pious prince, seems to have been much under the guidance of his spiritual instructors, (*a sair sanct to the crown*, as James VI. termed him for his liberality to the religious orders;) and it is not to be wondered at, when their interest was so nearly concerned, that they should procure the sanction of a miracle to a work of such a nature as the endowment of an abbey.

However this may be, the abbey was founded by a charter in the year 1128, the original of which is in the archives of the city. It was bestowed on the canons regular of St Augustine, who were brought thither from the priory of St Andrews, in the county of Fife. They had granted to them the church of Edinburgh Castle, with those of St Cuthbert's, Corstorphine, and Libberton, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and of Airth in Stirlingshire; the priories of St Mary's Isle in Galloway, of Blantyre in Clydesdale, of Rowadill in Ross, and three others in the Western Isles. To them David also granted the privilege of erecting a burgh between the town of Edinburgh and the church of Holyroodhouse. From these canons the street which they erected had the name of *Canongate*, which it still retains. In this new burgh they had a right to hold markets. They had also portions of land assigned them in different parts, with a most extensive jurisdiction, and right of trial by duel, and fire and water ordeal. They had also certain revenues payable out of the Exchequer and other funds, with fishings, and the privilege of erecting mills on the Water of Leith, which still retain the name of *Canonmills*. The arms of the Canongate are a hart's head surmounted by a cross, in remembrance of the miracle which procured the erection of the abbey.

Other grants and privileges were bestowed upon this monastery by succeeding sovereigns, so that it was

deemed the richest religious foundation in Scotland. At the Reformation, its annual revenues were 442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of bear, 560 bolls of oats, 500 capons, 24 hens, as many salmon, twelve loads of salt, besides a great number of swine, and about L. 250 Sterling in money.

In 1177 a national council was held in this abbey, on the arrival of a legate to take cognizance of a dispute between the English and Scottish clergy, as to the submission of the latter to the church of England. In August 1332 the army of Edward III. plundered it, carrying off the church plate ; and it was burnt in 1385 by the forces of Richard II. In April 1544, during the irruption of the Earl of Hertford, this abbey was nearly reduced to ashes. The choir and transept of the church were then destroyed, and nothing left standing but the nave, of which the ruins now remain.

Along with the other religious houses, the buildings of the Abbey suffered much at the Reformation ; the ornaments were despoiled by the populace, and nothing was left but the walls. At this time, and down to the reign of James VII., the church was occupied as the parish church of Canongate ; but, on the accession of that prince, it was repaired in a very elegant manner as a royal chapel. A throne for the sovereign, and stalls for the knights companions of the Order of the Thistle, were erected ; the floor was paved with marble of different colours, and a fine organ was put up. But at the Revolution, which soon after took place, the populace, whose hatred of popery and antipathy to episcopacy, often carried them to extremes in their resentment, once more despoiled this ancient edifice, tore down its ornaments, and even carried off many of the marble stones of the pavement, which had been so lately laid.

In this situation it long stood neglected, till the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the palace, represented its situation to the Barons of Exchequer, and craved that the roof, which was now become ruin-

ous, might be repaired. The Barons ordered a plan and estimate for the work to be given in, which was accordingly done, and the plan being approved of, L. 1003 was granted by them for this purpose, on the 7th August 1758. The architect and mason who were employed to repair the roof injudiciously covered it with large flag-stones. But the walls being insufficient to bear this weight, or the timbers which supported the stones being too slender, it was soon observed that, were the stones not removed, the building must unavoidably fall to ruin. A representation of its state was again made to the Barons by another architect in 1766, which does not seem to have been regarded, and the roof fell in on the 2d of December 1768. In 1773 the rubbish occasioned by the roof giving way was sold, and a house in the lane called Baxter's Close was built with the figured stones, after defacing the carvings and cornices.

The Royal Chapel is built of freestone, and is of an oblong form, about 148 feet from east to west, and 66 feet from north to south. This was the nave of the original church, which, when entire, consisted of a centre and two side aisles, communicating by a double range of equilateral pointed arches, springing from clustered columns, with ornamented capitals. Above each of these rows a second range of smaller pointed arches, double in number, formed the front of a gallery over the stone vaulting of the side aisles; and on the top of these second rows was a third range of small arches, forming a gallery or passage in the thickness of the wall. In the outside of this upper gallery, which was a story higher than the side aisles, were a number of long narrow windows, which conveyed light into the upper part of the middle aisles; and this part of the building was vaulted with intersecting stone ribs, similar to the roofs of St Giles and Trinity College Church.

The flying buttresses, of which the under range of the south side still remains, were added by Abbot

Crawford in 1483. A range of upright buttresses, with canopied niches and pinnacles of a more recent date, may be seen on the north wall. The principal entrance to this church was by a large arched door at the western extremity, now built up. In the north wall is another door ornamented with niches, &c. Two doors also entered from the cloister; at the west end is a door opening into a stair leading to the rood-loft, and another now shut up; and in this quarter, in the south wall, is the communication with the palace by which strangers are usually conducted into the chapel.

The great east window occupies the western and only remaining one of the four large arches on which the central tower of the church had rested. This window is of modern execution, and probably was first formed in the reign of James VI. or Charles I., by the latter of whom the church, as appears from the inscription over the west door, seems to have been repaired. The mullions of this splendid window fell in the severe winter of 1795. But the Barons of Exchequer, in 1816, caused the window to be again put up in its original form,—the base of the walls to be cleared out,—the windows and northern arched door, which had been built up, to be re-opened, and the ground inclosed.

The north-west tower of the Conventual Church is in good preservation, and was covered in with lead in 1816. In this place is the monument and recumbent statue of Robert Viscount Belhaven, who died in 1639. It is of elegant workmanship, and the whole is of Parian marble. The height of this tower is 52 feet. It was latterly used as a vestry.

In the south-east corner of the chapel is the royal vault, in which were deposited the remains of David II., James II., Prince Arthur, third son of James IV., James V., Magdalen, Queen of James V., Arthur Duke of Albany, second son of James V., and Henry Lord Darnley. This repository of the royal dead did

not escape the fury of the mob at the Revolution. Part of the leaden coffins were at that time carried away, and the remainder at clearing out the rubbish after the roof fell in 1768. A few bones, among which were some of large size, said to be those of Darnley, were long exhibited, but are now locked up in the royal vault. The area of the church is used as a cemetery.

The precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, including an extensive park inclosed by James V., are a sanctuary for insolvent debtors. That part of the park through which the road passes, and which is now called the Duke's Walk, from its having been the favourite promenade of the Duke of York, was once covered with tall oaks, of which, however, no vestige remains. From this walk rises Arthur's Seat, to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea; and on the west the hill is terminated by a precipitous front of rocks called Salisbury Crag. St Anthony's Chapel stands on an eminence overlooking the road.

An account of the Abbey, Palace, and environs, may be had of the person who shows the chapel and royal apartments.

The Scottish Mint.

In the lane called Gray's Close stands the little court of buildings, formerly occupied by the Mint of Scotland. They were erected in 1574; but no money has been struck here since the union of the kingdoms. The officers are, however, still kept up. This place, as well as the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, is an asylum for insolvent debtors, but only for twenty-four hours.

There seems to have been no mint or coins struck in Scotland before the time of Alexander I., who commenced his reign in 1107, although Boece and Leslie, without proper authority, state the origin of the Scottish Mint some ages earlier. The first coins were, as in England, thin silver pieces called pennies, of the weight of 24 grains, divided by a double cross, and

for a long period this was the only circulating medium of native manufacture in both countries. The *groat*, (from the French *gros*, or German *grosche*,) a coin of four pennies in value, was first coined in Scotland by Robert Bruce, or by his son David II., and this was the silver coin in use till the reign of Queen Mary, who, after her marriage with Darnley, introduced *reals*, or *royals*, afterwards called *crowns*.

The oldest *gold* coins found in Scotland bear the name of Robert ; but whether the first king of that name is not, it is believed, fully ascertained. Before the reign of James I. of Scotland, however, there is nothing found in the public acts regarding gold money. But, in 1424, when that prince returned from his captivity in England, it was enacted in Parliament, that both the gold and silver coin should be similar to that of England in fineness and weight. The Scottish gold coins were at first, as in England, struck of a broad and large surface, but very thin. James V. was the first sovereign who contracted their figure by increasing their thickness ; and the *bonnet pieces* of that prince are said, by Ruddiman, to equal the best Roman coins in elegance of workmanship. The general name for gold coin in Scotland was *florins*, or *nobles*, and *lions* ; and in England *rose-nobles*, *angels*, *reals*, and *sovereigns*, often according to the device adopted.

When *copper money* was first coined in Scotland is uncertain. James III., however, in his first Parliament, 1466, procured an act, ordaining, " That for sustention of the king's lieges, and almous-deeds to be done to the pure folk, there be cuinziet copper money, four to the penny, havand on the tae part the croce of St Andrew, and the crown on the other part, with the subscription of Edinburgh, and an R, with James, on the other part." The same monarch also issued a depreciated silver coin, containing a very large alloy of copper, which was called *black money* ; and the same example was afterwards followed during the regency of Morton, the coins at which time, from the name of

the master of the mint, were known by the name of *Aitchisons*. The very small copper coins called *pennies*, worth 1-12th of an English penny, with the inscription, "*Nemo me impune lacesset*," were first coined in the reign of James VI.; and the copper coins of two pennies, called *two-penny pieces*, *boddles*, or *turners*, and also *baubees*, containing six Scots pennies, and equal to an English halfpenny, began to be coined after the Restoration.

Of medals, or those coins of larger size not intended for circulation, the first are those of David II., struck in England during his captivity, 1330-1370. They are of gold, and are the earliest medals of modern Europe. Another Scottish gold medal occurs of James III. in 1478, weighing nearly two ounces. A third was struck in the reign of James IV., and others in the reign of Mary. The last Scottish medal, perhaps, struck in Scotland is the coronation one of Charles I., when he was crowned at Edinburgh in June 1633.

In Scotland the prince alone possessed the exclusive right of coining money. To him also all mines of gold and silver were acknowledged to belong. Nor was the manufacture of currency confined to the capital, for many coins bear the names of Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dundee, Linlithgow, and Dumbar-ton.

The chief instruments used in coining, till no distant period, were a hammer, and steel dies upon which the device was engraved. The metal being previously prepared of the proper fineness and thickness, was cut into longitudinal slips, and a square piece being cut from the slip, it was afterwards rounded and adjusted to the weight of the money to be made. The blank pieces of metal were then placed between the two dies, and the upper one was struck with a hammer. This money was necessarily imperfect from the inequality of the force employed; and it was not till after the Restoration of Charles II. that the introduction of the mill and screw took place.

The Scottish currency, in circulation at the Union, being called in by an act of the Privy Council of Scotland, preparatory to making the coin of a uniform standard over the two kingdoms, the following sums were paid into the Bank of Scotland, in 1707, for the purpose of being recoinced :—

Of foreign silver money, (Sterling,)	L. 132,080	17	0
Milled Scottish coins, - - -	96,856	13	0
Coins struck by hammer, - - -	142,180	0	0
English milled coins, - - -	40,000	0	0
	L. 411,117	10	0

And, as it appears from the acts of the Mint of Scotland, from 16th December 1602 to 19th July 1606, and from 20th September 1611 to 14th April 1613, that the proportion of gold coin issued was greater than that of the silver, it has been conjectured, that the total sum of money in circulation at the Union amounted to upwards of L. 900,000 Sterling.

Court of Session.

The Court of Session, the supreme civil judicature of Scotland, was established by King James V. in 1532, after the model of the ancient French Parliaments. Before this period civil causes were tried by an ambulatory Committee of Parliament, who assumed the title of Lords of Council and Session; but this mode of administering justice being found inconvenient, it was abolished, and regular judges appointed. At its establishment, the Court of Session consisted of fourteen ordinary judges, seven of whom were clergymen and seven laymen; and an ecclesiastic, the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, was their first president. The king had also the power of adding to this number certain lords of his council, under the title of *Extraordinary Lords*; but these had no salary, nor were obliged to attend but at their own pleasure, or to gratify the

wishes of the Court by their influence or their votes. This very objectionable part of the institution was, however, abrogated by 20th Geo. I. c. 19.

Before the Reformation the President of this Court was generally an ecclesiastic ; but the clergy were finally excluded from a situation so foreign to their habits by an act of Parliament passed in the year 1584, which directed, that no parochial minister should ever afterwards bear an office in any court of justice. The last ecclesiastic who held the office of an ordinary Lord of Session was Robert Pont, minister of the parish of St Cuthbert's.

The College of Justice, of which the Court of Session forms the leading part, was erected into a body corporate by James V. This body consists, not only of the Judges, but also of the Faculty of Advocates, the Writers to the Signet, Clerks of Session, and some others. The individuals composing this body enjoy many valuable privileges. They are not subject to the jurisdiction of any inferior judges,—are exempted from paying the taxes imposed upon the other inhabitants of Edinburgh, for ministers' stipend, and the impost on liquors, &c.—and are not liable to be called on for any services within the burgh. Nay, by several statutes, they are exempted from paying land-tax, and from all public taxes and contributions whatever ; but this privilege has not been exercised since the Revolution.

The judges of the Court of Session, who sit both as judges and jury, are, as has been already observed, fifteen in number. These are generally appointed from the Faculty of Advocates, (the barristers of the Court ;) but members of the Society of Writers to the Signet (the highest class of attorneys) may be chosen, under certain regulations, to this office. Prior to the year 1808, the whole fifteen judges sat as one court, with the exception of one of the fourteen ordinary judges, who, in an outer hall, under the title of the *Lord Or-*

dinary, forwarded, in weekly rotation, the cases through successive steps till they came in course to be ripe for the decision of the lords in the *Inner-house*. The increase of business, which, in the progress of commerce and manufactures, came before this court, however, pointed out obstacles to the speedy administration of justice, the natural consequences of a body so constituted; and accordingly various plans, by eminent individuals, were laid before the public, for the improvement of the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland. Among these, that which proposed dividing the Court into two or more chambers or divisions, seemed the most likely to meet the wishes of all parties.

A bill for this purpose was brought in by Lord Grenville to the House of Lords on the 18th of February 1807, the basis of which was, to divide the Court into three chambers, of five judges each;—to have an intermediate Court of Review, consisting of the presidents of the three chambers, the Lord Chief Baron, and a presiding Lord, from which only appeals were to lie to the House of Lords,—and an establishment for the trial by jury of civil causes. The heads of this bill were approved of by the Faculty of Advocates and Writers to the Signet, but it was finally lost by the retiring of Lord Grenville from the administration in March 1807.

A new bill was, however, again brought in by Lord Chancellor Eldon, entitled, “An act concerning the administration of justice in Scotland, and concerning appeals to the House of Lords,” which, after some modifications, was finally passed into a law in the year 1808. This act divided the judges into two chambers or divisions, of which the Lord President was to preside in the First Division of seven, and the Lord Justice Clerk in the Second of six ordinary lords. Each division was declared to have the same powers and privileges possessed by the whole Court,—four to be a quorum. In the event of an equality of votes, the senior Lord Ordinary to be called in to give a casting

vote. Commissioners were also appointed to inquire into the administration of justice in Scotland,—as to the form of process in the Court of Session,—and in what cases jury trial could be usefully established, and *viva voce* evidence more extensively introduced. The division of the Court was provided to take place at their meeting for the winter session on 12th November 1808.

The judges previously met on the 20th October 1808, and framed what is called an act of sederunt, regulating the division of the causes and distribution of office-bearers, and enacting regulations for the preparatory business under the management of the Ordinaries, and appointing that one from each division attend in the outer hall weekly, for forwarding the causes through the necessary stages.

By subsequent acts and parliamentary regulations, there are now four permanent Lords Ordinary, two from each division, who do not judge in cases before the Inner Court unless specially called on for the purpose, but decide in all causes in the first instance in the Outer Court, and prepare cases for the Inner. The junior judge of the Court, other than the four last mentioned, takes charge of all the business in the Bill-Chamber (which chiefly consists of summary appeals from inferior courts) during Session time, and judges in matters of teinds or tithes, and in special cases that may be remitted to him by either division. On the death of any of the judges of the Inner Courts, the senior permanent Ordinary steps into his place, and the junior judge falls into the department of one of the permanent Lords Ordinary, while the new appointed judge takes the Bill-Chamber.

At the first meeting of the Court after the division into two chambers, the judges of the Second Division occupied the apartment above the lobby, now the Exchequer Court. But a new hall having been erected to the west of the Old Parliament Hall, or Outer-house, the judges, as authorized by his Majesty's warrant,

dated the 6th, proceeded to business there on the 14th November 1809.

In the Court of Session are tried, not only all actions of debt and trespass, and all causes in civil affairs, but all matters of equity, there being no Court of Chancery in Scotland. They also hear and decide appeals from all inferior courts; but the decisions of the Court of Session may be brought under the review of the House of Lords, the supreme judicatory of Britain. The judges of both divisions united likewise form another court, which supplies the place of a committee of the Scots Parliament, designated by the name of the *Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds*; and, in this capacity, judge concerning the livings of the clergy, tithes, and points connected with these.

This court holds two terms or sessions in the year; the first, of two months, called the *Summer Session*, commencing on the 12th of May, and ending on the 11th of July; and the second, of four months, named the *Winter Session*, beginning on the 12th of November, and ending on the 11th of March, with the exception of three weeks of recess during the Christmas holidays. During the vacations between the terms, however, one of the judges, weekly by rotation, called the *Lord Ordinary on the Bills*, attends for the discussion of summary causes.

The business of the Court is chiefly carried on in written pleadings, prepared by the advocates, first before one of the Lords Ordinary, and after his decision before one of the Inner Courts. When it is brought before the latter, a printed copy of the pleadings is furnished to every judge, and put into boxes appropriated for this purpose, (each individual judge having a box for his own papers,) several days before the cause is taken up. At the calling of the cause the advocates and attorneys likewise attend, and support the statements in the printed pleadings, by *viva voce* debates; and, in cases of weighty importance, these

pleadings last for several days. After the first decision of a cause in the Inner Court, the party who thinks himself aggrieved may again bring the judgment before the Court, by what is termed a reclaiming petition; but this must be given in by a certain specified time, while the circumstances of the case are recent in the memory of the judges. If no petition be presented within this space allowed, the decision becomes final, and the only resource in this case is an appeal to the House of Lords.

A Bill, however, is now in progress through parliament, which will materially alter some parts of the present form of process. In 1823, a Parliamentary Commission was named to inquire and report upon the forms of the Scottish Supreme Civil Court, and after much investigation a very long report was prepared by the Commissioners, recommending a variety of changes. A bill founded on the report was brought in, and went a certain length, but was delayed in consequence of remonstrances from Scotland, that there had not been time to consider the suggestions of the Commissioners. A new bill was introduced in the House of Lords, (1825,) and is now in progress. The principal changes which it proposes, relate to the first steps of procedure, after a cause is brought into court, obliging the parties to be much more accurate and definite in their original statements, so that the facts and law of the case, in so far as can be then ascertained, may form a matter of record, not to be subject to variation in statement, and loose pleadings, which it was complained were too frequent. It is also proposed in the new bill, to limit the power, which the judges possess at present, of frequently reviewing their own judgments. It is further proposed, to place more than at present of the judges in the Outer House, as Lords Ordinary, for preparing and judging of causes in the first instance, and to have only four of the judges sitting in each of the Inner Divisions; also to increase the class of cases which are to go to the Jury Court,

and to add to the number of judges in that Court. The bill goes on to introduce other alterations; but as the whole may be considerably altered, before it passes into a law, the exact result cannot be at present stated.

The judges of the Court of Session, from the time of their nomination by the Crown, both in their private and in their official capacity, take the title of *Lord*, and have in court purple robes, turned up with crimson velvet. The salary of the Lord President is L.4300, and of the ordinary judges L.2000 per annum.

Jury Court.

The Commissioners appointed by Parliament in 1808 to inquire into the fitness of introducing trial by jury, in civil cases, into the Scottish judicial establishment, reported in May 1810, that if care was taken, "that no alteration of the municipal law of Scotland should be affected by the institution, that the enabling the Court of Session to direct issues of fact to be tried by jury, might afford a safe foundation on which important experiments might be made." This report lay untouched for several years, till, on the 30th of November 1814, the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for establishing this mode of trial in civil causes in Scotland. This was withdrawn, and another amended bill brought under consideration, on 16th February 1815, in the House of Lords, which, after passing through the House of Commons, received the royal assent in April 1815. The Court was opened at Edinburgh on 22d January 1816, by the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, Lord Meadowbank, and Lord Pitmilley. Some further modifications for extending the practice of this Court were sanctioned by an act of Parliament passed in 1819. The principal object of this act is to bring the cases more particularly adapted for trial by jury into court at once, at least nearly so, without waiting the preliminary discussions in the Court of Session and thus to avoid the delay which the forms of the court necessarily oppose to the speedy decision of law.

suits. The act also authorizes the erection of a court room, and the necessary offices. The judges of this court hold circuit courts in the vacation between terms, at the principal towns in the country. The Lord Chief Commissioner has a salary of L. 4000, and the two Lords Commissioners L. 600 each. The two latter have hitherto been named from the judges of the Court of Session; but a member of the Faculty of Advocates, of a certain number of years standing, may be appointed. The new bill noticed in the former section proposes considerable changes in the Jury Court.

Court of Justiciary.

The Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal judicature in Scotland. It is composed of a Lord Justice General, a Lord Justice Clerk, and five Lords Commissioners. The office of Lord Justice General is merely a nominal one, and is now, it is believed, to be abolished altogether. The other judges, of whom the Lord Justice Clerk is president, hold at the same time the office of Judges in the Court of Session. The causes which come before this court are tried by a jury of fifteen citizens, and the prosecutions are carried on in the name of the Lord Advocate, for his Majesty's interest, as public prosecutor, and are conducted in Court by his Lordship and deputed, the Solicitor-General, and the Agent for the Crown. A majority of the jury either acquits or condemns the delinquent, unanimity in opinion not being essential. During the recess of the Court of Session, the judges of this court, twice in the year, go on circuits, through the different parts of the kingdom. It requires the presence of three of the judges to form the High Court which sits in Edinburgh, but one judge can hold a circuit court; and it has been found, by a decision in 1763, that the judgments of circuit courts are not liable to be reviewed by the High Court of Justiciary. The jurisdiction of the court itself in criminal cases is supreme, and from their sentence

there lies no appeal. The Lord Justice General has a salary of L. 2000, the Lord Justice Clerk L. 2000, and the other judges L. 600 each. All of them, with the exception of the Lord Justice General, enjoy at the same time salaries as judges in the Court of Session, and any of the five ordinary Lords of Justiciary may also be commissioners of the Jury Court, thus holding the situation of judges in three Supreme Courts.

Court of Exchequer.

At what time this court was erected in Scotland is not known. It seems, however, to have been formed on the plan of that of England, the constitution and practice of both courts being nearly the same. The name Exchequer seems to be derived from the French *Echiquier*, a chequered cloth, with which the table at which the judges sat was formerly, and is still, covered. This court is composed of four judges, one, who sits as president, with the title of Lord Chief Baron, and three ordinary Barons. Until very lately there were four ordinary Barons. They have four terms in the year, and all revenue causes are here tried. The cases are decided by a jury of twelve; and the Court of Exchequer, till very lately, was the only one in Scotland where matters of civil right were tried in this manner. The Lord Chief Baron has L. 4000 a year, and the other three Barons L. 2000 each.

Faculty of Advocates.

The Faculty of Advocates hold the same situation as Barristers or Counsel in England. The affairs of this Faculty are managed by a *Dean*, or president, a treasurer, clerk, and council, selected from the members. Besides the usual branches of a liberal education, those who are admitted as advocates must have gone through a regular course of civil and Scots law; and if, after due examination in public and private by a committee appointed by the Faculty, the candidate be found qualified, he obtains permission to practise

as one of their number. Every advocate besides pays to the society, on being admitted, a sum, which has at various periods been augmented, and is now L. 200 Sterling. One half of this money goes to the support of the library belonging to the Faculty, which is by far the most valuable in Scotland.

The Faculty of Advocates are subject to the authority of the judges of the Court of Session ; and from this body the bench is supplied with judges. The Sheriff-deputes of the different counties of Scotland are likewise nominated from this society ; and, since the union of the kingdoms, this profession has become in Scotland almost the only road to eminence. The Advocates and Writers to the Signet are, perhaps, the most wealthy community in Edinburgh, and to the preponderance of these bodies, the society in this city owes much of its peculiar character. The number of advocates on the roll is nearly 400.

Society of Writers to the Signet.

Connected with the Court of Session are the Society of Clerks or Writers to his Majesty's Signet. Their business is to subscribe the writs that pass the royal signet in Scotland, and practise as attorneys before the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Jury Court. The members also possess the exclusive privilege of directing other branches of legal practice, and are the principal conveyancers of the country. The office of Keeper of the Signet is very lucrative ; but the business is performed by a deputy and clerks. The qualifications for admission into this body are an apprenticeship for five years with one of the members, after two years attendance at the university, and attendance on a course of lectures on conveyancing, given by a lecturer appointed by the society, (who now enjoys a Professor's Chair in the University,) and also on the Scots law class in the University.

The Widows' Scheme of the Society of Writers to the Signet was found upon a plan similar to that of

the clergy, and received the sanction of Parliament in 1803. Some further improvements were made on this plan by an act procured in 1818. The capital for every hundred members is, by this act, to be L. 20,000. The number of members on the roll is at present about 530.

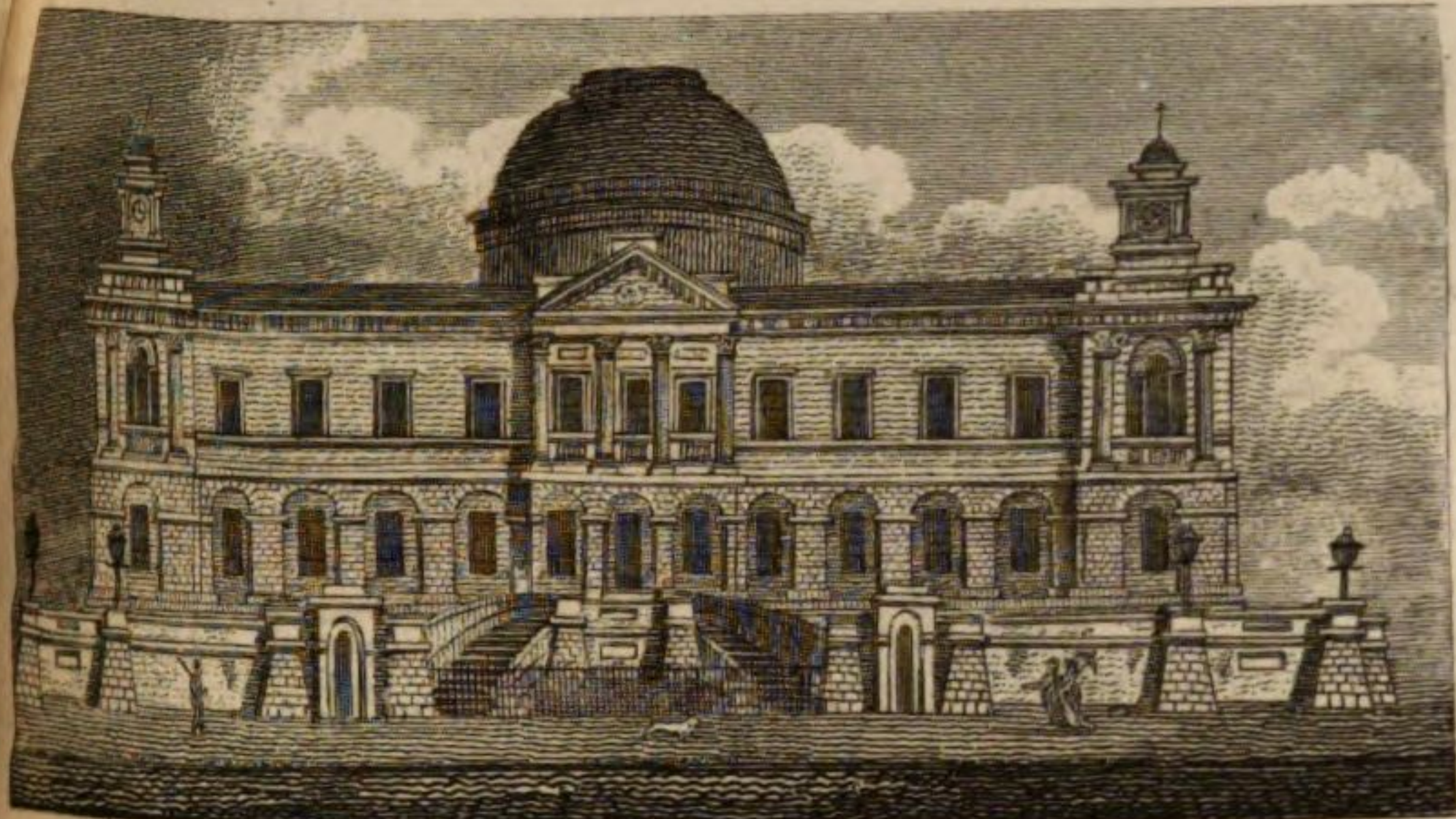
Solicitors before the Supreme Courts.

Besides the Writers to the Signet, who enjoy the right to conduct exclusively certain branches of legal procedure, there is another society of practitioners, who act as attorneys before the Session, Justiciary, and Jury Courts. They are of very long standing in the courts, and were lately incorporated under the title of Solicitors before the Supreme Courts. This society is pretty numerous.

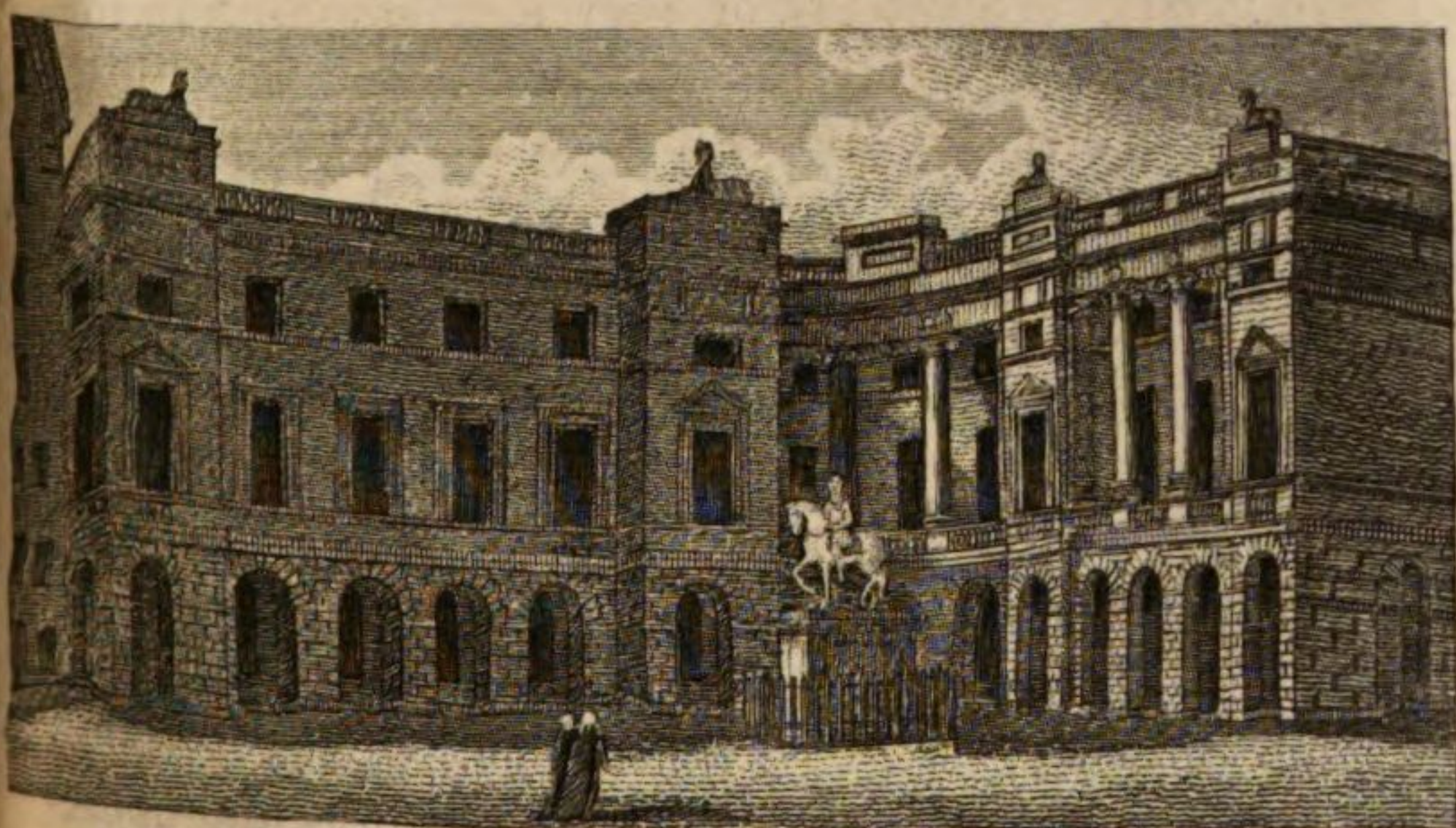
The judges of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, with the members of the Faculty of Advocates, and Society of Writers to the Signet, and Society of Solicitors, with the officers of court, form, as before mentioned, an incorporation, instituted by James V., called the College of Justice, of which the judges of the Court of Session enjoy the title of Senators.

Parliament House.

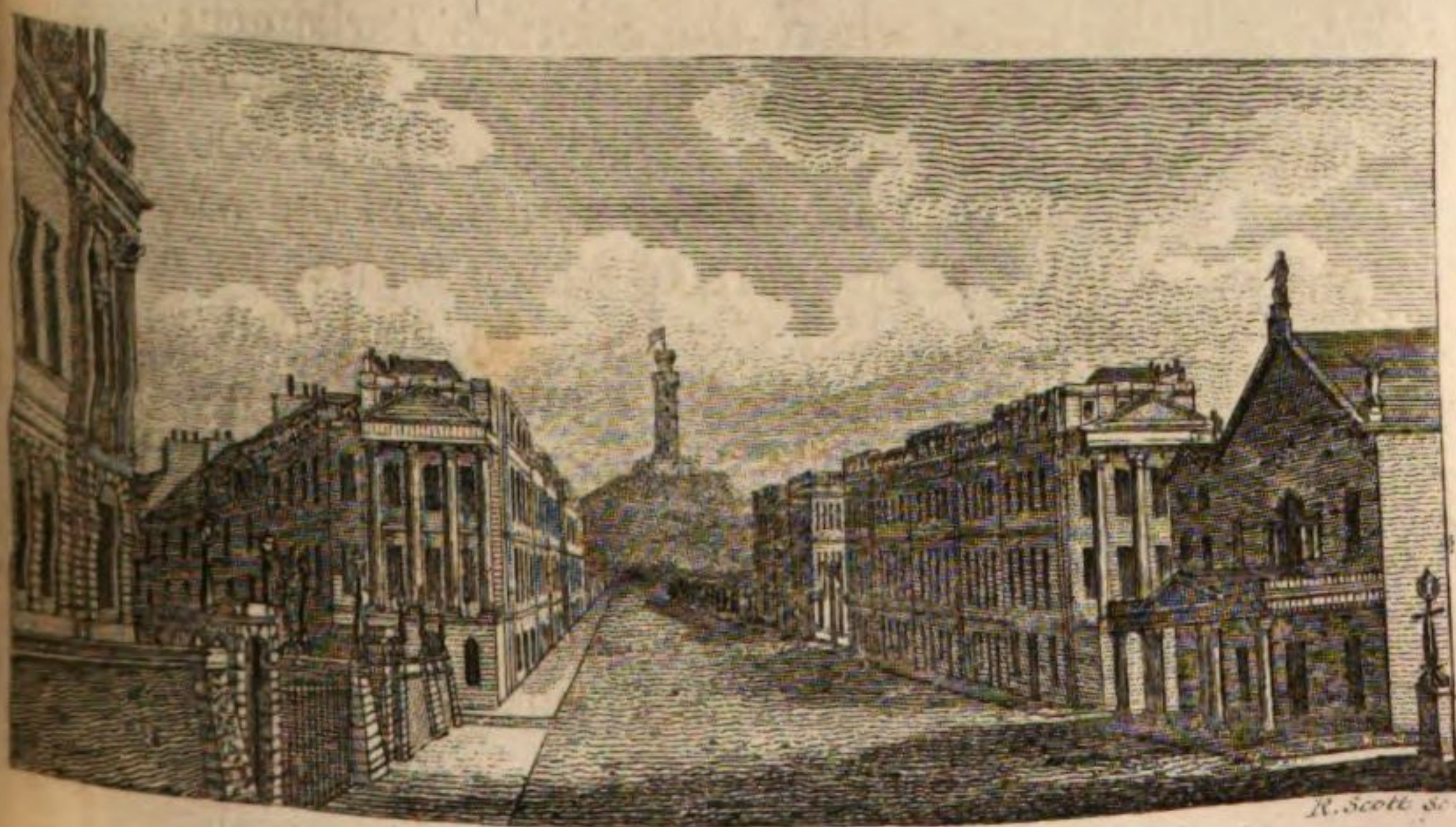
This building, which is now occupied by the Court of Session, at least what is called the Outer House, was formerly the place where the Scottish Parliament met. It was begun to be erected in the year 1632, and was completed in 1640, at an expence of L. 11,600 Sterling. It occupies part of the south and the whole of the west sides of the square to which it gives its name. The old building is 133 feet long, by 98 broad in the widest end, and 60 in the narrowest. In the back part it is 60 feet high, but, on account of the inequality of the ground, the north and east fronts are only 40 feet. Over the original entrance from the east were the arms of Scotland, with allegorical figures of Mercy and Truth for supporters, and this inscription, *Stant*



Register Office.



Parliament Square.



R. Scott sc.

Waterloo Place & Regent Bridge.
Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

his felicia regna ; under the arms the motto *Unanimionem*. But the whole front of the ancient building was faced up, and covered by an open arcade in the Grecian style of architecture, begun in 1807, and the only part of the building which remains in its former state is the great hall where the Scottish Parliament met. This hall is 122 feet long by 49 broad. The roof is of oak, arched, and elegantly finished. The Court of Session, before its division into chambers, sat in an adjoining room, of much smaller dimensions, which was formerly appropriated for the meetings of the Privy Council. This apartment, after the division of the Court, was enlarged and neatly fitted up for the judges of the First Division, and a marble statue of the late President Blair, by Chantry, was, in 1818, placed behind the chair of the presiding judge.

A new room, finished in 1808, was likewise erected for the judges of the Second Division, entering from the west side of the great Hall; and the statue of President Forbes, which formerly stood in a niche in the Outer Hall, was removed to this Court-room, and placed behind the chair of the Lord Justice Clerk. This statue was executed by Roubiliac at the expence of the Faculty of Advocates.

In the great hall was also erected, in 1818, a statue of the late Lord Viscount Melville by Chantry. It stands upon a pedestal near the north end of the room.

An addition was likewise, in 1819, built to the south end of the Parliament House, containing, in the lower story, a new library room, 41 by 39 feet, for the Faculty of Advocates, communicating with their old apartments on the ground floor, and two court-rooms on the floor above, upon a level with, and entering from the large hall, for two of the Lords Ordinary. These rooms are 30 feet by 19 each, and are lighted from the top by lantern lights. The windows of the great hall have been altered to correspond with the style of the apartment, which is lined with oak about six feet high all around. The other two Lords Or-

dinary still remain in the Outer Hall, and recessed niches have been made for their accommodation.

The Scottish Court of Exchequer occupies the apartments above, and to the east of the Parliament House, in the second floor. The Court-room is nearly semi-circular. The Jury Court also hold their sittings in this room. The Court of Justiciary, in their sittings at Edinburgh, meet in the Court-room of the Second Division of the Court of Session.

The valuable library of the Faculty of Advocates occupies the ground floor of the Parliament House, and the upper part of the adjacent building, erected for this purpose, and for the library of the Society of Writers to the Signet. The halls of those learned bodies, in which they severally hold their general meetings, are very elegant, and much resorted to by strangers visiting the city.

The equestrian statue of Charles II. in the Parliament Square has been much admired. It was cast in Holland, is composed of lead, and cost L. 215 Sterling. The inscription on the pedestal, which had been removed from some cause, was discovered only a few years ago in clearing out a cellar under the Advocates' Library, and was replaced in the pedestal. But it having been discovered that the left shoulder of the horse was settling down, the figures were removed from the pedestal in August 1824 for repair. This was accomplished in safety, though not without considerable difficulty, by the erection of perpendicular supports and a horizontal beam, to which a block and tackle were affixed; and though some of the minor ropes gave way in the attempt, yet neither the horse nor his rider were materially injured.

Register Office.

The idea of erecting a building for preserving the public records was first suggested by the late Earl of Morton, Lord Register of Scotland. The Scottish records have been left imperfect from a variety of causes.

Edward I. is said to have carried off or destroyed many of them ; and afterwards Oliver Cromwell carried off the remainder. At the Restoration some of those which had been taken by Cromwell were sent back to Scotland by sea ; but unfortunately one of the vessels which brought them was shipwrecked ; and the records brought by the other had not then been properly arranged. The place where they were kept, too, was such as did not insure safety from accidents by fire. The Earl of Morton, therefore, to provide a place where they might be kept in safety in future, obtained from his late Majesty a grant of L.12,000 Sterling, out of the money arising from the sale of the forfeited estates. The plan of the present building was accordingly designed by Mr Robert Adam, and the foundation-stone was laid on the 17th of June 1774. The ceremony was performed under a discharge of artillery, in presence of the Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer, and in the sight of a multitude of spectators. A brass plate was put into the foundation-stone, with the following inscription engraved upon it :—*Conservandis Tabulis Publicis Positum est, anno M,DCC,LXXIV, munificentia optimi et pietissimi Principis Georgii Tertii.* In a glass vase, hermetically sealed, which was also placed in the foundation-stone, are deposited specimens of the different coins of his late Majesty.

This noble edifice stands at the east end of Prince's Street, about 40 feet back from the line of the street, and its front looks southward along the North Bridge. The length of the front, from east to west, is 200 feet ; the breadth, including the diameter of the dome, is 120 feet. The part of the building at first erected was only part of the intended plan ; but the necessary accumulation of public papers requiring a further extension, the additional buildings were begun in 1822, and are now finished. The building consists of a square of 200 feet, with a dome of 50 feet diameter in the centre. This dome is lighted from the top by a window, 15 feet in diameter, the frame of which is of cop-

per. A statue of his late Majesty, in marble, by the Hon. Mrs Damer, stands under the dome. At each corner of the front is a little projection with a Venetian window, and on the top a beautiful stone ballustrade, with a small cupola. In the middle is another projection, three windows in breadth, and four Corinthian pilasters, supporting a pediment, within which there is in composition the royal arms of Great Britain. The front is ornamented with a fine entablature of the Corinthian order; and the grand outer staircase is particularly elegant.

In the walls in the inside of the building are numerous arched divisions, disposed into presses for holding the records, the access to which is by a hanging gallery, which encircles the whole edifice. Elegant staircases lead to the chambers where the records are kept, and the apartments of the clerks. This edifice, which is the most beautiful of Mr Adam's designs, is sufficient to perpetuate his name, were there no other monuments of his taste, as an architect of the first merit.

The Lord Register has the chief direction of the business carried on in this office, and the principal clerks of the Court of Session are his deputies. These have a number of inferior clerks under them for carrying on the affairs of the Court of Session, and other matters which belong to the institution. The Lord Register is a minister of state in this country. He formerly collected the votes of the Parliament of Scotland, and still, by himself or his deputies, collects those of the peers, at the election of the sixteen who represent the body of the Scottish nobility in the British Parliament.

The internal arrangements of this office have of late years been much improved, and every thing connected with the arrangement and preservation of the public records of the country put on the best footing, under the superintendence of Thomas Thomson, Esq. advocate, the present depute-clerk register.

Court of Admiralty.

The Scottish Court of Admiralty is very ancient ; but the form of their proceedings of old is not much known, as most of their ancient records are lost. The Lord High Admiral was, before the Union, his Majesty's lieutenant and justice-general on the seas, and in all creeks, harbours, and navigable rivers beneath the first bridge. He exercised his jurisdiction by deputies, the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the judges of the inferior courts in different districts. By an article of the Union, the jurisdiction of the Admiralty in Scotland is said to be under the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain ; but this does not seem to infer jurisdiction in a judicial capacity ; for the decrees of the Admiralty Court are in civil cases subject to the Court of Session, and in criminal to that of the Justiciary.

The judge of the High Court of Admiralty is appointed by the Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland, an officer of state nominated by the Crown ; and those of the inferior courts by the judge of the High Court. They have a jurisdiction in all maritime cases, civil or criminal ; and, by prescription, the High Court has acquired a jurisdiction in mercantile causes, nowise maritime, at least where both parties *prorogate*, or agree to the jurisdiction. The Lord Vice-Admiral has a salary of L.1400, and the Judge-Admiral a salary of L.800 a-year.

Commissary Court.

This court was instituted by Queen Mary, in the year 1563, in place of the jurisdiction exercised by the officials of bishops, before the reformation of religion in Scotland. It consists of four commissaries or judges ; and its original establishment has been confirmed by several acts of Parliament. In this court are judged all matrimonial cases ; and its jurisdiction in these extends over Scotland. Other cases are also judged here,

such as testamentary causes, &c. ; but the jurisdiction of the commissaries extends in these only over the three counties, East, West, and Mid-Lothian. To this court also belongs the privilege of confirming the wills or testaments of natives who die abroad, and those of persons who die in Scotland without any settled residence. From the decisions of the judges of this court an appeal lies to the Court of Session. The Court, having no recess, is always open for hearing and determining consistorial causes. The judges have a salary of L. 600 each ; but their situation does not preclude them from practising as barristers before the Court of Session.

Besides this, called the Supreme Commissary Court, there were, until very lately, inferior commissaries having powers in districts, which embraced all Scotland. But these inferior commissariots were all abolished by an Act of Parliament in 1823, and their jurisdiction was devolved upon the sheriffs of counties, who are now therefore also commissaries in their several sheriffdoms. This act also abolished the power which the Edinburgh commissaries possessed of judging in actions for the recovery of civil debts, not exceeding L. 40 Scots, and made a variety of other regulations for conducting their business.

Lyon Court.

The principal officer in this court is Lyon King at Arms, whose office, before the Union, was to arrange the ceremonies of the coronations of the Scottish princes, and on other public occasions ; to inspect the arms of the nobility ; and to grant supporters to the arms of new created peers. Under the Lyon King at Arms are six heralds and an equal number of pursuivants. These, in their dress of ceremony, and attended by the other officers of this court, publish at the Cross of Edinburgh all proclamations issued by his Majesty. This Court has a liberty of visiting the arms of the nobility and gentry, to distinguish them by proper

differences, and to register them in their books. The fees for registration are for those of a nobleman twenty merks Scottish ; of a knight ten merks ; and of all others who have a right to bear arms, five merks.

Sheriff Court.

As Scotland is divided into counties, shires, or stewartries, the sheriff or steward, the king's lieutenant, anciently enjoyed an extensive jurisdiction, civil and criminal. He reviewed the decrees of the baron courts within his territories ; he mustered the military companies of militia, whose exercises were known by the name of *weapon shawing* ; and the same office is now renewed in the establishment of the militia of Scotland, the officers of which receive their commissions from the lord lieutenant and high steward, or sheriff of the county.

The sheriff-depute is a legal officer, wholly distinct from, and independent of, the high sheriff. The office was established by act 20th Geo. II. c. 43, by which it was declared, that a sheriff-depute should be appointed to every county of Scotland, who must be an advocate of three years standing. The sheriff-depute is appointed by the crown. He receives the royal revenues from the collectors within his district, which he pays into the Exchequer ; he summons juries for the trials before the Court of Justiciary ; and returns, as a member of parliament for the county, the person who has a majority of suffrages upon the roll of the freeholders. The sheriff has also a civil jurisdiction in all cases, except in a contest for the property of a landed estate ; and a criminal one in cases of theft and other smaller crimes. The office of sheriff was formerly hereditary in the great families ; but, by the above act of Geo. II., this and all other hereditary offices were dissolved or annexed to the crown. The sheriff-depute is entitled to name a substitute, for whom he is responsible ; but the latter is paid by the crown, and the substitutes have now salaries little inferior to the deputes. The

decrees of Sheriff courts are subject to review by the supreme Courts of Session and Justiciary. The salaries of the sheriff-deputes vary from L.300 to L.500. The sheriff of Edinburghshire has L.800, and the sheriff of Lanarkshire L. 600.

The Justice of Peace Court.

The origin of Justice of Peace is of no earlier origin in Scotland than 1609. At that period the king was authorized by Parliament to name commissioners for binding over disorderly persons to appear before the justiciary or privy-council. By subsequent acts these justices were empowered to judge in riots and breaches of the peace; to regulate highways, bridges, and ferries;—to execute the law against vagrants and beggars;—to judge upon transgressors of the game laws, and frauds against the revenue, besides many other branches of jurisdiction. But in Edinburgh, most of the causes which come before justices in the country are decided by the magistrates and sheriff; and the principal business of the justices of the peace in Edinburgh comes before them as a court for the speedy settlement of debts under L. 5, commonly called *the Small Debt Court*. A bill in Parliament is now in progress for extending the jurisdiction of this court to L. 100 Scots or L. 8, 6s. 8d. This court sits weekly in Edinburgh, and at intervals in the different villages of the county; the parties state their cases themselves, and the expenses of a suit are provided not to exceed 5s. Upwards of 5000 cases are annually decided by this court. The justices attend in rotation. This court, as well as that of the Sheriff, is held in the new buildings for the county lately erected.

Solicitors before the Inferior Courts.

Besides the bodies of Writers to the Signet and Solicitors of Supreme Courts, there is another body of law practitioners, who exclusively conduct the causes which come before the Admiralty, Commissary, She-

riff and Bailie Courts. They were incorporated in 1780, and are generally called Solicitors at Law. The body at present consists of about 50 members.

New County Hall.

This building, for the meetings of the county, stands at the western termination of the new library rooms of the Advocates and Writers to the Signet. The plan is taken from one of the finest models of antiquity, the Temple of Erectheus in the Acropolis of Athens. A model of this temple having been seen in Paris by Sir William Rae, then sheriff of the county, he recommended it to the county and to the commissioners; and that eminent architect, Mr Archibald Elliot, who had previously furnished a design in the Grecian Doric style, having examined the fragments among the Elgin marbles, prepared a plan, in which he adhered most scrupulously to the proportions, and otherwise assumed as much of the ancient temple as could with propriety be introduced into a modern building, intended for a different purpose.

The principal entrance is taken from the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus. The portico in front is supported by four very large fluted Ionic columns; and two columns of the same order ornament the north front to the Lawnmarket.

The length of the eastern front of this building is 102 feet 10 inches, and the northern front is about 57 feet. The interior is laid out in a large hall, 50 feet by 27 feet; a court room 44 feet by 30, both 28 feet high; a committee room, &c. in the principal floor. The other floors are laid out in offices for the sheriff, sheriff-clerks, &c. It was begun in February 1816, and finished in the spring of 1819. The expence of the erection amounted to L. 15,000.

Convention of Royal Burghs.

This court was instituted in the reign of James III., and was appointed to be held at Inverkeithing; but

it does not appear that it met earlier than 1552. Since that period, its constitution has been considerably altered, not only by acts of Parliament, but also by its own decrees. The Convention at present meets annually in Edinburgh, and consists of two deputies from each burgh. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh is perpetual president, and the city clerks of Edinburgh are clerks to the Convention. The powers of this court chiefly respect the establishment of regulations concerning trade and commerce; and to this purpose the Convention has established, and, from time to time, renewed articles of staple contract with the town of Campvere, in Holland. As the royal burghs pay a sixth part of the sum imposed as a land-tax upon the counties of Scotland, the Convention is empowered to consider the state of trade and revenues in the individual burghs, and to assess their respective proportions. This court has also been in use to examine the conduct of magistrates in their administration of the burgh revenue, although this properly comes under the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer, and to give sanction, upon particular occasions, to the common-council of burghs, to alienate a part of the burgh estate. The Convention likewise consider and arrange the political *sets* or constitutions of the different burghs, and regulate matters concerning elections before them. The Convention meet in an aisle of the cathedral church of St Giles, Edinburgh.

Board of Customs.

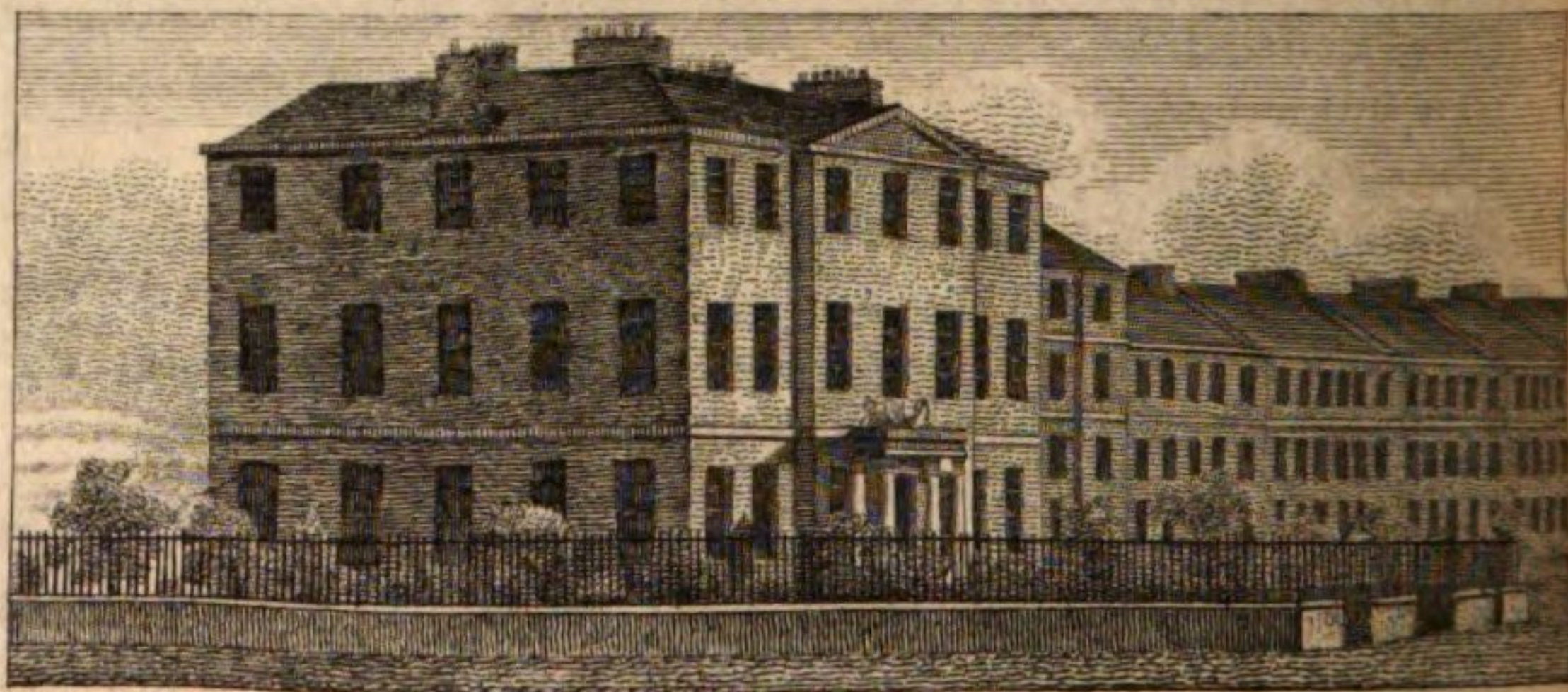
The Board of Customs consists of one resident and two assistant commissioners, who manage the collection of his Majesty's customs in Scotland. Under these are a secretary, and a number of other officers for conducting the different departments of business. This Board formerly occupied the back part of the buildings of the Royal Exchange, now occupied as the City Chambers. But they removed some years ago to Bellevue House, which is now included in the extend-



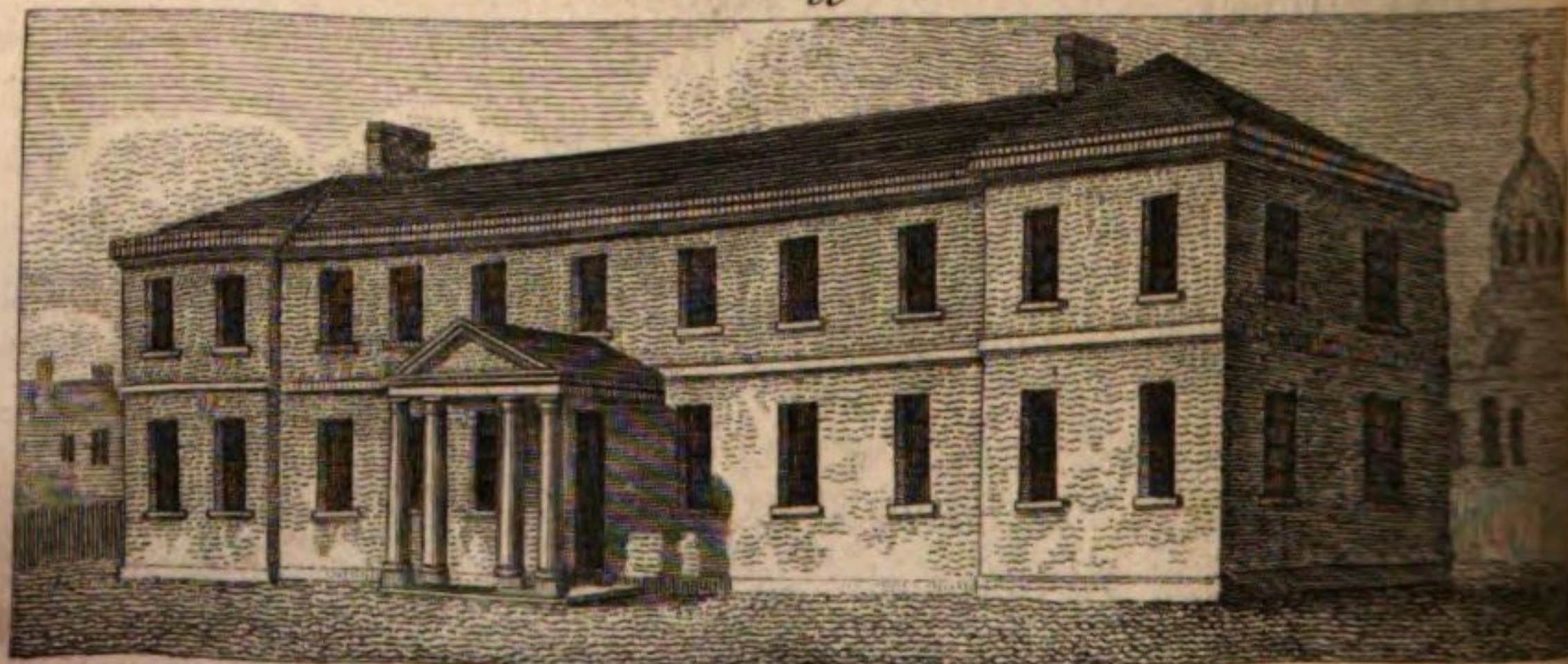
Bank of Scotland .



Royal Bank of Scotland & British Linen Comp^y Bank.



Excise Office .



High School .

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

ed New Town of Edinburgh, and forms the eastern termination of Great King Street; and the office is now, under new arrangements, to be transferred to Leith.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise for Scotland is likewise managed by one resident and two assistant commissioners, a secretary, and a number of other officers. This Board, upon the removal of the officers of the customs to Leith, are to occupy the house at Bellevue. Their former office in St Andrew Square has been purchased by the Royal Bank.

Post Office.

The General Post Office of Scotland was established in its present form by an act of Parliament in 1710. Before this period, there were regular posts in the country to a few of the principal towns; but the advantages of posts seem not to have been duly appreciated in a nation at that time without much trade. In 1635, Charles II. appointed a post between London and Edinburgh; and in 1662, a post was established between Scotland and Ireland. Seven years afterwards, a post was appointed to run, twice a-week, between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and once a-week between Edinburgh and Inverness. The Post Office received the sanction of Parliament in 1695, at which period posts were established over the whole country. But so little productive was the revenue from this source, that, in the year 1698, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson had a grant from King William of the whole revenue of the Post Office of Scotland, with a pension of L.300 *per annum* to keep up the post, which grant Sir Robert, after deliberation, gave up, as disadvantageous. In 1763 the revenue of the Post Office of Edinburgh was L. 11,942 *per annum*; and in 1783, owing to the increase of trade and correspondence, the same revenue was upwards of L. 40,000. The revenue is now upwards of L. 150,000.

The Penny Post, a considerable branch of this establishment, was first established in Edinburgh, by an individual unconnected with the Post Office, about the year 1776. This singular individual, Peter Williamson, whose Life, published by himself, contains an account of his being kidnapped when a boy, and sent to America, and his residence, for years, among the North American Indians, by whom he had been taken prisoner, kept a coffee-room in the great hall of the Parliament House, part of which was then partitioned off for shops, about the year 1775. In the course of his business he was frequently employed by the gentlemen attending the courts to send letters for them, and he kept a man delivering these letters for a trifle to his customers for some time before he seems to have formed the idea of a regular establishment for taking in letters for delivery to any part of the town. In the year 1779 he removed to the Luckenbooths, a ridge of buildings in the centre of the High Street, now taken down; by which time he had established a regular penny-post. Mr Williamson had at this period four men constantly employed in delivering letters. They went about the streets in a uniform dress, ringing a bell, to apprise those who wished to employ them of their approach. But the regular post establishment soon became sensible of the importance of this branch of business to their revenue; and entered into a transaction with Mr Williamson for the transference of his right to the General Post Office.

The business of the General Post Office is managed by a Postmaster-General, a secretary, and a number of clerks. The building formerly occupied by the Post Office was situated at the northern extremity of the western range of buildings on the North Bridge. But, being too small for the establishment, a new Post Office has been erected in Waterloo Place, to the east of the arch of the Regent Bridge, with extensive accommodations for the business of this important pub-

lic office. Besides this there are in different parts of the city places appointed for the reception of letters, under the superintendence of the General Post Office.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Magistracy of Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH is governed by a town-council of thirty-three members, who have the direction of all public affairs within the jurisdiction of the city. The ordinary council, however, consists only of twenty-five members; the remaining eight are named *extraordinary*. The whole is composed of merchants and tradesmen, whose respective powers and interests were, by the constitution of the burgh, intended to be so interwoven, that an equal balance should be preserved between the two parties.

The chief magistrate, whose office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor in London, is here styled the Lord Provost. He is high sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the city and liberties, and the town, harbour, and road-stead of Leith. He has a jurisdiction in matters of life and death, now in desuetude; and, before the Union, was an officer in the Scottish Parliament. He is also President of the Convention of Royal Burghs. In the city he has the precedence of all the great officers of state, and of the nobility; walking on the right hand of the king, or of his majesty's commissioner and representative, and enjoys the privilege of having a sword and mace carried before him. The allowance to the Lord Provost from the city funds, for supporting the dignity of the office, is only L. 800 *per annum*.

Besides the Provost are four magistrates called Bailies, whose duty is nearly equivalent to that of the aldermen in London. There is also an officer, with the

title of Dean of Guild, who has the charge of the public buildings, and without whose warrant no house can be erected within the city. The other members of the council are a treasurer, whose office is only nominal, (the money of the city being kept by a person with the title of Chamberlain,) three merchant, and two trades' councillors, and the fourteen deacons of the incorporated trades, who, with seven members of the council of the foregoing year, complete the magistracy by which the city and suburbs is governed.

The Merchant Company, from whom the principal part of the town-council are chosen, were incorporated by a charter from King Charles II. on the 29th of October 1681. Before this period, the merchants of Edinburgh formed a corporation called the *Guildry*, from which, for several ages, the magistrates were solely elected, to the exclusion of the persons belonging to the *Crafts* or incorporated trades.

By an act of Parliament, however, in the reign of James III., each of the incorporated trades were empowered to choose one of their number to vote in the election of officers for the government of the city; and by a decret-arbitral, dated the 22d of April 1588, in which King James VI. himself was umpire, the present *set* or constitution of the burgh was finally established.

The fourteen incorporated trades of Edinburgh are as follows:—

1. *Surgeons*.—This incorporation was erected by the magistrates on the 1st of July 1505. As in other countries of Europe, the profession was, at its first erection, conjoined with the barbers, and both these occupations were exercised by the same persons.

The charter of erection was confirmed by James IV. on the 13th of October 1506; and Queen Mary, to enable the members to attend more closely on their patients and studies, did, by her letters-patent, of the 11th May 1567, exempt them from attending juries, watching and warding within the city and liberties of

Edinburgh. These grants were confirmed by James VI. in 1613, as they likewise were by parliament on the 17th of November 1641.

In the year 1657, the town-council, on the application of some of the members of this incorporation, erected the surgeons and apothecaries into one community. This erection was confirmed by Charles II. in 1670, and by William and Mary in 1694, with an additional grant of liberty to practise in some of the neighbouring counties. The arts of surgery and pharmacy being thus united, the corporation laid aside the profession of the barber art. They continued, however, to supply the necessities of the town in this department, by appointing a sufficient number of persons qualified to shave and dress hair, under their inspection.

The incorporation continued in this state till the year 1722, when the Court of Session by a decree entirely separated the barbers from the surgeons. The former, however, are still obliged to register their apprentices along with those of their more elevated colleagues; but the two professions, so widely different in the qualifications required for each, are now separated for ever.

The surgeons were again incorporated by a royal charter, dated the 14th of March 1778, under the title of The Royal College of Surgeons. The hall for the meetings of this society stands in Surgeons' Square. In it are a number of portraits of celebrated characters connected with the society. Here is also a theatre for dissections, and a small museum.

2. *Goldsmiths.*—The society of Goldsmiths was in ancient times attached to the incorporation known by the name of *Hammermen*. From this society they were separated by the magistrates of the city in 1581, and erected into a distinct body. This erection was afterwards confirmed by royal charters. The goldsmiths of Edinburgh had a power of inspecting and regulating all the vessels of silver and gold, manufac-

tured not only in the city, but in other parts of Scotland ; and likewise to destroy all that was found false or counterfeit, and punish the offenders by fine or imprisonment. This community had formerly a hall in the Parliament Square for transacting their business ; but it was destroyed by fire. The hall of the corporation is now in South Bridge Street.

3. *Skinners*.—The society of Skinners or Glovers was formed into a corporate body about the year 1586, and their charter was confirmed by the magistrates with some restrictions, in 1630. The hall of this incorporation is in the lane called from it Skinners Close.

4. *Furriers*.—The society of Furriers is very ancient ; but their original charters being lost, it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the time of their first erection into an incorporation. By a petition of this body to the magistrates, however, in the year 1593, complaining of the encroachments of the tailors and skinners on this branch of art, and in which they state themselves to have been at that time a “ calling of ane verie antient standing within burgh,” they may be supposed to have existed as a body a considerable time prior to this date.

5. *Hammermen*.—The Hammermen were first erected into a body corporate by the town-council in 1483. At this time they consisted of the arts of blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorimers, saddlers, cutlers, and bucklers or armourers. The goldsmiths were separated from the hammermen (as already mentioned) in 1581 ; but they have since received an addition to their number of several other branches of art, such as founders, coppersmiths, &c. which has increased the number of trades belonging to this incorporation to seventeen. In its corporate capacity, this society are patrons of the Hammermen in the suburbs of Portsburgh and Potterrow, as they formerly were of those in the town of Leith. Their hall of meeting is in the small ancient

Chapel of St Mary Magdalen, in the street named the Cowgate.

6. and 7. *Wrights and Masons*.—These two branches of art were first formed into an incorporation by an act of the magistrates of Edinburgh in 1475, and their charter was confirmed by several successive sovereigns. At this time it consisted of these two professions only ; but several others at different times were added. By a decree of the Court of Session in 1703, the bow-makers, glaziers, plumbers, and upholsterers, were added to the masons ; and to the wrights were attached the painters, slaters, sieviewrights, and coopers. This incorporation had formerly a hall in the lane named Niddry's Wynd, which, having been built on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, was called St Mary's Chapel. In the course of the improvements of the city this hall was pulled down ; but the incorporation erected a new one in Burnet's Close, which still retains the ancient name.

A picture, which was painted for the incorporation in 1721, by one Chalmers, herald painter, and containing a full length portrait of a freeman of each of the trades in the habit of their profession, had been removed when their old place of meeting was taken down. This picture, unaccountably mislaid, was afterwards purchased at a public sale by the Earl of Buchan for seven guineas ; but his Lordship, on learning the wish of the incorporation to have it replaced in their hall, very handsomely presented it to them, for which his Lordship received the thanks and the freedom of this body on the 16th May 1814.

8. *Tailors*.—This society first applied to the magistrates for their sanction to the laws of the body in the year 1500 ; but they seem to have been formed into a regular corporation before this period. Subsequent grants, with ample privileges, were conferred upon the tailors by the magistrates, in 1531 and 1584, which were confirmed by Kings James V. and VI. To this incorporation anciently belonged the superiority and

direction of all the tailors within the suburbs of Edinburgh and town of Leith ; and they still retain the superiority over those in the more ancient suburbs. This body had the honour to receive a letter from James VI., requesting the freedom of the incorporation for one Alexander Millar, gratis, on account of his "gude service in making and working the abulziements of oure awin persone."

9. *Bakers*.—The time when this fraternity were erected into an incorporation is unknown. It must have been, however, before the year 1522, as by a grant from the common council in that year, concerning the grinding of corn at the town mills, they appear to have had a deacon and master. The members of this corporation have the sole privilege of *baking* bread within the city ; but the Court of Session has lately found that bread may be sold within the city and liberties, provided it has been baked without the same.

10. *Fleshers*.—The Fleshers or Butchers are a very ancient incorporation ; but the precise time of their being established into a society is not with certainty known. The first laws and regulations for this body, however, were granted by the magistrates of the city in 1488 ; which makes it probable that they had not been long formed into a fraternity before that period.

11. *Cordiners*.—The Cordiners or Shoemakers were erected into an incorporate body by a charter from the town-council in the year 1449. Their charter was confirmed by an additional one in 1536, and received the royal sanction of James VI. in 1598.

12. *Weavers*.—The *Websters* or Weavers of Edinburgh were formed into a fraternity by the magistrates on the 31st January 1475.

13. *Waulkers*.—This society seems to have been incorporated by the magistrates of the city about the year 1500. The trade of Hatters was conjoined with them in 1672, and they now form one incorporation.

14. *Bonnetmakers*—This trade was anciently attached to the incorporation of Waukers; but from these they were separated, and erected into a distinct body by the magistrates in the year 1530. About the middle of the seventeenth century, by the introduction of the wearing of hats in place of bonnets, this society was nearly dissolved; but, upon an application to the town-council in 1684, the trade of a *Litster* or Dyer was united to them, although the incorporation still goes under its former name.

Candlemakers.—The Candlemakers form an incorporated trade in Edinburgh, though they have not the privilege of sending a member to the common-council. They lost this privilege in 1582, by not producing their charter and signing the reference made in that year to the arbiters appointed by James VI., at which time the present *set* or constitution of the burgh was established. The Candlemakers, however, possess all the other rights and privileges which are exercised by the incorporated trades. The time of their original erection is unknown, but their privileges were confirmed by a charter from the magistrates in 1517.

Such are the bodies from which the magistrates of Edinburgh are elected. The election is conducted in the following manner:—A *leet* or list of six persons is made out by each incorporation, from which number the deacon belonging to that incorporation is to be chosen. These lists are then laid before the common-council of twenty-five, who “shorten the *leets*,” by striking out one half of the names from each; and from the three remaining ones the deacon is to be chosen. When this election is over, the new deacons are presented to the council, who choose six of them to be ordinary members of their body, and the six deacons of the former year leave their places. The council of twenty-five next proceed to the election of three merchant and two trades’ councillors. *Leets* or lists are then made out, from which the lord provost, dean

of guild, treasurer, and bailies, must be chosen. The candidates for each of these offices are three in number; and the election is made by the thirty members of council, joined to the eight extraordinary council-deacons.

This manner of election, by the magistrates having the power of shortening the lists, and, of course, controlling the whole, has long been complained of; and, for the purpose of procuring a new and improved constitution to the city, better adapted than the former to the present state of the community, the election of 1817 was challenged, and its merits brought before the Supreme Court. The action, however, was, after a litigation of three years, compromised.

The business of this city is managed by the *ordinary* council of twenty-five, the eight *extraordinary* deacons being only called in on certain occasions, when their number is increased to thirty-three, and the meeting is on this occasion called the *extraordinary council*. The ordinary council meet every Wednesday for the dispatch of business.

To the town-council are attached four Advocates, under the name of *Assessors*, who assist and direct them in their deliberations on difficult or contested cases.

Criminal Court.—The magistrates of Edinburgh hold a court in which are tried all criminal causes that occur within the city and liberties. They have a right to inflict arbitrary punishments, and the Lord Provost, in certain cases, has a jurisdiction in matters of life and death. But this jurisdiction is not now exercised; the magistrates only, in capital crimes, taking a *precognition*, or forwarding the business for the supreme courts.

Bailie Court.—The Bailie Court tries all causes for debt and civil trespass that occur within the jurisdiction of the city. One bailie only sits at a time; and, being in office for one year, the four bailies sit in this court each three months alternately. Actions to

any amount against an inhabitant of Edinburgh can be judged in this court.

Ten Merk Court.—This court is likewise held by the magistrates of Edinburgh for the recovery, in a summary manner, of all petty sums not exceeding ten merks Scots, or 11s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sterling, except in the case of servants' wages, which can be sued for to any amount. It was instituted as a relief for the poorer class of citizens, who might not be able to enter into an expensive litigation.

Dean of Guild Court.—This court is composed of an officer, called the Dean of Guild, assisted by a council of four members, appointed by the magistrates. It takes cognizance of all the buildings which are erected within the city and liberties, none of which can be built without a warrant from this court. It has also the privileges of visiting and inspecting such houses as are insufficient, or in danger of falling down, and has a power of condemning them, if found insecure, and of obliging the proprietors to pull them down and rebuild them. The Dean of Guild Court inspects and regulates all the weights and measures used in the city; and has a power of seizing such as are found deficient, and punishing the persons who use them by fine and confiscation. This court likewise takes account of all the merchants and tradesmen within the town; and sees that none exercise their professions except those who have been admitted to the freedom of the city.

The Lord Provost is lord lieutenant of the city, and the four bailies are justices of the peace *ex officio* within the liberties.

The magistrates of Edinburgh, also, as superiors of the suburbs of Canongate, Easter and Wester Portsburgh, and the town of Leith, have the appointment of baron-bailies for these districts; and these in their turn appoint persons with the title of resident bailies, who hold courts for the trial of petty offences. The chief magistrate of Leith has the title of Admiral.

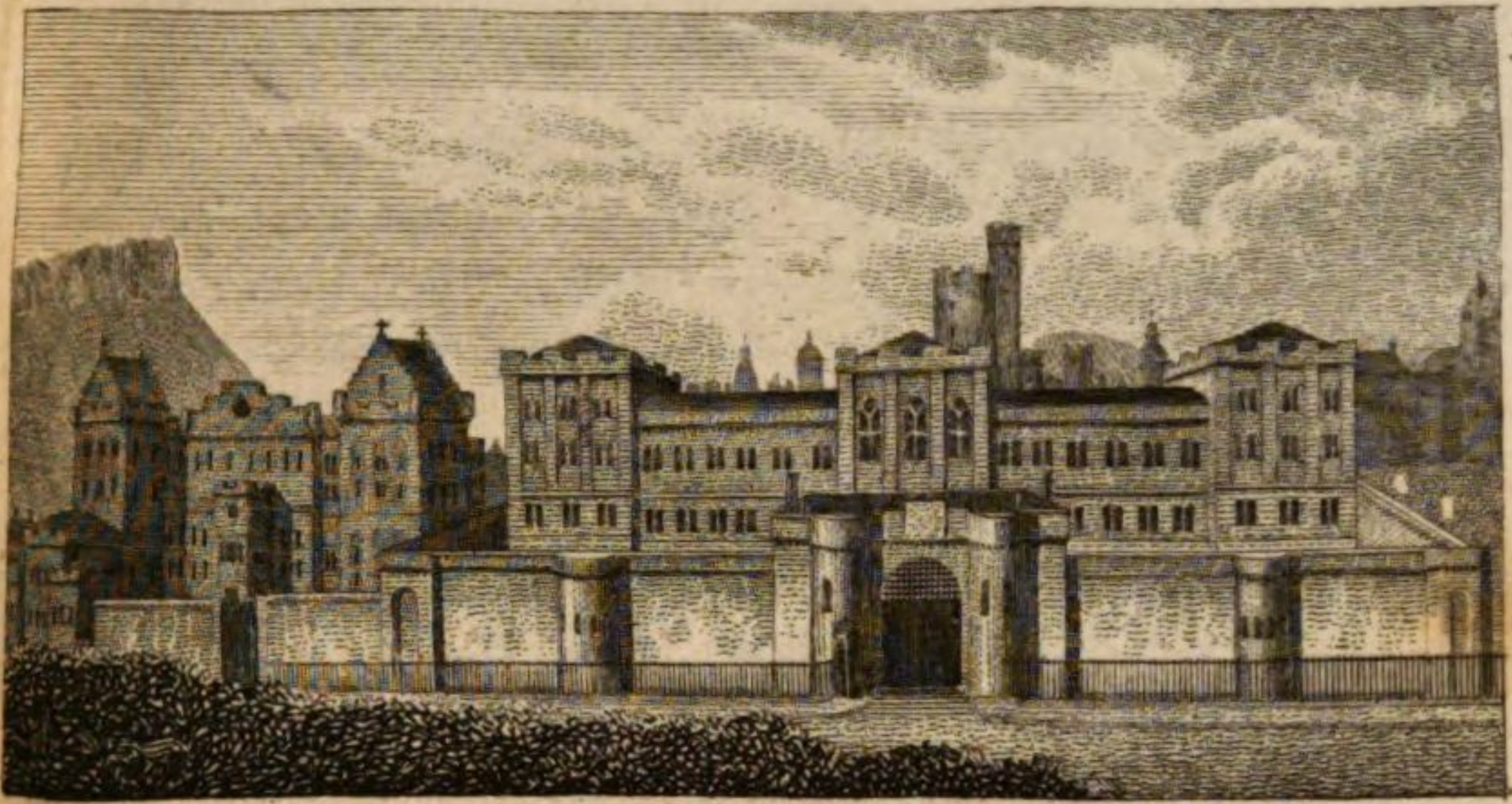
The revenue of Edinburgh consists of an impost on wines, the shore dues of Leith, duties on markets, annuity or ministers' stipend, landed property, feu-dues, &c. ; the whole amounting, for year ending 4th October 1824 to L. 45,075, 11s. 10d. The expenditure for the same year was L. 47,581, 0s. 7d., leaving a temporary deficit of L. 2505, 8s. 9d., occasioned by payments made on account of building the new church at Bellevue. These revenues are collected and kept by a person with the title of City Chamberlain, the office of treasurer being now merely nominal. The office of chamberlain was instituted by the town-council in 1766.

The hall where the magistrates formerly transacted the city business was situated at the north-west entrance of the Parliament Close. But this building having been removed to make way for the erection of the new library rooms, the north side of the Exchange buildings is now occupied as the city chambers. In the council-room is a fine bronze statue of his late Majesty, which was accidentally discovered some years ago in the box in which it had been transmitted thirty years before. The different city offices likewise occupy apartments in this building.

In their official capacity, the provost and bailies are clothed in scarlet robes, and the rest of the members of the council in black gowns. A sword and mace are carried before them on all public occasions ; and the provost, bailies, and dean of guild, wear chains of gold as part of their official dress.

New Prison.

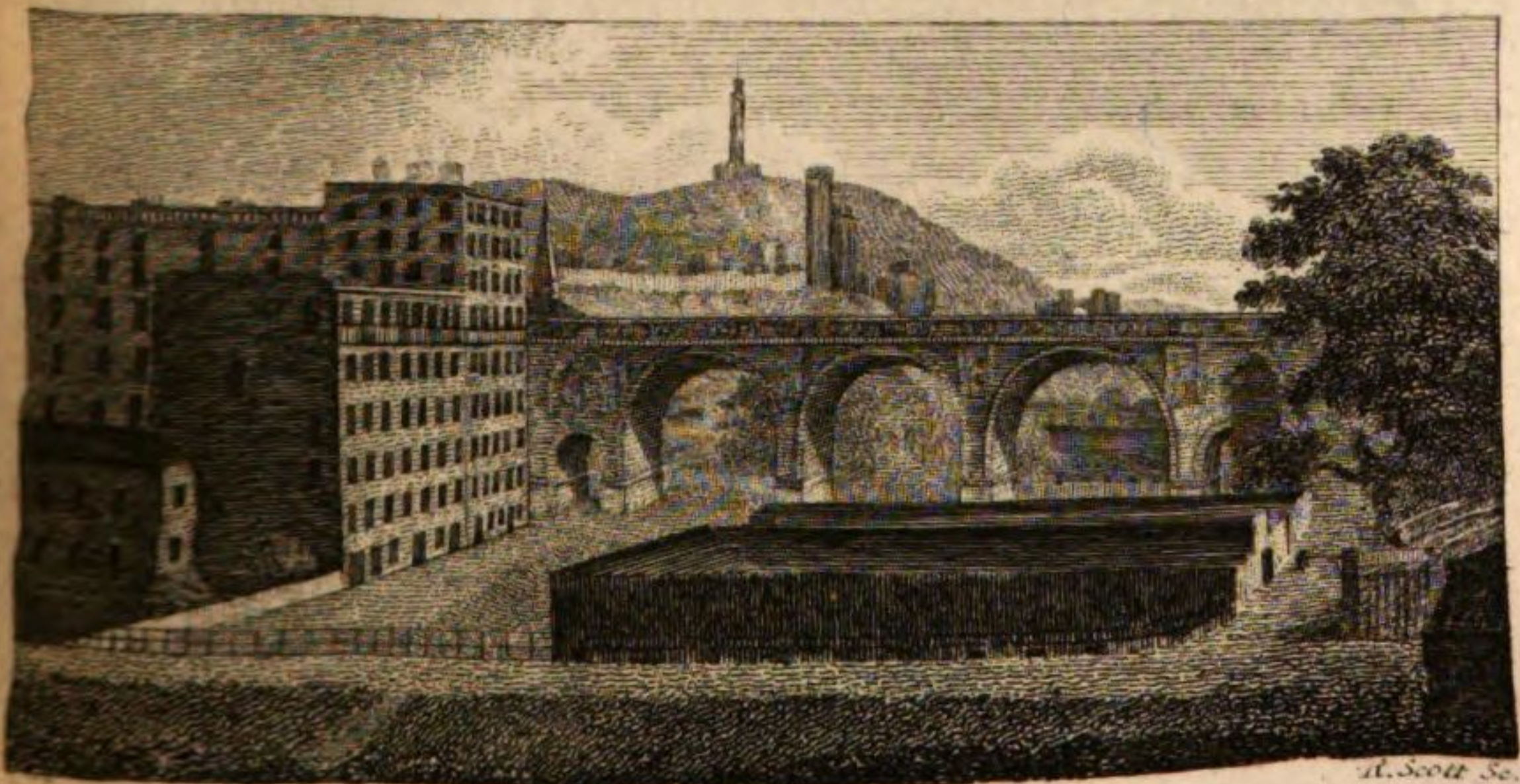
The New Prison stands on the Calton Hill, on the south side of the new approach to the city, and immediately to the west of Bridewell. It is in the Saxon style of architecture, was founded in September 1815, and finished for the reception of prisoners in September 1817. The building is in length 194 feet by 40



Bridewell & Prison .



Advocates' & Writers to the Signets Libraries. County Hall.



North Bridge. From the South West.
Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh

H. Scott Sc.

feet deep, and is divided into six classes of cells, four for men, and two for women, besides a division containing condemned cells, and an airing ground attached. Each of the classes have on the ground floor a day-room with a fire-place, an open arcade for exercise in bad weather, and an airing ground supplied with water. Each class has also a staircase, and under it a water-closet. The staircase leads up to the cells in the second floor. The size of the cells is 8 feet by 6, and each is intended to contain one prisoner. An elm plank is fixed into the wall for a bed, the window is grated and glazed, and a thorough draught of air is procured by means of perforations through the interior walls. The number of cells is fifty-eight in both stories. The chapel is in the centre of the building above the entrance, and occupies two stories. It is divided in the lower story into separate boxes, which contain the felons according as they are classed, and above is a gallery for debtors. A central passage communicates with all the cells and the chapel, and at each division of the classes is an iron swing-door. At the top of the building are four infirmary rooms for the sick.

The keepers' lodge is so constructed that they can see into all the airing grounds at once ; and in the interior of the prison is a commodious kitchen, a bath, and a copper for purifying their clothes.

The house of the governor, or captain of the jail, as he is here called, is placed upon an eminence which overlooks the prison. It is a very picturesque building in the Gothic style of architecture : and contains apartments for the governor, and a committee-room for the jail commissioners. The view from the platform on the top of the house is very much admired.

On each side of the gate are rooms for the turnkeys who keep the three gates. The platform over the gateway was once intended as the place of execution ; but the idea of executing criminals here is, it is believed, now given up. The whole of the buildings are

surrounded by a boundary wall about twenty feet in height. The boundary wall and massive gate of a prison for debtors is built on the east side of Bride-well; but it is hoped that the present building will long accommodate all the unfortunate individuals whose misfortunes or crimes render it necessary to deprive them of personal liberty.

Two years ago, in consequence of the great number of boys committed to this prison, who were found quite destitute of education, a school was instituted, which has been found of great benefit. And more lately, a few gentlemen, with the approbation of the magistrates, formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of introducing a modification of the London plan of Prison Discipline. The scheme it is to be hoped will fulfil the benevolent intentions which prompted to the undertaking.

The *old Tolbooth* or prison stood in the middle of the High Street, at the north-west corner of St Giles's church, and was pulled down in 1817. It is said to have been erected in the year 1561, not merely for the purpose of a prison, but likewise for the accommodation of Parliament, and the courts of justice. But this seems a mistake; the place where the Scottish Parliament met, previous to their occupying the present Parliament House, being what was called the New Tolbooth, or High Council Room, and more lately the Justiciary Court Room, which was erected in 1564. The confusion has arisen from the one building being repaired, and the other built nearly at the same time, and from being in the near vicinity of one another. The last Parliament at which the king presided was held in the Tolbooth, immediately after the coronation of Charles I. in 1633. *

* The *old Tolbooth*, the name which this building assumed after the new council room was built, is further remarkable, as furnishing the scene of one of the principal incidents in the tale of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." The High

The great entrance door of this prison, with its massive lock and ponderous key, and a considerable part of the circular tower in which it was placed, were, upon the demolition of the building, carefully removed (each stone being numbered) to Abbotsford, the romantic residence of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. where it has reassumed its venerable appearance, and affords an entrance to this beautiful but singular structure.

Canongate Tolbooth.

The Canongate Tolbooth or prison, as appears from an inscription on the front, seems to have been either built or repaired in the reign of James VI. The building contains a court-room for the baron-bailie of the district, and is surmounted with a spire and clock. It stands on the north side of that part of the High Street named Canongate. Besides this there are court-houses and prisons in the other suburbs ; but none of these deserve particular notice.

Bridewell.

The Edinburgh Bridewell was founded on the 30th of November 1791. Before this period the city of Edinburgh had an institution of a similar kind, under the name of the *House of Correction*, for the reception of strolling poor, vagrants, and prostitutes. This establishment was projected in 1632 ; and being the first of the kind in the town, a person was brought from England to superintend its management. The accommodation provided by the magistrates for this establishment was for fifty culprits ; and the allotted expence of this number was L. 100 *per annum*. The motives of the council for this erection were

Council Room, or *new Tolbooth*, was removed to make way for the erection of the Advocates' and Writers to the Signet's Library rooms.

that “thereby vertew might be advanced, vice suppressit, and ydill people compellit to betake themselfs to sum vertew and industrie.” The houses first occupied by this establishment were situated in Paul’s Work ; but afterwards a house near the Charity Work House was appropriated to this purpose. This in course of time, being found on a scale too small for the increased population of the city, a new Bridewell was projected, and the present building reared. It stands on the Calton Hill, immediately to the east of the New prison. The foundation-stone was laid by the Earl of Morton, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, attended by the lord provost, magistrates and town-council in their robes, and in presence of a number of noblemen and gentlemen. In the foundation-stone were put two crystal bottles, containing the different coins of his late Majesty ; an almanack and newspapers of the day, and a plate of copper with a suitable inscription.

The building is of a semicircular form, and was built from a plan of the late celebrated Mr Robert Adam. It consists of five floors, the upper one of which is used as an hospital and store-rooms. A passage goes along the middle of the semicircular part of the building, with apartments on each side. The apartments on the outward side of the curvature are smaller than those in the inside. They are also double the number, and are used as separate bed-chambers. The apartments in the inner side of the semicircle, of which there are thirteen in each floor, are allotted for labour. They have a grate in front, and look into an inner court. Opposite to these, in the straight side of the building, is a dark apartment, with narrow windows, from which, without being seen, the governor has a view of the persons at work. The bedchambers are lighted by a long narrow window in each, and their furniture consists of a bed and a Bible.

This building was finished in 1796, and opened for the reception of culprits of both sexes. The expence

of its erection was defrayed by an assessment on the inhabitants of the city and county, aided by a grant of L. 5000 from government.

The number of night cells is 144, of which ten are occupied as store-rooms, making the disposable cells 134, while those for the day are 52.

An account is opened with every prisoner upon his entrance, and in favourable circumstances he is allowed the excess of his labour above the payment of his board. The mere board of each prisoner is $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. *per diem*; and 4d. *per day* on each person committed pays the whole annual expence of the establishment, exclusive of the salaries.

Several *Tread-Mills* have been lately erected, with an apparatus for cutting corks, which promise to be attended with much benefit, the severity of the labour being conceived sufficient to deter most culprits from running the chance of a second commitment. The *Tread-Mills* in this prison are conceived to be on a better principle than many of those in England. One-half the diameter of the wheel moves under ground, which renders accidents from a fall of no consequence, and the manner in which the hands are supported prevents the possibility of culprits hanging by them so as to reduce their exertions.

From an improvement also lately made, the working cells are completely screened from the view of one another, without detracting from the necessary supply of light and air.

A Penitentiary or house of refuge, where the inmates might be made to pass through an improving course of discipline, better fitted for their again mixing in society, has been suggested as a desirable addition to this establishment.

Weigh-house.

The city Weigh-house formerly stood at the upper end of the lane called the West Bow, nearly in the middle of the street. At what time it was erected is

not known; but the ground on which it stood was granted to the citizens by King David II. in the year 1352. It had long been regarded as an incumbrance to the street, and its removal was provided for by an act of Parliament; but its demolition was hastened by the necessity of opening the street to its full width previous to the late visit of the King. The few emblems that distinguished this homely piece of architecture were lost, in their short transit from the Castle Hill to the Council Chambers, having doubtless been arrested in their progress by some keen antiquarian. Several balls shot from the guns of the castle in 1745 were found imbedded in its western end.

The city weigh-house is now in the old Meal-market, Cowgate. It is under the direction of the magistrates, and standard weights are kept here for weighing any kind of goods required by the inhabitants.

The Exchange.

This building stands on the north side of the High Street, opposite to the site of the ancient market-cross. The ancient Exchange, which stood in the Parliament Square, but which has been long removed, was built in 1685. It was in the middle of a handsome paved court, and had a range of piazzas for the merchants to meet in to transact their business. But, attached to the former place of their meeting at the Cross, this convenience was never used by the merchants. The present Exchange was the first in the plan of improvements which have raised Edinburgh in elegance superior to most other cities. It was founded in the year 1753; and on this occasion, there was a grand procession and the greatest concourse of people assembled that had ever before been known in the metropolis. A triumphal arch was erected, through which the procession passed, and medals were scattered among the populace. The whole was completed in 1761, at an expence of L. 31,000 Sterling.

The Exchange is an elegant building, of a square

form, with a court in the centre. The principal part of the edifice forms the north side of the square, and extends from east to west 111 feet over wall, by 51 broad. Pillars and arches support a platform, on which is a pediment with the town's arms. To the south the building is 60 feet high; but the northern part, owing to the declivity of the ground, rises 100 feet. The extreme dimensions of the whole building amount to 182 feet south and north, by 111 feet east and west upon the north front; but upon the south front 147 feet. The apartments in the back part of the building are occupied by the City Chambers and dependent offices; the rest is laid out in shops and houses. Notwithstanding the convenience of the square of the Exchange for merchants to meet in, and its vicinity to the Cross, they still prefer standing in the street, in defiance of all attempts to induce them to do otherwise.

Police.

The Police of Edinburgh, before a regular body of officers under this title was organized by act of Parliament, was well conducted, and in perhaps no city in the world were the inhabitants better protected in their persons and properties than in the Scottish metropolis. Robbery was rare, and street murder almost unknown. This was supposed to be in a great measure owing, next to the orderly habits which were characteristic of the inhabitants of Edinburgh in the former part of the last century, to a very useful and not very expensive establishment called the *Town Guard*. This guard originated from the apprehensions of the citizens of an attack from the English after the unfortunate battle of Flowden, where James IV., with most of the Scottish nobility, fell. At that time the town-council, with an intrepidity which did them honour, commanded the inhabitants to assemble in defence of the city, and ordered every fourth man to be on duty each night. This introduced a kind of personal duty for the defence of the town, called *Watch-*

ing and Warding ; by which the trading part of the inhabitants were obliged to watch alternately, in order to suppress occasional disturbances. This, however, becoming in time extremely inconvenient, the town-council, in 1648, appointed a body of sixty men to be raised ; the captain of which was to have a monthly pay of L. 11, 2s. 3., two lieutenants of L. 2 each, two serjeants of L. 1, 5s., and the private men of 15s. each. No regular fund was established for defraying the expence, the consequence of which was, that the old method of watching and warding was resumed ; but the people on whom this service devolved were now become so relaxed in their discipline, that the magistrates were threatened with having the king's troops quartered in the city, if they did not appoint a sufficient guard. To prevent this measure from being resorted to, forty men were raised in 1679, and in 1663 the number was increased to 108.

After the Revolution, the town-council complained of the guard as a grievance, and requested Parliament that it might be removed. Their request was immediately complied with, and the old method of watching and warding was renewed. This, however, was now so intolerable, that the very next year they applied to Parliament for leave to raise one hundred and twenty-six men for the defence of the city, and to tax the citizens for their payment. This being likewise granted, the corps was raised, which continued for many years to discharge all the duties of watchmen, under the name of the *Town Guard*. This venerable body, on the introduction of the first police bill, was reduced to an officer and thirty men, as a guard to the provost ; and this last remnant was finally disbanded in September 1187, on the demolition of the old Tol-booth, the lower part of which was occupied as their guard-room.

The day-arms of the town guard were the same as those used by the king's forces ; but in doing the duty of watchmen during the night, they were armed

with a weapon called a *Lochaber axe*, an ancient Scottish offensive weapon, the use of which had in every other place being long discontinued.

In addition to the town-guard, the city had formerly a militia of its own, called the *Trained Bands*, which consisted of sixteen companies of 100 men each, with proper officers. They were in use to parade every year at the anniversary of his Majesty's birth ; but only the officers now remain, who are elected annually. Of these the provost had, and still bears, though the institution for any useful purpose is entirely dissolved, the title of colonel.

For the security of the city there is likewise a Society of High Constables, who are periodically elected from the respectable merchants and tradesmen. This society is under the direction of the magistrates, and is governed by a moderator or president, treasurer, and secretary. A considerable number of the citizens also, under the title of extraordinary constables, are liable to be called upon in any emergency for the preservation of the peace.

The different suburbs of the town have also constables appointed, who are under the jurisdiction of the sheriff and magistrates.

The old system of police having been found insufficient for the city in its present extended state, an application was made to Parliament, in 1805, for a police bill for the city. This bill received the sanction of the Legislature, and was begun to be acted upon, and a police court opened in Edinburgh, on the 15th of July 1805.

By this statute a Court of Police was established, under the superintendence of a person with the title of Judge of Police, and a clerk. Under him were six inspectors, for the different wards into which the city was divided. Every public outrage, every theft, robbery, or depredation, every obstruction, nuisance, or breach of cleanliness, and every imposition or overcharge in articles under the cognizance of the police

act, were deemed public offences, and were prosecuted by the inspectors of the wards. The examination of the offender and witnesses was, in this court, taken *instanter*, and *viva voce*, and the sentence pronounced was immediately executed. The Judge of Police was empowered to punish by fines and compensation for damages, by imprisonment in jail, or by commitment to Bridewell.

After an experiment of nearly seven years, this method of regulating the police of the city was found in many respects objectionable, and a new bill having been brought in, in place of the former act, it passed the House of Lords on the 17th June 1812. By this statute, which abolished the office of Judge of Police, the city was divided into twenty-six wards, with three resident commissioners for each,—a superintendent was appointed,—the sheriff of the county and magistrates of Edinburgh were appointed judges,—and it contained various enactments for the lighting, cleaning, watching, paving the streets, and other matters of general police. The term of this act being about to expire, an amended act was procured in 1822. The business is now managed by a superintendent, a clerk and three lieutenants. The total expence of the establishment, for the year ending May 1824, was L. 20,292, 6s. 5d., levied at the rate of 1s. per pound on a rental of L. 373,736.

BANKS.

Bank of Scotland.

THE Bank of Scotland was erected by an act of Parliament in 1695. By the statute of erection the company were empowered to raise a joint stock of L. 1,200,000 Scots, or L. 100,000 Sterling. The affairs of the company are managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors. The capital stock is divided into shares, of which the smallest is

L. 1000 Scots, and the largest L. 20,000. In the election of office bearers, the qualifications requisite are, that the governor must be possessed of at least L. 8000 in the stock of the company, the deputy governor L. 6000, and L. 3000 for each of the directors. Proprietors who have a share of L. 1000 of stock are entitled to vote in the election of managers; and those who have stock above that sum have a vote for every L. 1000.

In the year 1774, this company obtained an act to enlarge their capital to L. 2,400,000 Scots, or L. 200,000 Sterling. By this act it was provided, that no one individual should possess in whole more than L. 40,000 in stock, and the qualification for the offices of governor and directors was doubled. The stock of this bank is at present one million and a half Sterling.

The banking-office of this company is at the head of the entrance to the Earthen Mound. The dead wall on the north part of the edifice, where the declivity is greatest, is covered by a stone curtain, ornamented with a ballustrade. The south front is pretty elegant. A small dome rises from the centre; and in the front are four projections. A range of Corinthian pilasters decorate the second floor; and over the door, in the recess formed by the projections, is a Venetian window, ornamented with two columns of the Corinthian order, and surmounted with the arms of the Bank. The design for this building was chiefly furnished by the late Mr Richard Crichton; and from its situation it forms no inconsiderable addition to the architectural ornaments of Edinburgh.

Royal Bank.

The Royal Bank of Scotland was established on the 31st of May 1727. The stock of this company at first consisted in the equivalent money which was due to Scotland at the Union. Proprietors of these sums, to the extent of L. 111,000 Sterling, were the original subscribers. But this stock being insufficient for carrying on the business of the company, a second charter

was granted them in 1738, by which they were empowered to raise their stock to L. 150,000 Sterling, and subsequently to L. 1,000,000. The business is managed by a governor, deputy-governor, directors, and extraordinary directors. The person elected governor must hold shares in the stock of the company to the amount of L. 2000 Sterling, the deputy-governor L. 1500, the directors L. 1000, and the extraordinary directors L. 500. The sum of L. 300 entitles the proprietors to a vote in the management of affairs, L. 600 to two, and L. 1200 to four. The present stock of this company amounts to one million and a half Sterling.

The Royal Bank is situated in St Andrew's Square, on the north side of the opening to what was formerly the Excise Office, but which building has been lately purchased from government by the Royal Bank.

By an arrangement with the proprietors of the Bank of Scotland, commonly called the *Old Bank*, and those of the Royal Bank, rivalry in business is prevented, the former allowing the Royal Bank to have a branch in the city of Glasgow, while the Bank of Scotland, on the other hand, have agents in all the other towns of Scotland.

British Linen Company.

This bank was established by a charter on the 5th of July 1746, with a view to encourage the linen manufacture in Scotland. The capital of the company is L. 500,000, and the business is managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and directors. The qualification required for a governor is, that he must have at least L. 1000 Sterling in the stock of the company, of a deputy-governor L. 500, and of a director L. 300. Proprietors of stock to the amount of L. 200 have a vote, those of L. 500 have two votes, and those who possess L. 1000 have four votes. To the erection of this bank, in a great measure, was owing the flourishing state of the linen trade in Scotland. The compa-

ny's office is situated on the south side of the opening in St Andrew's Square, in front of the Excise Office.

The Commercial Banking Company of Scotland

Was established in 1810, by a number of merchants and others, and is managed by ordinary and extraordinary directors, in the same manner as the other public banking houses in the city. The capital of the company is three millions Sterling, and they have agents in the principal provincial towns. Their office is situated at the bottom of a small lane in the High Street.

All these banks issue promissory notes for various sums, not under L. 1 Sterling, payable on demand in cash or Bank of England notes.

The National Bank.

This new banking company has been recently formed, with a large capital; on the principle of all the shareholders being connected with trade, manufactures, &c. The business is to be conducted, like the other banking Companies, under the superintendence of a board of directors.

Besides these however, there are a number of private banking offices in Edinburgh of great respectability. Only two of these, however, issue promissory notes, viz. that of Sir William Forbes and Company, and Messrs Ramsays, Bonars, and Company. The remainder, of which there are seven, employ their capital in the discounting of bills and other branches of the banking business.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Friendly Insurance.

THE first insurance company against fire established in Edinburgh was the *Friendly Insurance*. This institution had its origin in 1720, in the circumstance of a number of proprietors mutually agreeing to insure

the houses of each other, by a deposit amounting to the fifteenth part of the value of the subjects protected. The premiums thus raised were to be considered as the joint stock of the company, and the shares to be held in proportion to the capital invested. In 1727, the magistrates granted this company a seal of cause, erecting them into a body corporate; and they afterwards obtained the sanction of the Legislature in the reign of George II. In 1767, their capital having accumulated beyond what was necessary to protect the property of the share-holders, they resolved to admit no more members on the original plan; and the company has since continued to insure property of all kinds against fire, upon the payment of an annual premium, as in other institutions of the same nature. Their office is situated in North Bridge Street.

Caledonian Fire Insurance Company.

The Caledonian Fire Insurance Company was the next Edinburgh establishment of this description. It was instituted in 1805, with a capital of L. 150,000, and obtained a royal charter in 1810, confirming the joint and individual responsibility of all the partners. The stock is divided into shares of L. 100 each, of which no individual can hold above ten, and is managed by a board of directors. The office of the company is situated in Bank Street.

Hercules Fire Insurance Company.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company was established in February 1809, upon a plan similar to that of the Caledonian Fire Insurance Company. Their capital is L. 750,000, held in shares of L. 100 each; and the business is conducted under the superintendence of boards of ordinary and extraordinary directors. Their office is in the new buildings, North Bridge Street.

North British Fire Office.

The North British Fire Office, the fourth establish-

ment of this nature in Edinburgh, was commenced in 1809, with a capital stock of L. 500,000. This company have lately procured a royal charter, extended their business to the insurance of lives, and increased their capital to one million.

Scottish Life Assurance Company.

This association was formed in 1813, with a view to extend the advantages of life assurance to all classes of the community, and was the first establishment of this description in Edinburgh. It is formed upon the model of the Equitable Society in London.

Insurance Company of Scotland.

This company was established in 1821. The capital is divided into small shares for the accommodation of every class of insurers; and the business is managed by a board of directors, as in the other offices. This office has lately extended their capital so as to embrace Life Assurances.

Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

This company was established in 1823, for the purposes of effecting assurances upon lives and survivorships, the purchase and sale of annuities, the endowment of children, &c. with a capital of L. 500,000.

Scottish Union Insurance Company.

This company was instituted on the 20th November 1824, for fire and life assurances, and is one of the many joint stock companies projected about that time, in consequence of the low rate of interest, and the overflow of capital. The capital stock is five millions, divided into L. 20 shares; and it is obligatory on all the share-holders to insure with the company to double the amount of their shares. This office has a board of management at Glasgow, and agents in the principal towns.

A *Sea Insurance Company* was established in Edinburgh in 1816. Their office is in Hunter's Square, and the business is conducted under the superintendence of a board of directors.

All these companies have agencies in the different towns of Scotland; and their establishment has retained in the country many large sums which were formerly paid to the agents of English institutions against loss by fire. Most of the great London establishments have, however, still branches in Edinburgh; and the number and success of these is a proof of the extent to which property of every kind is now protected against loss from accidents by fire. Many of these establishments also transact life assurances, and grant annuities.

LITERARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

High School.

THE present grammar-school, emphatically called the *High School*, was established in the year 1578. The magistrates of the city at that time having acquired a right to the property of the religious orders about Edinburgh, and being disappointed in their project of erecting an university, founded a building for the use of a grammar-school. This building stood nearly in the place where the present High School stands. It was erected in a cemetery which formerly belonged to the monastery called "*Mansio Regis*," founded by Alexander II. in 1230. This convent belonged to the friars of the Dominican order. It was destroyed by fire in 1528, and was scarcely rebuilt, when the fury of the reformers again devoted it to demolition. Becoming the property of the magistrates of Edinburgh at that period, the first established grammar-school was erected, as above noticed.

The institution owed its beginning, in 1578, to the

“earnest dealing of James Lawson, minister of Edinburgh,” and at first consisted only of a master and usher; but, before the end of the century, it was established nearly in its present form. The elementary books, at this time, as appears from the town-council register, were Dunbar’s Rudiments, Corderius’s Colloquies, portions of Erasmus, Terence, Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Cicero, and Buchanan’s Psalms.

The great increase of scholars having rendered the former buildings insufficient for their accommodation, a new suit of apartments became necessary, and the foundation of the present High School was laid by the late Sir William Forbes, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, on the 24th of June 1777. It is situated on the spot where the former school stood, and in the place called from it the *High School Yards*, a little to the north-east of the Royal Infirmary. It is a plain but commodious building, in the middle of a considerable area. It consists of five apartments, besides a great hall where the boys meet for prayers, and a room appropriated for a library.

The teachers are a rector and four masters. Each of the four masters has a separate class, which they conduct four years in progression, till fitted for the more advanced classes of the rector. By this means one of the masters annually, in October, opens a class for the rudiments of the language. The boys remain in the rector’s class for one or two years. Once a week the rector visits one of the classes in rotation, the master of which, at the same time, visits and examines the rector’s class. The stated fees for the High School are 10s. 6d. quarterly; but *five quarters* are paid for. The rector and masters have also trifling salaries. The rector receives, in addition to his other emoluments, 1s. quarterly from all the boys, and the janitor 1s. An annual examination takes place in the month of August, at which the boys perform their exercises in presence of the magistrates and ministers of the city. To those whose merit is prominent, premiums are adjudg-

ed, chiefly in books ; and to the *dux* of the highest class, a gold medal, with a suitable inscription, is presented. The number of scholars who annually attend the High School is nearly 700.

Edinburgh Academy.

The extension of the city to the northward rendering the present High School inconvenient for many families, on account of the distance, another school-house was erected to the north of the Royal Circus, and opened for the reception of scholars in October 1824. This establishment is under the superintendence of a board of directors ; and besides a rector and four masters for the Latin classes, as in the High School, has an English master, and teachers for writing and arithmetic.

The building was designed by Mr William Burn, architect, and was built by subscription. The children of subscribers have a preferable right to admission.

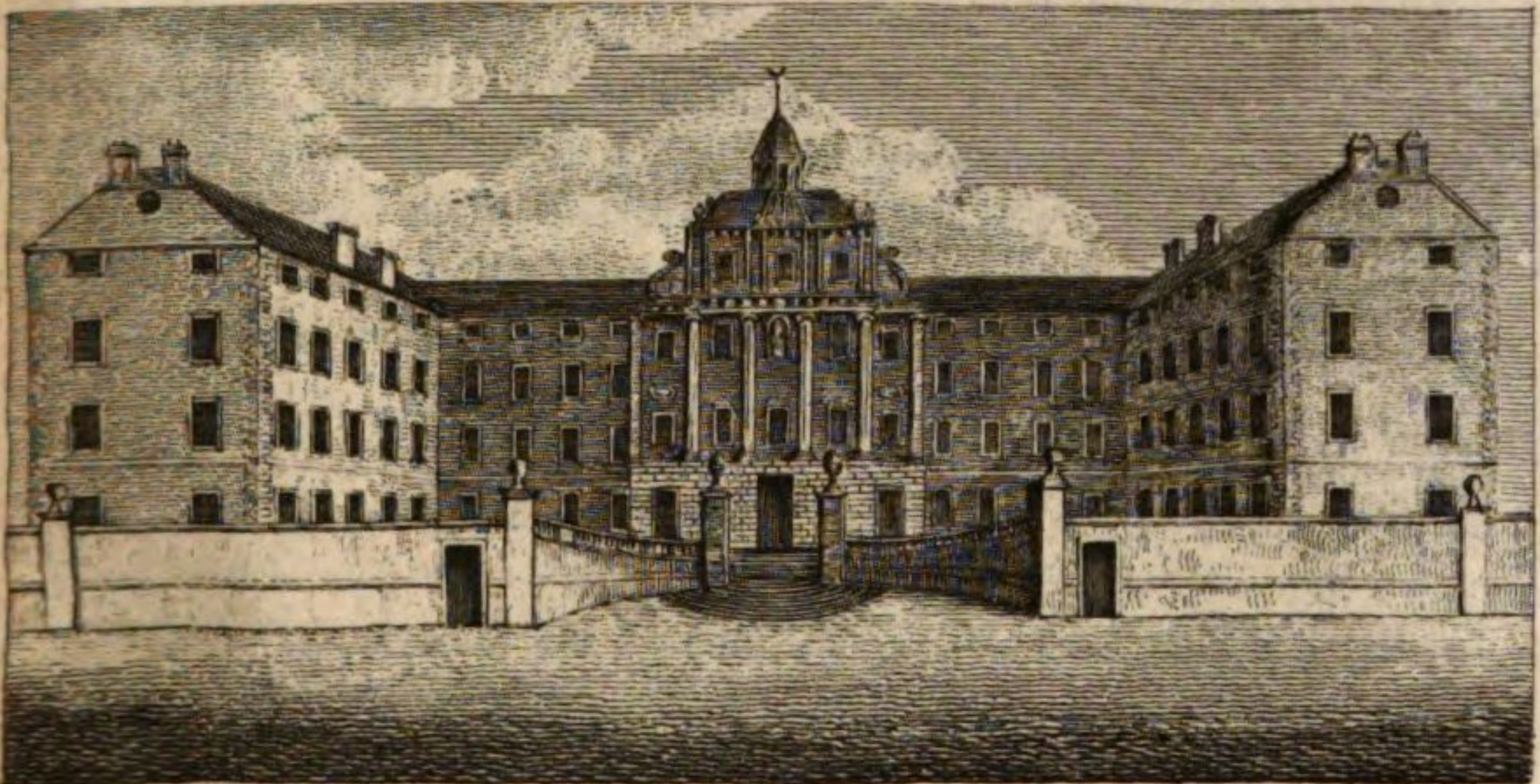
University.

Edinburgh could not boast of a regular university till the year 1582. Before this period, however, teachers of philosophy and divinity had been long established in the city.

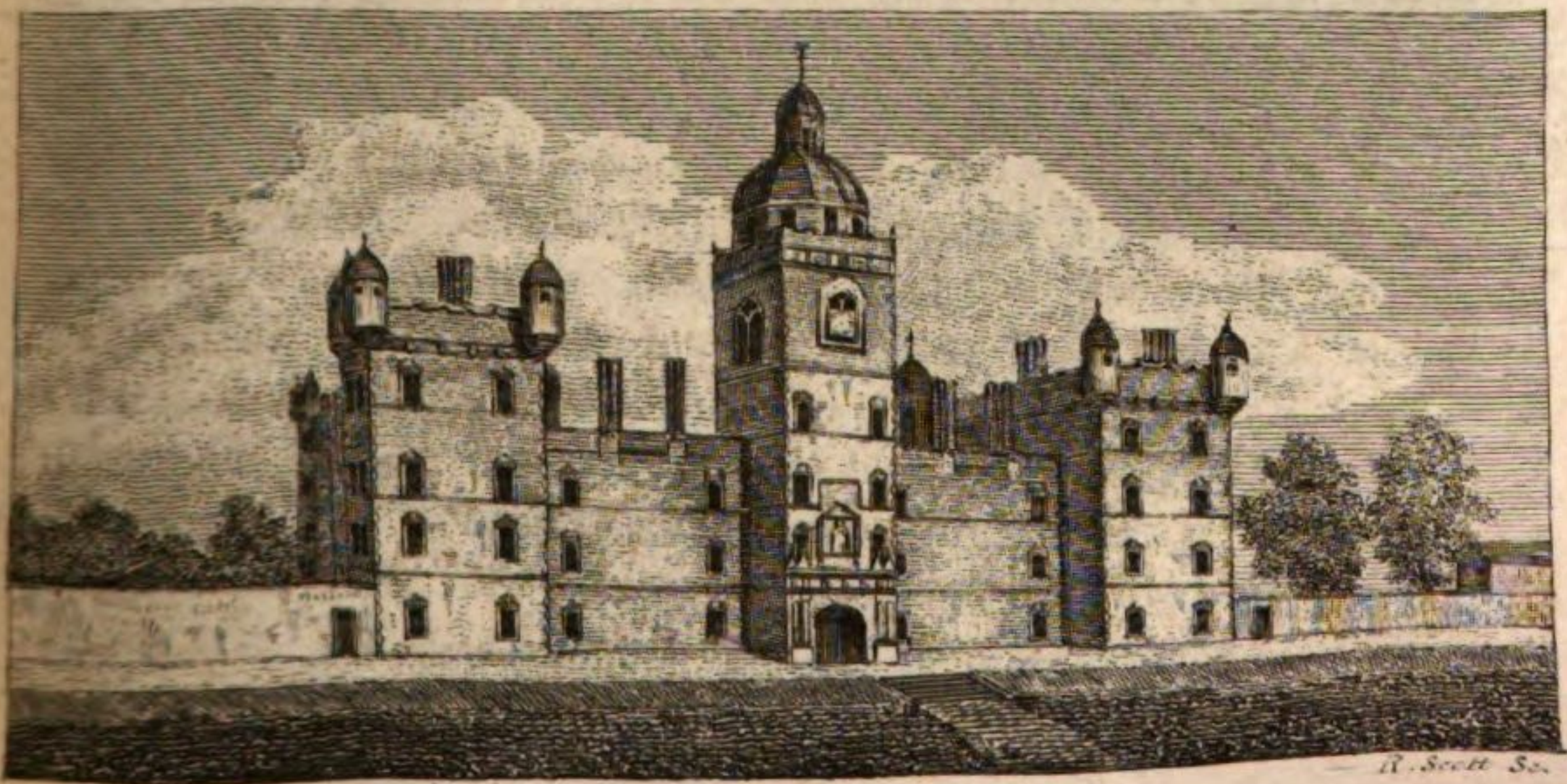
In the year 1566, when the reformed religion was fully established, the citizens of Edinburgh petitioned their royal mistress for the lands and other property in the neighbourhood of the city which belonged to the Black and Grey Friars. Their request was in part complied with, and the inhabitants in consequence resolved to erect an university. A bequest of eight thousand merks Scottish money, which had been left for this purpose by Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, and President of the Court of Session, who died at Dieppe on the 14th September 1558, likewise encouraged them in their undertaking. In 1563, they had purchased the property of the collegiate church of St Mary in the Field, as a site for their intended college, and took further steps to carry the



University.



Royal Infirmary.



George Heriot's Hospital.

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

R. Scott Sc.

plan into execution. The opposition they met with, however, in the outset of their undertaking, from the Archbishops of St Andrew's and Glasgow, and the ecclesiastics of the see of Aberdeen, induced them for a time to relinquish it; and in the meantime the grammar or High School was erected, as above noticed. The members of the colleges in these cities, which had been erected more than a century before, were, perhaps, afraid that the projected university in Edinburgh might interfere with their emoluments, and, as the metropolis was not yet ranked among the bishoprics of the north, the ecclesiastics looked with a jealous eye on its rising consequence.

In the year 1580, however, the building was begun; and, in the preceding year, a collection of books was bequeathed to the intended university by Mr Clement Little, as a foundation for a library. A charter of erection was granted by James VI. in 1582; and in 1583 the college was opened for the reception of students. Robert Rollock, of St Salvator's College, St Andrew's, being appointed professor of humanity, began teaching in the lower hall of *Hamilton House*, within the precincts of the college, in the month of October that year. Soon after Rollock, finding the students who resorted to the new university rather indifferently grounded in the ancient languages, recommended, as an assistant, one Duncan Nairn, to prepare the young students for their initiation into a more perfect knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics.

In 1585 this infant seminary received a temporary check from the plague appearing in Edinburgh, which began in May, and continued its ravages till the January following. Notwithstanding this alarming calamity, the magistrates persevered with unwearied diligence in the prosecution of their plan; for in the beginning of the next year the college was inclosed within high walls. A third professor of philosophy being

now chosen, Rollock was advanced to the station of principal of the college, on the 29th of February 1586.

On the recommendation of the Lords of Session, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Society of Writers to the Signet, who each gave a sum for his establishment, a professor of law was now chosen. But instead of giving prelections on law, the new professor taught the Humanity class, which fell vacant on the promotion of Rollock to be the head of the college. The annual salaries of the professors at this time were 150 merks Scots.

In the year 1617, soon after the king's return from the court of St James's to that of Holyroodhouse, he was much pleased at the progress which his favourite university had made during his absence, a period of thirteen years. A public hall, a divinity school, and other apartments, were by this time erected; and so much satisfied was the king with this institution, that he resolved to honour the university with his presence at a public disputation on philosophy, and honoured the establishment by wishing it to be called "The College of King James."

The liberality of James, and private benefactions, soon enabled the university to advance rapidly in consequence. Sir William Nisbet, provost of Edinburgh, in 1619, gave L. 1000 Scots towards the maintenance of a professor of divinity; and the common-council, on the 20th of March 1620, not only nominated a professor for that faculty, but also one for mathematics, and another for physic.

During the reign of the unfortunate Charles I., the chairs in the university seem to have been filled with able teachers. In that time of civil discord the names of Andrew Ramsay, to whose Latin Poem on the "Creation" Lauder asserts that Milton was much indebted in his "Paradise Lost," and John Adamson, the friend and contemporary of Drummond of Hawthornden, may be mentioned as belonging to the college of Edinburgh.

In the usurpation that followed, if there were not

many teachers of merit, yet Robert Leighton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, who at this time filled a chair in the university, formed an illustrious exception. Cromwell himself, amidst the turbulence of faction, and the cares of an usurped dominion, seems not to have been forgetful of the interests of learning. He endowed the university of Edinburgh with an annuity of L. 200 Sterling.

William III. also bestowed on the university an annuity of L. 300 Sterling, to be paid out of his treasury and bishops' rents in Scotland; L. 100 of which was for the support of a professor of theology, besides the professor of divinity already established, and L. 200 for twenty bursars or exhibitioners at L. 10 each *per annum*.

For a long period, little else was taught in the university of Edinburgh besides the dead languages, the divinity and philosophy of the schools, and some branches of the mathematics then in general use. After the Restoration, Revolution, and the accession of the House of Hanover, however, professors for other departments of science were appointed; and in the year 1721, the school of medicine, which has since risen to such eminence, was first founded.

Prior to the commencement of the eighteenth century, which forms a striking era in the history of medicine in this country, every thing connected with the healing art was imperfectly taught and understood. The Royal college of Physicians, instituted by a charter, dated 29th November 1681, owed its rise chiefly to the exertions of Sir Andrew Balfour. Dr Balfour, Dr Pitcairne, Dr Stevenson, and Dr Burnet, were in use, so early as 1680, to meet in the house of Sir Robert Sibbald once a fortnight, and subsequently in the college once a month, for literary discussion and scientific improvement. Sir Robert was appointed Geographer for Scotland on the 30th September 1682, and was engaged to publish the natural history and geographical description of that kingdom. He was further appointed Professor of Medicine in the college by the

magistrates on the 5th March 1685. In this year the Royal College of Physicians published the first Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

But the time was now come when the defects that Edinburgh as to medical science had laboured under were to be removed, and a school established, which was one day to be the first in Europe. For the establishment of this school, the Scottish metropolis is indebted, next to the celebrated individuals above mentioned, to Mr John Monro.

John Monro was the youngest son of Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcroft in Stirlingshire. He was educated as a surgeon-apothecary at Edinburgh, and served for some years in the army under King William in Flanders. About three years after the birth of his son Alexander, his only child, which happened at London on the 19th September 1697, he quitted the army and went to Edinburgh, where his engaging manners and knowledge in his profession soon introduced him into an extensive practice. His son, Alexander, early showed an inclination to the study of physic; and the father, perceiving the bent of his genius, promoted his views by every means in his power. After giving him the best education that Edinburgh at that time afforded, he sent him successively to London, Paris, and Leyden, to improve him in his profession. On his return to Edinburgh in autumn 1719, his accomplishments were such as gained him the regard of all the lovers of medical science, and many of the faculty signified their wishes that he should open a class for anatomical demonstration. By the persuasions of his friends young Monro accordingly ventured to commence as a public teacher; and Messrs Drummond and Macgill, who were then conjunct nominal professors and demonstrators of anatomy to the surgeons' company, having resigned in his favour, he undertook the task, with a view to render it more extensively useful. At his first appearance as a teacher, he had the good fortune to please his audience; and even his first

lecture distinguished the genius that was to be the Father of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr John Monro, at the same time that he introduced his son to such a brilliant career, also prevailed on Dr Alston, then a young man, to give some public lectures on botany. These two young professors accordingly, in the beginning of the winter 1720, began to give courses of lectures, the one on *Materia Medica* and Botany, the other on Anatomy and Surgery, which were the first regular courses of lectures on any of the branches of medicine that ever had been read at Edinburgh. Before this period, however, Dr Crawford had in winter given a superficial course of Chemistry, and in summer a slight sketch of botanical lectures on a few officinal plants, was read by Dr Preston; but neither of these attempts had excited much interest, or was attended with much advantage.

About this time, encouraged by the flattering reception which his son and his youthful colleague met with, Mr John Monro communicated to the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh a plan, which he had long formed in his own mind, of having the different branches of medicine and surgery regularly taught at Edinburgh; and by their interest regular teachers in the different departments were instituted in the university. Young Monro received a formal appointment in 1721; Dr Sinclair delivered lectures on the theory of medicine; Dr Rutherford on the practice; Dr Plummer on chemistry; and Dr Alston on *materia medica* and botany. The plan for a medical education being still incomplete without an hospital, (the only one at that time being a small establishment projected by Dr Balfour,) subscriptions were set on foot for that purpose, and considerable sums raised, chiefly by the exertions of Dr Monro *Primus*, and the worthy chief magistrate, Provost Drummond. In consequence of this the Royal Infirmary was founded, and in no long time opened for the reception of patients. Soon after the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh was

instituted, and a school of medicine was thus established, which rapidly rose to be the first in Europe.

Dr Cullen was called to a chair in the University of Edinburgh in the year 1756, Dr John Gregory, descended from a family in which genius was hereditary, was appointed Professor of Medicine about the year 1765 ; and Dr Black, who first led the way to the modern discoveries in chemistry, was appointed teacher of that branch of science in 1769. A professorship of Midwifery was instituted in 1756 : one of Clinical Surgery some time afterwards. A professorship of Medical Jurisprudence was instituted in 1807 ; one of Military Surgery in the same year ; and in 1824, a professorship of Conveyancing.

While the different branches of education connected with medicine were thus successfully taught, the other sciences were not neglected. James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope, David Gregory, his nephew, afterwards professor of astronomy at Oxford, and James Gregory, his brother, successively held the mathematical chair. The two last were the first to promulgate the philosophy of Newton in Scotland ; and the celebrated Maclaurin, who succeeded to the same chair, was one of the most illustrious disciples of that great philosopher. Dr Matthew Stewart, and latterly Mr Playfair and Mr Leslie, successively professors of mathematics, have maintained the celebrity of this chair, and of the university, by a display of talent which has seldom been equalled.

In *Natural History* the university of Edinburgh has been but lately distinguished. The first professor of this branch of science was Dr Robert Ramsay, for whom the chair was instituted by the Crown in 1767. He was succeeded by Dr John Walker, in 1782, who first read lectures in natural history in that year. Prior to this period, although lectures on botany were given, and though the late Dr Hope was a distinguished botanist, yet the other departments of natural history were but little cultivated in Scotland. Dr Walker

was an excellent lecturer, and taught successfully for many years. But it remained for the present professor, Mr Jameson, to direct the public attention by his powerful talents to this branch of study ; and the celebrity of his works and prelections have already raised the reputation of Edinburgh to the first rank as a school of mineralogy. To the same gentleman the public are indebted for the formation of the College Museum, which has risen into consequence under his active superintendence, and which promises soon to be one of the best selected collections in Europe.

A professorship of Agriculture was founded some years ago in the university, which has tended, in no small degree, to improve the practice of husbandry, by combining science with its practical details.

The students who attend the University of Edinburgh are not, like most others in the kingdom, under the necessity of adopting any particular mode of living. Neither do the rules of the college require that they should appear in a dress different from that of the other citizens. In the arrangement of their acadami-cal studies they are also left at perfect freedom ; it being only necessary in taking degrees in medicine to have attended the prescribed classes a certain number of sessions ; and, in divinity, to have attended the Divinity Hall, in addition to the other branches of study which the national church prescribes. The degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred annually in August. The candidates prepare and print a thesis, and the last examination is a public one.

The magistrates of Edinburgh are the chief patrons of the university, and possess the right of nominating to all the chairs except nine, which belong to the Crown, and one, that of Agriculture, established by a private individual, Sir G. F. Johnston. " With what integrity and discernment persons have been chosen to preside in each of these departments," said the eloquent Robertson, in a speech made at the foundation of the new college, " the character of my learned col-

leagues affords the most satisfying evidence. From confidence in their abilities, and assiduity in discharging the duties of their respective offices, the University of Edinburgh has become a seat of education, not only to youth in every part of the British dominions, but, to the honour of our country, students have been attracted to it from almost every nation in Europe, and every state in America."

The mean appearance which the old buildings of the university exhibited, being ill suited to the fame which it had acquired, was long a subject of general complaint. The difficulties which presented themselves to the projection of a new building, however, becoming less formidable, a "Memorial relating to the University of Edinburgh" was drawn up by one of its professors in the year 1763. In this memorial a proposal for rebuilding the fabric of the college on a regular plan, on the site of the old buildings, was submitted to the consideration of the public; voluntary contributions were to be received from patriotic individuals, and places were to be opened for subscription, under the management of proper persons, in order to raise a fund sufficient for carrying on the design. This proposal seemed for a time to interest the public; but the means being insufficient to realize the project, it was laid aside till a more favourable opportunity should present itself. The American war, however, prevented the revival of the scheme during the time of its continuance. But after peace had again restored prosperity, energy, and public spirit, the design was once more brought before the public in the year 1785, in a well-written letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, (late Viscount Melville,) "On the proposed improvements of the city of Edinburgh, and on the means of accomplishing them." Soon after this the magistrates of the city set on foot a subscription for erecting a new structure, according to a design which had been prepared by the celebrated architect, Mr Robert Adam. Considerable sums having been

thus obtained, part of the old building was pulled down, and the foundation-stone of the new college was laid on the 16th of November 1789, by Lord Napier, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the descendant of "a man whose original and universal genius placed him high among the illustrious persons who have contributed most eminently to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge."

The building was accordingly begun, and for some time went on rapidly. But the sum collected, though large, being far from sufficient for the erection of a building of such elegance and magnitude, it was necessarily stopped; and though the east front was afterwards partially finished, the erection seemed too extensive to be finished by local subscription.

In 1815, however, by the exertions of Sir John Marjoribanks and the member for the city, the matter was brought before Parliament, and an yearly grant of L. 10,000 was procured, to be expended in the completion of the building, under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by Parliament. These commissioners accordingly met on the 4th December 1816, in order to receive the plans and specifications which had been prepared by their direction. The plan of Mr W. H. Playfair was then adopted, and the prize of 100 guineas was adjudged to that gentleman. The second prize of 80 guineas was awarded to Mr Burn, architect. According to Mr Playfair's plan, the exterior of the building, as originally planned by Adam, is to be retained with very little alteration; but there will be a total departure from the interior arrangements.

By the original plan of Mr Adam, there were to have been two internal courts. The east front, in which is the principal gate, is to be adorned with a dome. A handsome portico, supported by columns of the Doric order, 26 feet high, and each formed of one stone, forms the chief entrance. Over the gate is the following inscription: *Academia Jacobi VI. Scotorum Regis, Anno post Christum Natum M,D,LXXXII In-*

*stituta ; annoque M,DCC,LXXXIX, Renovari coepta ;
Regnante Georgio III. Principe Munificentissimo ;
Urbis Edinensis Præfecto Thoma Elder ; Academiae
Primario Gulielmo Robertson. Architecto Roberto
Adam.*

The east and west sides of the square are 255 feet in length, and the south and north 358.

The new Library is to form the south side of the square, and, besides the grand staircase, is to occupy two floors of 198 feet in length ; the upper floor to be in one apartment.

The other parts of the building are laid out in classrooms for the different professors, and other necessary accommodations.

The winter session of the college continues for about six months, beginning in October and November, and ending in April and May. The summer session begins in May, and generally ends in August. To secure their attendance, students are required to inscribe their names once every month. Clinical lectures on medicine and surgery are also given on cases of patients in the Royal Infirmary.

The branches of education taught in the University of Edinburgh are the following :—

The very Reverend George H. Baird, D. D. Principal.

I.—LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Professors.</i>
Humanity,	Mr Pillans.
Greek,	Mr Dunbar.
Mathematics,	Mr Wallace.
Logic,	Rev. Dr David Ritchie.
Moral Philosophy,	Mr Wilson.
Natural Philosophy,	Mr Leslie.
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,	Rev. Dr Andrew Brown.
Universal History,	Sir William Hamilton.
Natural History,	Mr Jameson.

*Classes.**Professors.*

II.—THEOLOGY.

Divinity,	Rev. Dr William Ritchie.
Divinity and Church History, Hebrew, &c.	Rev. Dr Meiklejohn. Rev. Dr A. Brunton.

III.—LAW.

Civil Law, Institutes and Pandects,	Mr Irvine.
Scots Law,	Mr Bell.
Public Law,	Mr Hamilton.
Conveyancing,	Mr Napier.

IV.—MEDICINE.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy,	Dr Duncan, jun.
Practice of Physic,	Dr Home.
Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy,	Dr Hope.
Theory of Physic,	Dr Duncan, sen.
Anatomy and Surgery,	Dr Alison.
Theory and Practice of Midwifery,	Dr Monro.
Medical Jurisprudence,	Dr Hamilton.
Clinical Medicine,	Dr Christison.
Clinical Surgery,	By Members of the Faculty.
Military Surgery,	Mr Russell.
	Dr Ballingall.

During the Summer Session, lectures are given in the following branches of education :—

Botany, by Dr Graham.

Natural History, by Mr Jameson.

Midwifery, by Dr Hamilton.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine, by one of the Faculty.

Clinical Lectures on Surgery, by Mr Russell.

In consequence of a joint resolution of the patrons and professors of the university, every student, before entering with any professor, must provide himself with a matriculation ticket, for which the fee is 10s. including all public college dues. Attendance is given in the library to issue these tickets, and to enrol the names of the students in the *Album*, which is the only legal record of their attendance in the university.

The number of students who attended the different classes in the year 1824 amounted to upwards of 2300.

In Edinburgh, besides the University and High School, there are many private academies and lecture-rooms, for classical and medical instruction, superintended by able teachers.

University Museum.

Sir Andrew Balfour, to whom Edinburgh owes the institution of the Botanic Garden, was also the founder of the University Museum. His collection consisted, according to Dr Walker, of a series of medals, pictures, and busts, the remarkable arms, clothing, and ornaments of foreign countries, mathematical, philosophical, and surgical instruments; a cabinet with all the simples of the *materia medica*; and a large collection of the fossils, plants, and animals, not only of the countries in which he travelled, but from the most distant parts of the world. This museum was placed, after his death, in 1694, in the hall of the college, lately the library; and in 1697, Sir Robert Sibbald, his friend and coadjutor in every thing that related to the science of natural history, presented to the college a great variety of curiosities both native and exotic, and published an account of the museum in a tract entitled, "*Auctarium Musæi Balfouriani e Musæo Sibbaldiano.*" At this time the Edinburgh Museum was regarded as one of the most considerable in Europe. But, from want of men of similar taste or talents, this valuable collection remained for upwards of fifty years useless and neglected. Many of the principal articles

were abstracted, and the other parts of it were going rapidly to decay. "Yet even after the year 1750," says Dr Walker, "it still continued a considerable collection, which I have good reason to remember, as it was the sight of it about that time that first inspired me with an attachment to natural history. Soon after that period it was dislodged from the hall where it had been long kept; was thrown aside, and exposed as lumber; was further and further dilapidated, and at length almost completely demolished."

Dr Walker, in 1782, upon his appointment to the chair of natural history, still found some of the articles of Dr Balfour's museum, which he considered worthy of preservation, and placed them in his class-room, in the hope that they might long remain there, "and be considered as so many precious relics of the first naturalist, and one of the best and greatest men this country has produced."

When the present professor succeeded to the chair of natural history, the museum, which was very paltry, was contained partly in the lecture-room, partly in an old outer and miserable apartment. The greater number of specimens were found, on examination, to be in a state of hopeless decay, and were therefore thrown out. Professor Jameson placed in the college his own private collection, and a few years afterwards the museum was enriched by the valuable mineralogical cabinet of the late Dr Thompson of Naples. These additions were so considerable, that the patrons ordered the range of building occupied by the professor of natural history to be completely remodelled, and fitted up with taste and elegance. But the museum thus enlarged was soon found to be too small, and great anxiety was expressed for the speedy establishment of the museum in the new buildings of the college. This has been accomplished, and the splendid new museum is opened to the public. This building is the most superb and elegant part of the college. It contains two great rooms, each 90 feet long, and about 30 feet

wide, besides smaller side apartments, external galleries, and lecture-room. The *lower great room* is appropriated to the quadrupeds and other large animals: Here, for example, are seen the Morse presented to the Museum by Captain Scoresby, and the skeleton of the extinct or fossil elk of the Isle of Man. The *upper great room* is lighted from the roof by three large lanterns, and from the side by three great windows. An elegant gallery runs round the whole apartment. The walls of the room are every where covered with splendid cases, covered with plate glass, for containing objects of natural history. The cases in the gallery are appropriated for the classical and magnificent collection of birds purchased by the college from M. Dufresne of Paris; the cases under the gallery for the valuable collection of birds already in the college. It is said the entire collection of birds amounts to about 3000 specimens; the most extensive in Great Britain, and not exceeded by many on the Continent. In the middle of the room, the floor of which is of iron and painted, are magnificent tables, covered with plate glass, and containing very fine collections of shells, insects, and corals. The *lower external gallery*, a very beautiful apartment, 50 feet in length, contains the great collection of insects, and a cabinet of minerals for the use of the students of mineralogy. The *upper external gallery* is 90 feet long, divided into three apartments of great beauty, and lighted from the roof by elegant lanterns. The smaller apartments contain preparations in comparative anatomy, the middle and larger room is appropriated for minerals. Another large room is to contain a collection of all the rocks and minerals of the British Empire, arranged in a geographical order. Students attending the lectures on natural history have free admission; the ticket for admission to strangers is 2s. 6d.

The museum of anatomical preparations is particularly valuable. It is under the charge of the professor of anatomy, and has been chiefly formed by the father

and grandfather of the present professor. There is also a collection of anatomical preparations belonging to the professor of midwifery.

Besides the numerous acquisitions lately made, the College Museum is daily receiving great additions from our adventurous countrymen who reside in distant countries ; and Professor Jameson, who overlooks no circumstance which may tend to the improvement of the science which he so successfully teaches, drew up some years ago instructions for preserving objects in natural history, which, by the favour of Government, were transmitted to our residents at foreign courts and in the colonies, and which will, no doubt, produce an ample supply of specimens.

University Library.

The library of the university is valuable and extensive. It owed its first beginning to Mr Clement Little, advocate, who, in 1580, bequeathed his collection of books to the magistrates, for the use of the citizens. An apartment for holding them was erected at that time in the church-yard of St Giles, (now the Parliament Square ;) but the college being founded in the following year, the books were removed thither in 1582. There are properly two libraries belonging to the university ; but one of these, consisting mostly of books in divinity, is appropriated solely to the use of the students of theology. In the library are many interesting historical documents : among which are the original contract of Mary Queen of Scots with the Dauphin of France ; a Bohemian protest against the council of Constance for burning John Huss in the year 1417, with 150 seals of Bohemian and Moravian nobles annexed ; and some oriental manuscripts. Here is also kept a beautiful copy of Fordoun's *Scotichronicon*, beautifully written on vellum.

The new library, as before mentioned, is to occupy the south side of the new buildings.

The college library of Edinburgh receives a copy

of every book entered at Stationers' Hall. The only other fund for its support is the money paid by students at matriculation; and L. 5 given by each professor at his admission. The books are under the care of a librarian and under-librarian. The number of volumes in the university library amounts to about 70,000.

Royal Botanic Garden.

The first botanic Garden in Scotland was formed by Sir Andrew Balfour. Upon his settlement in Edinburgh in 1670, he had, adjoining to his house, a small garden, which he furnished from the seeds received from his correspondents on the Continent. About this time Sir Andrew formed an acquaintance with Mr Patrick Murray of Livingstone, who became an enthusiast in botany, and determined to form a botanic garden at his seat in the country. This garden, by the industry of its master, soon contained nearly a thousand species of plants, which, at this period, was accounted a very large collection. To increase it still further, Mr Murray travelled through France; but, unfortunately for science, he was seized with a fever, and died on his way to Italy.

Soon after his death Dr Balfour had his collection of plants transported from Livingstone to Edinburgh; and, in connection with Sir Robert Sibbald, procured a small garden for their reception. This garden was obtained from "John Brown, gardener of the north yards in the Abbey," and was, according to Sir Robert, "ane inclosure of some forty feet of measure every way."

The collection of plants at this time amounted to about nine hundred, and the necessary expences of the garden were chiefly defrayed by Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald. Soon after this these two individuals procured from the magistrates a lease of a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of the Trinity Hospital, to which the plants were removed; and, by

means of Sir Andrew's foreign correspondents, the garden soon rose into consequence. The principal of these were Morison at Oxford, Watts at London, Marchant at Paris, Herman at Leyden, and Spottiswoode at Tangiers in Africa, from whom many plants from that continent were received.

The projectors of the Botanic Garden were fortunate enough to procure, for superintendent, a young man of considerable talent, and who, by his own industry, had previously acquired an extensive knowledge of plants, and formed a collection of medals. This young man, James Sutherland, whose collection of medals is still preserved in the Advocates' Library, published a *Hortus Edinburgensis* in the year 1684, which contained a very respectable and accurate list of plants for that period. Bishop Nicholson, speaking of Mr Sutherland, says, "His *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis* surpasses most of them. The great variety of seeds and plants, which his correspondents abroad have furnished him with, have mightily increased his foreign stock: and his late personal view and examination of the shires and mountains of Annandale, Niddisdale, &c. have amply discovered to him the riches of his own country; so that we have sufficient encouragement to hope, that he will shortly oblige us with a new prospect of one of the best furnished gardens in Europe." And Sir Robert Sibbald mentions a letter Dr Balfour had received from Marchant, intendant of the King of France's garden, specifying fifty plants which he wished to be sent to him from that of Edinburgh. This piece of ground, still named the "Physic Gardens," is now occupied as a nursery.

The next garden was situated on the west side of the road to Leith, and contained about five acres, chiefly of light sandy soil. It was formed in 1767, under the superintendence of Dr John Hope, then Professor of Botany. It contained two hot-houses, a large greenhouse, a dry-stove, and a small nursing-house; likewise a collection of plants used, or which were former-

ly used, in medicine ; and an extensive arrangement of hardy herbaceous plants, placed according to the Linnean classes and orders. A circular pond in front of the green-house contained a considerable number of hardy aquatics. There was likewise a collection of herbaceous plants, formed by the superintendent, Mr Macnab, and arranged according to the natural orders of the celebrated French botanist Jussieu. This collection, the first on the same plan which was formed in Scotland, extended to upwards of 2000 species.

Dr Hope, who was a zealous botanist, enriched the garden with many rare plants ; and many of the trees and shrubs planted by him afforded excellent full-grown specimens. The assafoetida plant, (*Ferula assafoetida*,) cultivated in the open border by the Doctor, survived in the same spot till the year 1811 ; and the Dragon's-blood tree, (*Dracæna draco*,) which he planted in the dry-stove, arrived at the height of thirty feet, and was the finest specimen of that plant in Britain. In an attempt, however, to cut it over, for want of funds to heighten the roof, this invaluable plant perished in 1813. Dr Hope's Herbarium is kept at the garden, having been presented to this establishment by his son, the present Professor of Chemistry.

The funds for the support of the Botanic Garden are miserably deficient for that purpose, not exceeding, it is believed, L. 170 *per annum*. The salary of the superintendent is also very inadequate ; and, were it not that this institution has been fortunate enough in procuring successively men of talents, whose enthusiasm in the pursuit of a favourite science has led them to overlook every other consideration, the garden would long ago have gone to ruin.* Extra sums have occa-

* The late Mr John Mackay and Mr George Don, both enthusiastic botanists, successively held the office of superintendent of the Botanic Garden, and both added considerably to its vegetable treasures. The present superintendent, Mr

sionally been granted by the Barons of Exchequer; but an increased and permanent income is necessary to keep this establishment on a respectable footing.

In the garden is a small square monument surmounted with an urn, erected by Dr Hope to the memory of Linnæus after the death of that illustrious naturalist, with the inscription, "Linnæo posuit Jo. Hope, 1779."

The increase of buildings in the neighbourhood of the late garden having rendered its removal necessary, twelve acres of ground were procured of the lands of Inverleith, to the northward of the village of Canonmills, for the purpose of forming a new garden on an extended scale, the whole of which is surrounded by a high boundary wall. The removal of the plants from the old garden was successfully accomplished, and the new garden opened in 1824. The stoves and greenhouses were designed by Mr Robert Reid, architect. The great stove is about 50 feet in length, and is heated by steam. The roof is made of cast-iron ornamented. Three hundred feet of small stoves are finished in the same manner. When the principal suite of glazed houses is completed, (which, it is to be regretted, cannot at present be done for want of funds,) the effect will be truly magnificent. The class-room for

William Macnab, has introduced, since 1810, the *Cyperus papyrus*, the plant which afforded the celebrated papyrus of the ancients; fourteen species of *Banksia*, (among others, *verticillata*, *oblongifolia*, *latifolia*, *marcescens*, *grandis*, *nutans*, *prostrata*, *integrifolia*, and *compar*,) which had never before reached Scotland; *Maranta zebrina*, *Canna iridiflora*, *Ardisia paniculata*, *Pancratium Amboinense*, *Nandina domestica*, *Blighia sapida* or *akee*, the very singular *Nepenthes distillatoria*, and *Epidendrum vanilla*. The culture of tender aquatics was scarcely known in Scotland before Mr Macnab introduced the practice; and in his collection, which is pretty considerable, are the *Nymphæa pygmæa*, *lotus*, *rubra*, *stellata* and *versicolor*; the *Nuphar kalmiana*, *Euryale ferox*, and *Nelumbium speciosum*, most of them new in this country.

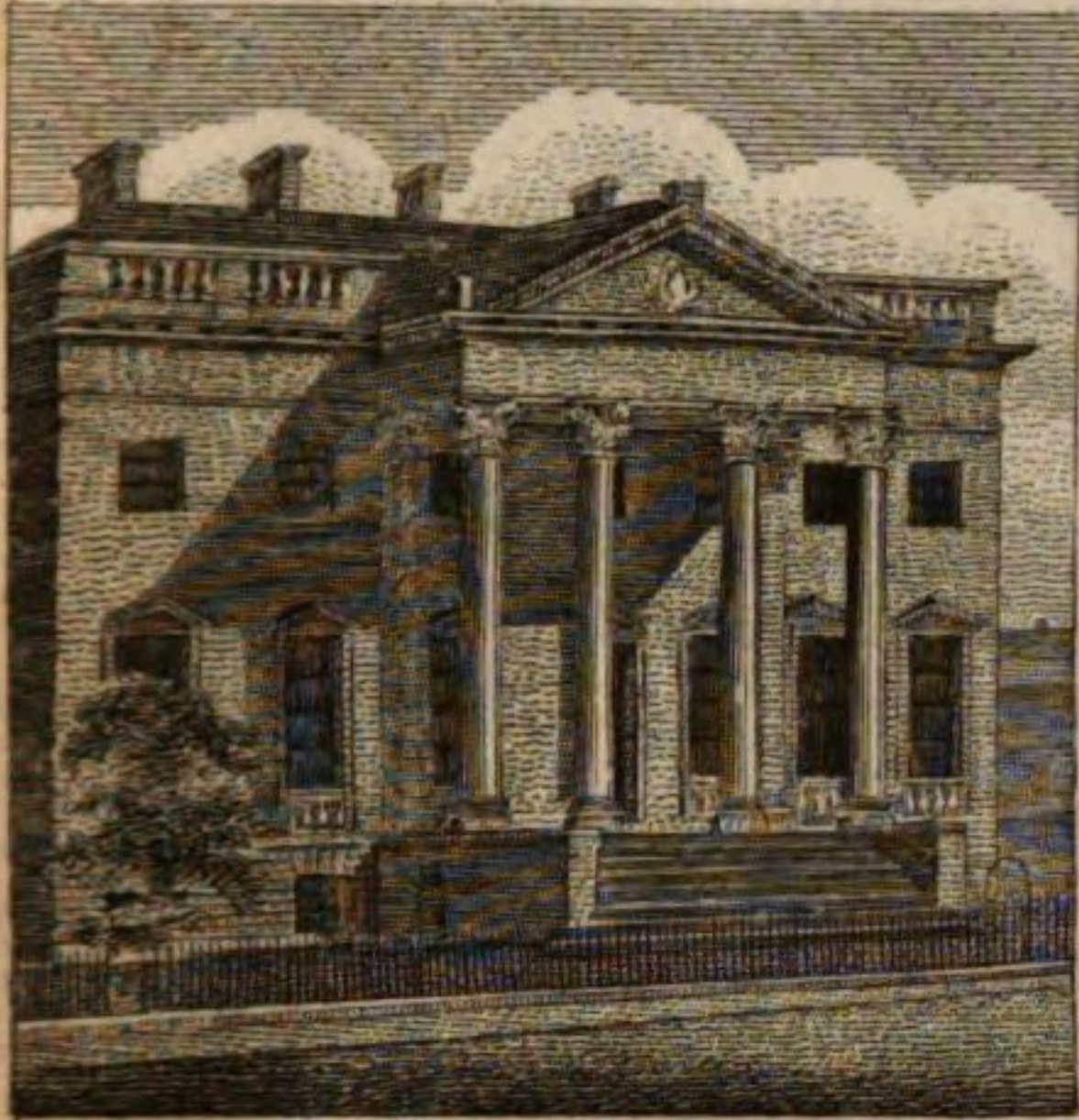
the professor is a commodious well-lighted apartment, but perfectly plain. In the plan for this new garden, room has been found for an arranged collection of the *frutices* or *shrubs*, and separate departments for the *cerealia* and *gramina*, now become so interesting to the scientific farmer, and the practical horticulturist.

During the summer session of the university, lectures in botany are delivered here by Dr Robert Graham, the professor of that science.

Observatory and Astronomical Institution.

The Observatory is situated on the top of the Calton Hill, a considerable eminence, almost within the city of Edinburgh. The scheme for erecting a building of this kind was first formed in the year 1736; but the commotion occasioned by the execution of Captain Porteous by the populace prevented the completion of the design. It was again revived in 1741, at which time the Earl of Morton generously gave the sum of L. 100 Sterling for the purpose of erecting an Observatory, and the ingenious Maclaurin, with the principal, and some of the professors of the university, were appointed trustees for managing this sum. Mr Maclaurin himself, with a liberality characteristic of an enlarged mind, added to the above sum the profits arising from a course of lectures which he read on experimental philosophy, which, with other small sums, amounted in all to L. 300. The death of this eminent man in 1746, however, put a stop for the second time to the execution of the project. The famous Short, well known for his improvements in the construction of reflecting telescopes, in conjunction with his brother, now attempted the erection of the building. But the progress of the unfortunate Observatory was again interrupted by the death of Mr Short in 1768.

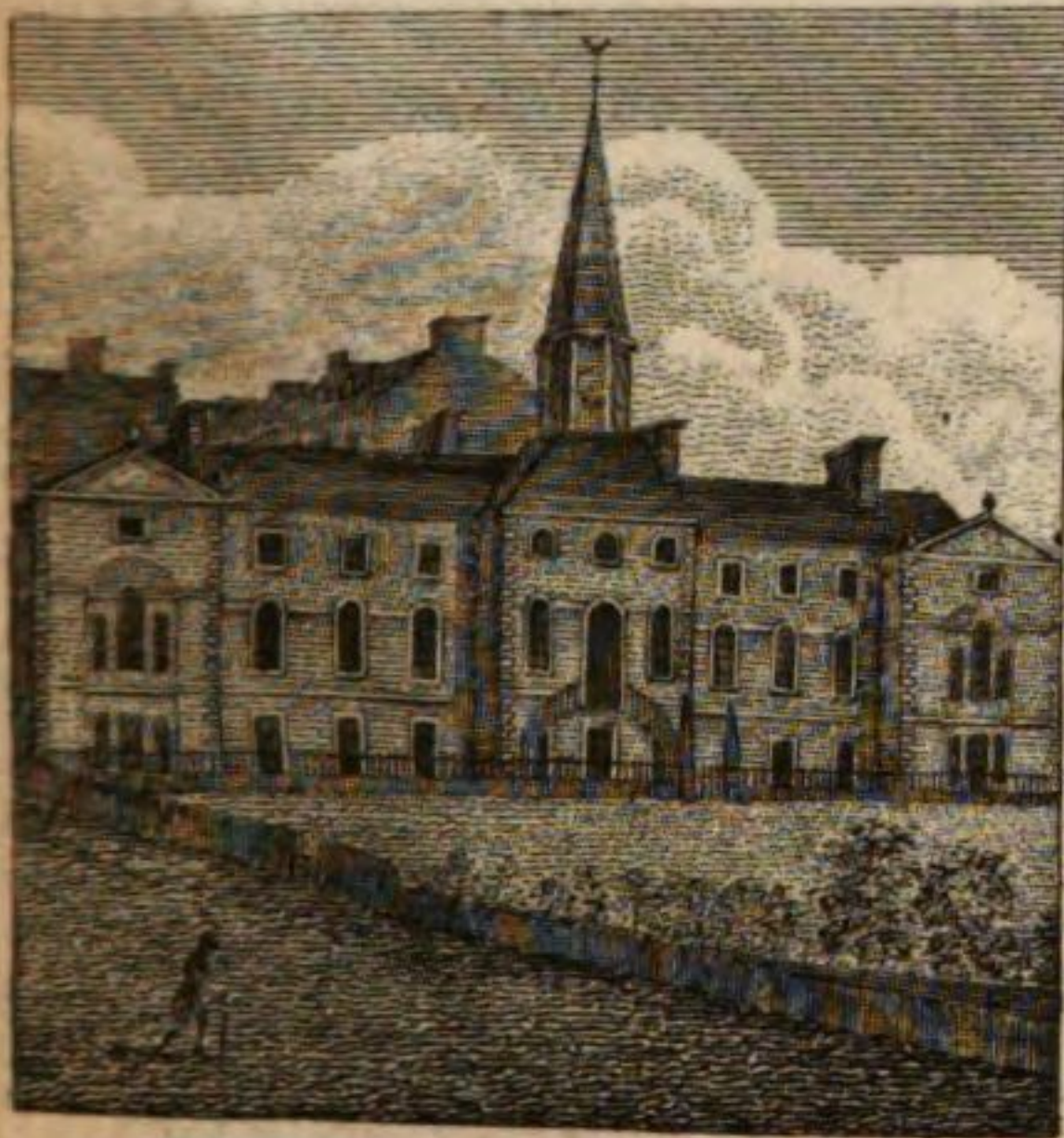
About the year 1776, the money, with the accumulated interest, amounting to L. 400, the plan for building the observatory was again brought before the public. A plan for the intended edifice was designed by



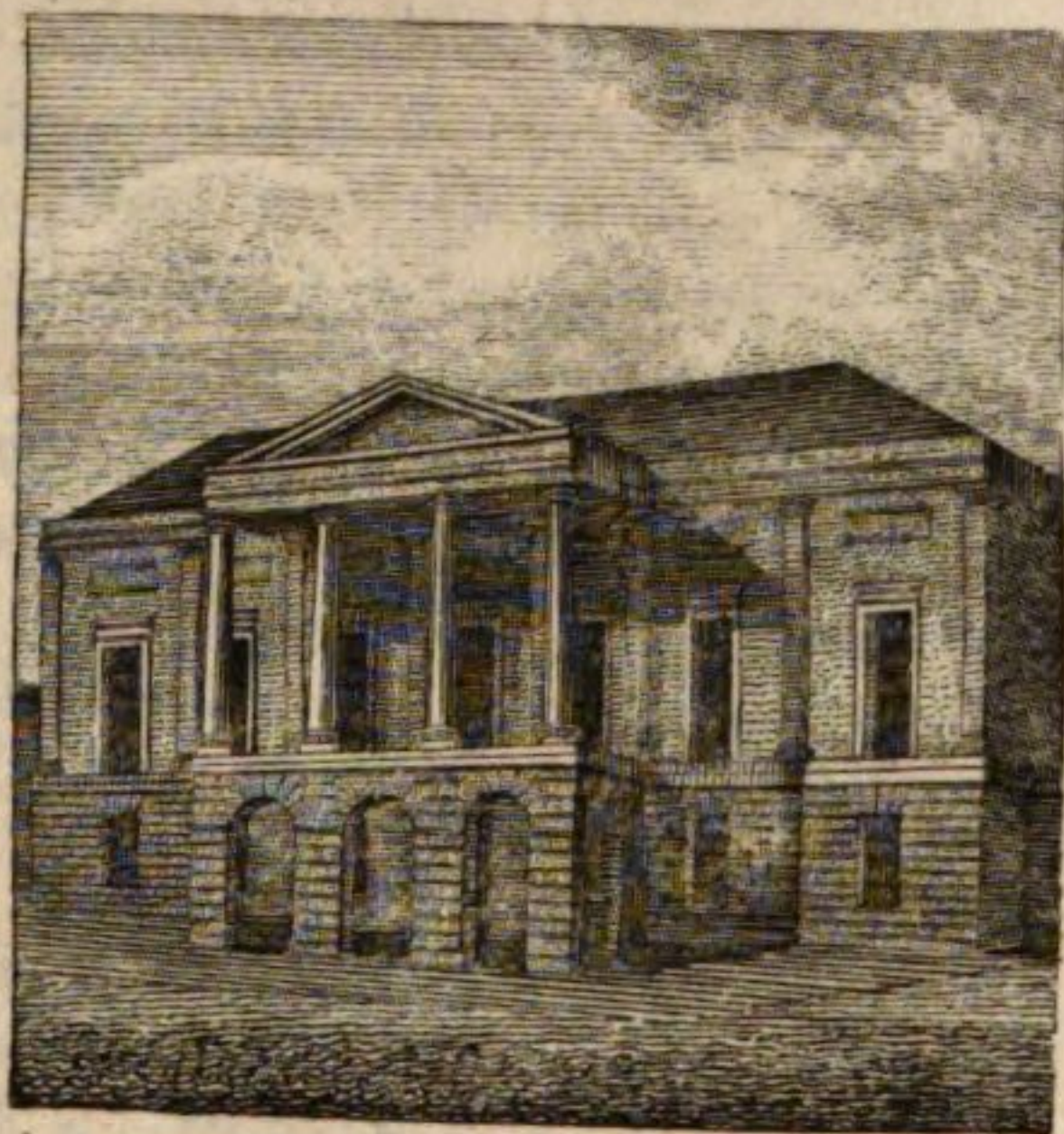
Physicians Hall, George's Street.



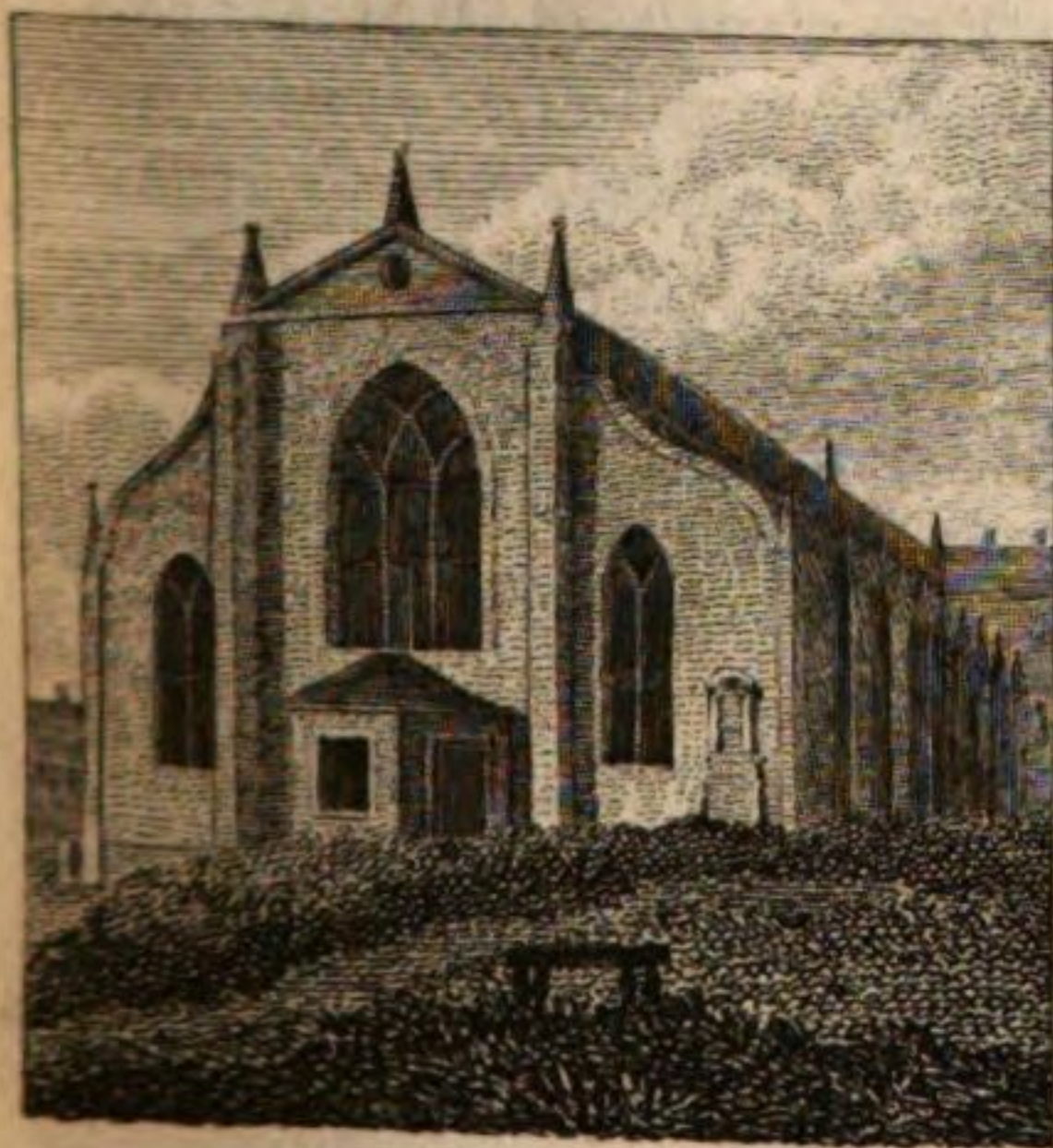
New Observatory.



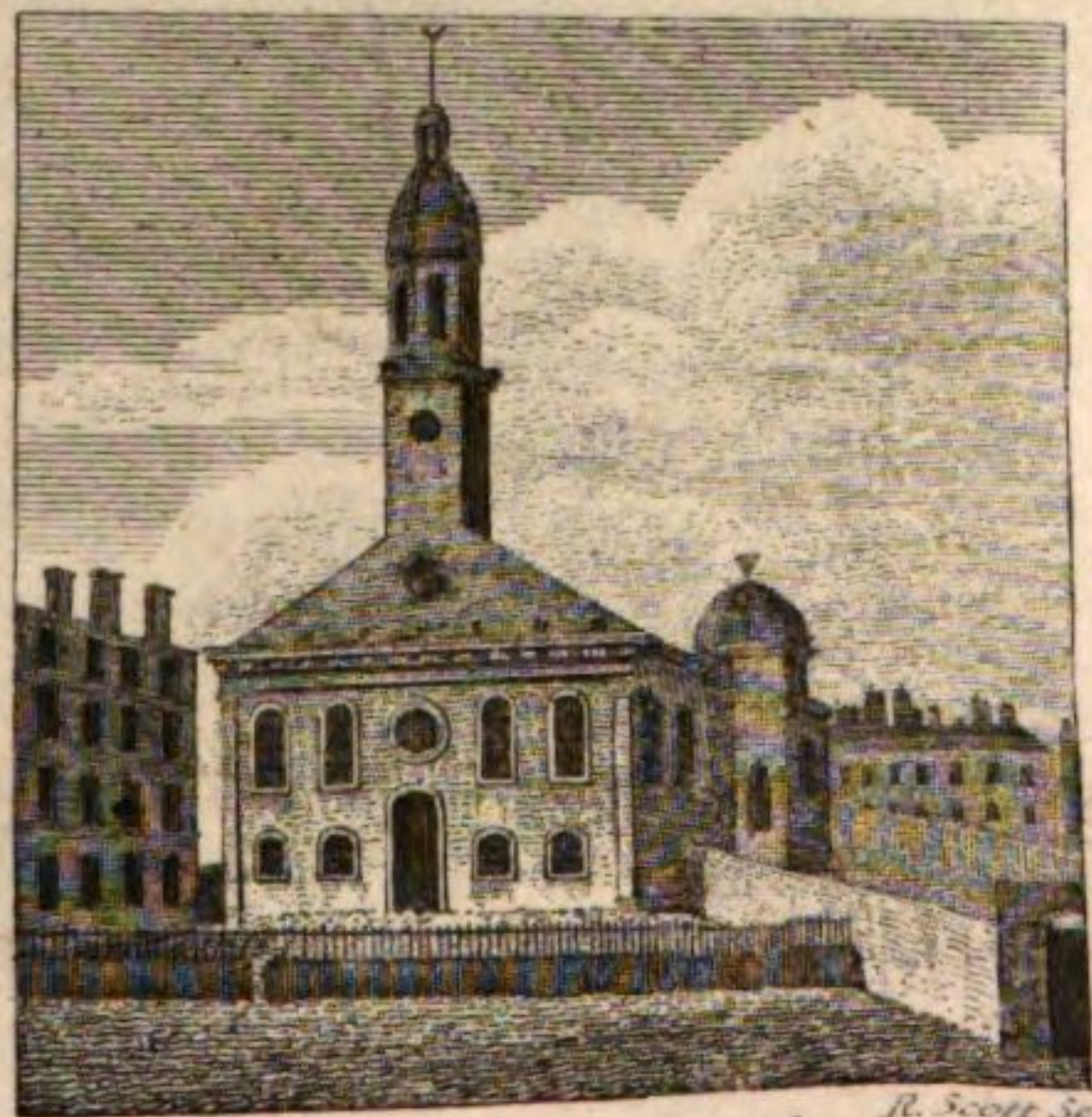
Orphan Hospital.



Assembly Rooms, George's Street.



Greyfriar's Church.



Chapel, Cowgate.

R. Scott Sc.

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

Mr Craig, architect ; and the foundation-stone of the building was laid by Mr Stodart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the 25th of August, 1776. About this time Mr Adam, the celebrated architect, visiting Edinburgh, conceived the idea of giving the whole the appearance of a fortification, for which its situation, on the top of the Calton Hill, was very much adapted. Accordingly, a line was marked out for inclosing the limits of the Observatory with a wall, constructed with buttresses and embrasures, and having Gothic towers at the angles. In the partial execution of this design, the money appropriated for the work was totally exhausted, and the Observatory was once more left to its fate. It stood in this situation for many years. In 1792, however, it was completed by the magistrates ; but in a style far inferior to what the utility of such an institution deserved ; and being possessed of no instruments, and being provided with no fund for procuring any, it remained in this situation till the year 1812, when a more fortunate attempt was made to establish an Observatory on a respectable footing, by the formation in Edinburgh of an Astronomical Institution.

The Astronomical Institution had its origin with a few public-spirited individuals, who, early in 1812, associated themselves into a society under this title. An address was at the same time circulated by the projectors, written, it is said, by the late celebrated president of the institution, Professor Playfair, in which the utility of an Observatory to Edinburgh, and particularly to the university, was submitted to the public. "The importance of an observatory to an academical course of study," says this eloquent writer, "is so generally acknowledged, that there is hardly any great scientific establishment, from Madrid to Stockholm, where some institution of this kind is not to be met with. There are two observatories in England, and one in Ireland ; and on the Continent not fewer than forty."

The Astronomical Institution was finally established on the 30th of May 1812; and the magistrates granted to the association the ground and building on the Calton Hill, formerly destined for the purposes of an observatory, on the condition of their not being applied by the institution to any other purposes. The magistrates, at the same time, granted a seal of cause, to enable them to hold property, and to enjoy the privileges of a corporation.

The objects of this institution are to establish, 1st, A scientific observatory, furnished with all the instruments required for the nicest observations of astronomy. 2d, A popular observatory, furnished with instruments connected with astronomy, of general and easy use; and also with globes, maps, atlases, charts, and books, adapted to the promotion of nautical and geographical science. And, 3d, A physical cabinet, furnished with a complete meteorological apparatus; and with such other instruments and books as may be deemed useful for the advancement of physical knowledge.

The property of this institution is held in transferable shares of twenty-five guineas each, which, besides his own admission at all times, entitles a proprietor to introduce a friend, who may be also admitted on his written order. The second class of subscribers, who pay by annual instalments, have only the right of personal admission. The management is vested in a council, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and an observer, with eighteen directors, six of whom go out annually by rotation.

In pursuance of these objects, the directors fitted up the top storey of the old building with a Camera Obscura, which forms the chief attraction to visitors; and the room under it contains, among other things, a four feet achromatic telescope, some smaller ones, and a pair of twenty-one inch globes. The celebrated Troughton was also engaged to make a mural circle of five feet diameter, and a transit instrument of 10½

feet, of which the estimated cost is one thousand guineas. The magistrates of Edinburgh having deposited a small transit instrument which they had procured from Troughton for regulating the city clocks in the apartments of the institution, a room was erected for its reception in 1814; and the same apartment is furnished with an astronomical clock.

The new Observatory, a little to the east of the former, was founded on 25th of April 1818, by Sir George Mackenzie, vice-president, in the absence of Professor Playfair. It is built from a design of W. H. Playfair, Esq. The building is a cross of 62 feet, with four projecting pediments of 28 feet each, supported by six columns of the Doric order, fronting the four cardinal points of the compass. In the centre is a dome, 13 feet in diameter, under which is a pillar of solid masonry of a conical form, six feet in diameter at the base, and 19 feet high, intended for the astronomical circle. To the east are piers for the transit instrument and astronomical clock; and in the west end, others for the mural circle and clock. All these are founded on the solid rock. A small gallery is formed round the central pillar for the accommodation of the observer, who has also a room in the northern side of the building.

Royal College of Physicians.

The Royal College of Physicians was incorporated by a charter from King Charles II. on the 29th of November 1681, which was ratified by Parliament in 1685. In their charter of incorporation it is provided, that the Royal College shall, at least twice in the year, visit all the apothecaries' shops within the city and liberties of Edinburgh, and destroy all insufficient and corrupted drugs. The hall for their meetings is situated on the south side of George's Street, immediately opposite to St Andrew's Church. It is a handsome building, 83 feet in length by 63 in breadth, with a portico in front, projecting nine feet, and sup-

ported by four columns of the Corinthian order, 24 feet in height. A select library belonging to the society occupies a gallery which runs round the great room. The plan of the building, it is said, was formed under the direction of the late celebrated Dr Cullen. It was founded on the 27th of November 1775, and is considered a chaste and elegant imitation of ancient Grecian architecture.

Royal Society.

The first literary society in Edinburgh, of which we have any account, was instituted in 1718. The masters of the High School, and the celebrated grammarian, Mr Thomas Ruddiman, were the original founders. The object of the society was, the improvement of the members in classical learning, “without meddling with the affairs of church or state.” The society was afterwards joined by Henry Home, (Lord Kames,) who had from nature an insatiable thirst for information of every kind, and who was afterwards known to the world by a variety of able works. He was followed as a member of this society by Mr Archibald Murray, Mr James Cochrane, with other members of the Scottish bar, and Mr George Wishart, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. The names of the enlightened individuals who formed this society deserve to be recorded, as among the first men who, by their example and liberal views, attempted an institution of which the utility has since been so universally acknowledged.

The association for the cultivation of Greek and Roman literature was succeeded, in the year 1731, by the society for the “Improvement of Medical Knowledge.” This society, which contributed not a little to the propagation of the most useful of arts, had, for its secretary, the celebrated Dr Alexander Monro *primus*, and under his care the *Transactions* of the society were published, at different periods, in five volumes 8vo, with the title of “Medical Essays and Observa-

tions." The merit of these volumes attracted the notice of the public; they were praised by the great Haller; and their utility was acknowledged by all the learned in Europe.

The Medical Society was soon expanded, however, in the course of improvement, into the "Philosophical Society of Edinburgh," a liberal institution, which owed its establishment to the exertions of the great mathematician, Mr Colin Maclaurin. The society subsisted for a number of years; and in 1754 published a volume of "Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary." A second volume appeared in 1756, and a third in 1771.

In the year 1754 an association was formed in Edinburgh named the *Select Society*. This society owed its rise to Allan Ramsay, the son of the celebrated Scottish poet, and was intended for philosophical inquiry, and the improvement of the members in the art of speaking. The first meeting of this association was held in the Advocates' Library in May 1754, and consisted at that time only of fifteen members, who had been nominated and called together by Mr Ramsay and two or three of his friends. But in 1759, their number amounted to 130, including all the *literati* of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. The society subsisted for a number of years; and, perhaps, there never was an association more respectable for the character or talents of those who composed it. In a list of its members preserved in Stewart's Life of Dr Robertson, besides many other eminent personages, are found the names of the historian of Charles V., the author of the "*Wealth of Nations*," and Mr David Hume.

The Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, though its meetings were not entirely discontinued, appears to have languished for some time after this period, till about the year 1777, when, upon the election of the late Henry Home, Lord Kames, to the office of president, its meetings became more frequent, and its

business was conducted with renewed ardour and success.

About the end of the year 1782, however, in a meeting of the professors of the university of Edinburgh, many of whom were members of the Philosophical Society, a scheme was proposed by the Rev. Dr Robertson, principal of the college, for the establishment of a new society on a more extended plan, and after the model of some of the foreign academies which have for their object, the cultivation of every branch of science and literature. The plan was approved of and adopted: and a resolution was taken of soliciting the King for his royal patronage, to which the Philosophical Society joined its influence as a body. A charter was accordingly granted by his majesty, erecting them into a corporate body, by the title of "The Royal Society of Edinburgh," in the year 1783. The society published the first volume of their *Transactions* in 1788, and since that time have occasionally given volumes to the public. A splendid building of Grecian architecture, designed by Mr Playfair, is now erecting at the north end of the Mound, in which the Royal Society are to have apartments. It is a parallelogram of about 90 feet by 80—each front presenting eight columns of the Grecian Doric order. It was founded on piles, and will cost upwards of L. 20,000.

Wernerian Natural History Society.

This society was formed on the 12th of January 1808. On that day a few individuals, among whom was the professor of natural history, met, and resolved to associate themselves into a society for the purpose of promoting the study of Natural History; and, in honour of the illustrious Werner of Freyberg, to assume the name of the Wernerian Natural History Society. Professor Jameson was elected president; the society procured a charter from the magistrates on the 10th February; and their first meeting

for public business took place in the College Museum on the 2d March 1808. This effective association has done much to disseminate a taste for natural history in Edinburgh, and over the whole country. They have already published four octavo volumes of Memoirs, which contain many papers of great merit; and though the name of Werner distinguishes this association, yet it is by no means to be understood from this circumstance that they exclusively follow the doctrines of that distinguished mineralogist.

There are four classes of members, ordinary, non-resident, honorary, and foreign, with a class of associates or corresponding members. The list includes the names of many of the most celebrated naturalists in Europe.

The objects of natural history presented to the society for preservation are lodged in the College Museum; and the meetings are held in a room connected with the Museum.

Society of Antiquaries.

The Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland was first projected in the year 1780. A number of noblemen and gentlemen, to whom the historical and other antiquities of their native country were interesting, formed themselves, in that year, into an association for investigating these, chiefly through the exertions of the Earl of Buchan, who may be considered its founder; and a royal charter was obtained for the incorporation of the society on the 29th of March 1783. The society since that time have acquired a considerable museum of coins, charters, ancient armour, weapons, &c.; and the first volume of their *Transactions* was published in 1792.

The *Speculative Society* was instituted in 1764 by six students then at the university of this city. Its establishment was principally for improvement in com-

position and public speaking ; and in the cultivation of these its members have been highly successful.

The *Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh* was erected into a body corporate by King George III. on the 14th of December 1778. It is chiefly composed of the gentlemen attending the university. They have a handsome hall for their meetings in Surgeons' Square, and a very extensive library.

The *Royal Physical Society* is another establishment composed chiefly of the young gentlemen attending the university. They have a neat hall in Richmond Street for their meetings. The *Natural History Society*, founded in 1782, and the *Chemical Society*, are now incorporated with the Royal Physical Society.

Highland Society of Scotland.

This highly important and respectable Society was instituted in 1785, for the purpose of promoting improvements in the Highlands of Scotland ; but has since enlarged the sphere of its utility, by extending its encouragement to every district in Scotland. Its objects are the improvement of agriculture in all its branches, the encouragement of useful inventions, &c., by premiums and other motives of emulation. A great proportion of the noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland are members. Six volumes of their Transactions have been published. The Society have elegant chambers at the west end of Queen Street.

Caledonian Horticultural Society.

This society was formed in the year 1809 by a number of individuals, with the intention of "promoting and improving the cultivation of the best kinds of fruits, of the most choice of flowers, and of those vegetables which are the most useful in the kitchen.

For this purpose, a certain number of prize medals or premiums are awarded annually to such persons as are declared by proper judges to be entitled to the preference in the production of these, and in the investigation by experiment of subjects proposed by the society. Communications are also received on any subject connected with horticulture, though not directly suggested by the society. Such communications are read at the quarterly meetings; and those papers deemed of sufficient importance are laid before the public in the society's Memoirs."

The society consists of three classes of members, Honorary, Ordinary, and Corresponding. In the first class are included the names of those of the nobility and gentry in Scotland who are distinguished for their attention to horticulture. The ordinary members pay a guinea annually, or a composition of ten guineas; and the list of corresponding members includes the names of many of the most successful and experienced professional gardeners in the country.

To promote the purposes of the institution, the society, in the year 1817, deputed their secretary, Mr Patrick Neill, one of the most scientific amateur horticulturists in Scotland, and two professional gardeners, to visit the principal gardens in the Low Countries and in the north of France, with a view to the improvement of the fruits and vegetables of our own country. An interesting account of their journey was published in one volume 8vo.

In July 1824 a piece of ground, in extent eight scots acres, was purchased for the Crown by the Barons of Exchequer for an experimental garden, and granted to the society upon a long and renewable lease. The operations for forming the garden were commenced in August, under the superintendence of a committee, and a plan has been prepared for laying out the ground. This plan includes not only compartments for all the different varieties of fruits and esculent vegetables—a range of hot houses and frames—but,

also divisions for the culture of plants for the shrubbery and flower-garden, and a pond for aquatics. Buds, grafts, and seeds of the vegetables cultivated in the garden, will be freely distributed to proprietors and subscribers. The garden is to be open to shareholders and their friends. It is to be formed and supported by the sale of shares at twenty guineas, and the payment of one guinea per annum by members of the society.

School of Arts.

This very useful institution was projected early in the year 1821, and is chiefly supported by voluntary subscription. Its object is to supply, at such an expence as a working tradesman can afford, instruction in the various branches of science, which are of practical application in their several trades. The institution was opened in October the same year, and lectures on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other useful branches, were given during the winter, at hours convenient for the tradesmen to attend. A library of the most useful books is connected with the institution; and the annual subscription required from the students is 15s. for the privilege of attending the lectures and the use of the library. The success of this institution has given rise to similar establishments in different parts of the country.

Besides these associations there are numerous others, under various names, chiefly formed by the young men attending the university, for improvement in public speaking, and other purposes connected with their different pursuits.

Advocates' Library.

The establishment of the valuable library belonging to the faculty of Advocates was projected by Sir George Mackenzie, and proposed by him to a meeting of the Faculty held on the 11th of December 1680.

The utility of the institution was instantly perceived, and the library was founded in 1682. In the year 1695, the collection was considerably increased by a donation from William Duke of Queensberry. In 1700 the room where the library was kept being nearly destroyed by fire, it was removed to the place which it at present occupies, the ground floor of the Parliament House. This library, which is by far the most considerable in Scotland, is chiefly supported by the money paid by advocates on their admission into the Faculty ; and the statute of Queen Anne, which establishes a literary property of authors in their books, requiring that a copy of such books shall be given to this library. In the library is a valuable collection of manuscripts, consisting of classics, of the registers of some of the Scottish monasteries, of illuminated missals, and many volumes of original papers relating to the affairs of Scotland. The Faculty acquired the valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to Sir James Balfour in 1700. There is also a collection of prints ; and in 1705 the Faculty purchased a fine collection of coins and medals, Grecian, Roman, Saxon, Scottish, and English. Of printed books there are upwards of 150,000 volumes. The books are lent out upon receipts, and a member of the Faculty may borrow twenty-five volumes at one time, subject to the obligation of restoring them at the end of a year. The advocates have it also in their power to oblige their friends with the books of their library ; so that it is open, by this means, for every useful purpose, to the perusal of the public. The establishment is under the care of a librarian, and four assistant-librarians, appointed by the Faculty ; and among those who have enjoyed the office of principal librarian may be mentioned Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, and Adam Ferguson. Walter Goodall for many years held the situation of assistant-librarian.

The Advocates' Library occupies the ground-floor of the Parliament House. An addition to the accom-

modation required for this extensive collection was procured by the erection of court-rooms for the Lords Ordinary, the apartment under which is occupied by the library. A splendid new library room also occupies the floor above the library room of the Writers to the Signet. This room is 140 feet long, and 42 feet wide, with an elliptical arched ceiling very richly paneled, 28 feet high. The ceiling is supported by 24 fluted columns and 36 pilasters of the Corinthian order, 18½ feet high, with an entablature richly ornamented. The centre compartment is formed by span-drills into a dome, with a large cupola. The dome is enriched by paintings, executed by Mr Stothard, of Apollo and the Muses; celebrated Historians, Poets, Mathematicians, &c. painted as large as life.

The book presses are formed in piers supporting a gallery running along both sides and end of the room behind the columns. The apartment is lighted by windows on the south side and centre cupola. The floor is of oak, and the whole has a very imposing effect.

The staircase and anti-room leading to the library occupies a space of 50 feet by 22, and 45 feet high, executed from a design of Mr Playfair. The ceiling of the anti-room is formed into a dome richly paneled, with cupola on the top, and supported by ten columns and six pilasters of the Corinthian order, with a richly ornamented frieze. The stair communicates with the old library under the Parliament House, which, besides the recent addition of a library room, 40 feet square, elegantly fitted up, has a fire-proof room for manuscripts.

Library of Writers to the Signet.

This library occupies the first floor of that large range of buildings which extends westward from the Parliament House. The principal room is 107 feet long, 40 in breadth, and 22 in height. It was laid out in its present form by the late Mr William Stark,

architect, at the request of the society. Its length being great in proportion to its other dimensions, Mr Stark divided it by open arches into two parts, the first of which is oblong, and the second square. The ceiling of the oblong division is supported by two rows of Corinthian columns, which, besides being very elegant in themselves, completely obviate the difficulty presented by want of height, which would otherwise have been remarkable in so large a room. It also happened fortunately, that the distance between the windows was such as suited the space proper between columns of the dimensions required from the height of the ceiling. On entering the great door the colonnade produces a simple and noble effect. The view from the upper end of the room is nowise inferior; the colonnade, as seen through the arch, receding from the eye in regular and beautiful gradation. A narrow gallery, with a rich gilt balustrade, runs around the walls and the whole forms one of the finest library rooms in the island.

This large room is comfortably warmed by means of heated air. The fire-place is constructed in one of the cellars, and the heated air is derived from a cast-iron cockle about nine feet high. From this it is conducted by pipes through the whole length of the room, terminating in cast-iron tables of an antique shape, from under which the heated air is delivered. Provision is made for regulating the quantity of air transmitted, and the pipes conveying it are so secured as to prevent all chance of accidents by fire. The apparatus for heating the room was constructed under the superintendence of Mr James Jardine, civil engineer.

Under this room was a lecture-room, where the Lecturer on Conveyancing appointed by the Society of Writers to the Signet delivered a course of lectures annually, during the Winter Session; but the magistrates having, in 1824, instituted a Professorship of Conveyancing, this branch of law is now taught in the apartments of the university. At the west end of the

room, on the same floor, are several smaller apartments, appropriated to the reception of books, &c.

This library was founded about the middle of last century, and has a large annual fund for its increase and support. It is very rich in the departments of British and Irish history, antiquities, topography, and biography.

The Signet Library, Advocates' Library, Exchequer Chambers, and Court-room, all communicate with the large hall of the Parliament House.

Besides these libraries there is a *Subscription Library*, established in 1794, with a very useful collection of books, supported by an entrance payment of L.12, 12s., and an annual sum of L.1, 1s. from each subscriber;—a *Select Subscription Library*, instituted in 1800, of which the entry money is L.2, 2s., and the annual payment 10s.;—and a *Biblio-Critical Library*, the object of which is to collect scarce and expensive books in sacred philology, and other subjects connected with the interpretation of the Scriptures.

PRINTING.

It would exceed our limits to enter into any discussion respecting the invention of the art of printing, or to trace its progress from the Continent to Great Britain. It may be only remarked, that the art was discovered about the middle of the fifteenth century; that the first books were printed at Mentz about 1450; and that, in the year 1471, a printing-press was established at Westminster by William Caxton, which was the first that was introduced into England.

Thirty-six years after printing had been brought to Westminster by Caxton, a printing press was established in Edinburgh. Scottish literature owes this establishment to the generous and brave monarch James IV., who patronised the erection of a printing-press in the capital so early as the year 1507. The first printers, as appears from the records of the Privy

Seal, were Walter Chepman, a merchant in Edinburgh, and Andro Millar, a workman, who were exclusively empowered to exercise their trade by a grant under the Privy Seal.

The oldest specimen of Scottish printing hitherto discovered is a collection of tracts, entitled "The Porteous of Nobilness," printed in 1508, about one year after the erection of the first press in Edinburgh, and thirty-seven years after the introduction of the art into England. These tracts are preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

In the year 1536, another printer made his appearance. The first of his performances which is known is Bellenden's translation of Hector Boece, which bears to have been "imprentet in Edinburgh be Thomas Davidson, dwelling fornent the Fryere Wynde." This book (a copy of which, on vellum, is in the College Library) is equal to any specimen of typography of that period.

Robert Lekpreuik was the next printer of consequence who established himself in Edinburgh. In 1584 there seems to have been no less than six different printers in the city, viz. Bassindane, Ross, Charteris, Mannenby, Arbuthnot, and Vautrollier. Bassindane was the first who printed a Bible in English, in 1576. It was the Genevan translation, and was dedicated to James VI. Mannenby, in 1578, was the first who used Greek types. "The Bible, for the use of Scotland, by the Commissioners of the Kirk," was printed by Alexander Arbuthnot, the king's printer, in 1579, "at the Kirk in the Field."

The University of Edinburgh having been founded in 1582, it was not long before it gave to the world its "Theses Philosophicæ." These were begun to be printed in 1596, and the earliest typographer to the college was Henry Charteris, the king's printer. The first Theses were in large octavo. They assumed a quarto form in 1612; and before the year 1641, their

size was raised into a large folio. A collection of these may be seen in the library of the university.

Robert Waldegrave next established himself as one of the first printers in Edinburgh. The "lawes and actes of Parliament, maid be King James the First, and his successours, the kinges of Scotland," collected by Skene, and published in 1597, besides many other works, afford specimens of the typography of that period.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the printers of Edinburgh were generally booksellers, who, having acquired some wealth, could purchase a press, and employ artificers. Andrew Hart, who is justly praised by Watson, the author of a history of printing, for his well printed Bible, was only a bookseller. Scotland was soon after supplied with printers from England. But the demand for books exceeding their abilities to execute them, a great part of the Scottish literature, at this period, was printed in Holland and the Low Countries.

The Revolution in 1688 paved the way for the extension and improvement of printing in the Scottish capital. But it was not till after the union of the kingdoms, in 1707, that it made any great progress. In 1711, Robert Freebairn, James Watson, and John Basket, were appointed the royal printers in Scotland, and these were the first who, in Edinburgh, carried the art of printing to any degree of correctness and elegance. In 1715 a press was established in the city by the celebrated Ruddiman, whose learning and abilities entitle him to a place among the most celebrated typographers of any country; and in 1728, he was appointed, in conjunction with James Davidson, a bookseller, joint printer to the university of Edinburgh.

The progress of printing was necessarily delayed in Scotland by most of the works of the celebrated authors of this country being sold to booksellers in London. Robert and Andrew Foulis of Glasgow, however, acquired a fame in printing the ancient classics

and modern works, quite enough to redeem the character of the Scottish press, and to demonstrate their claim to be ranked among the most illustrious professors of the typographic art. Subsequently the appearance of Sir Walter Scott as an author, and the establishment of the Edinburgh Review, have procured for Edinburgh, not only the printing of works of native genius, but transferred to this city the printing and publication of books from every quarter of the empire.

Mr James Ballantyne, the contemporary of Sir Walter Scott, and the printer of all his works, had the merit of first attempting in Scotland to rival the typographic specimens of the sister country; and the example set by that gentleman has certainly tended, in no small degree, to improve the execution of printing in every part of Scotland.

From Mr Ballantyne's commencement the establishment of printing on an extended and respectable basis in Edinburgh may be dated. Since that time, the number of printing-presses has increased rapidly; and the art has likewise been improved. The progress of printing in Edinburgh will be best seen from the following statement.

Printing-houses in Edinburgh in 1763,	. . .	6
in 1790,	. . .	21
in 1822,	. . .	44

In the 44 printing-houses now in Edinburgh are employed nearly 150 printing-presses, and the work executed is equal in elegance and correctness to any in Britain.

It is within these last sixty years only that Edinburgh has made any great figure in the literary world; but since the commencement of that period the value of literary property has been carried higher here than in any other country. David Hume received L. 5000 for the second part of his History of England; Dr Robertson, for his Charles V., received L. 4500; and

Sir Walter Scott, Bart. has, it is believed, received more money for his admirable writings than any preceding author.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The periodical publications of Edinburgh are,

The Scots Magazine, begun in 1739, published monthly.

The Farmer's Magazine, begun in 1800, published quarterly.

The Edinburgh Review, begun in October 1802, published quarterly.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, begun in 1805, published quarterly.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, begun in 1817, published monthly.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, begun in 1818, published quarterly.

The Edinburgh Journal of Science, published quarterly.

Edinburgh Christian Instructor, published monthly.

Christian Monitor, published monthly.

Christian Herald, published monthly.

Scottish Missionary Register, published monthly.

Edinburgh Annual Register.

Edinburgh Almanack, annually.

Edinburgh Directory, annually.

Newspapers.

Edinburgh Evening Courant, published Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Caledonian Mercury, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Edinburgh Observer, Tuesday and Friday.

Edinburgh Gazette, Tuesday and Friday.

Edinburgh Advertiser, Tuesday and Friday.

Edinburgh Star, Tuesday and Friday.

The Scotsman, Wednesday and Saturday.

Weekly Journal, Wednesday.

Weekly Chronicle, Wednesday.

The Independent, Saturday.

Edinburgh Times, Saturday.

Edinburgh and Leith Advertiser, Saturday.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF THE ARTS.

Many causes might be enumerated which have retarded the progress of the fine arts in Scotland. Prior to the union of the crowns, its situation, with respect to England, involved the country in almost perpetual wars; and the feudal nature of the government, and the habits of the great barons, operated for ages to the prejudice of every thing that was not subservient to baronial power, or connected with martial glory. The small number of great towns, the poverty of the country, and, before the union of the kingdoms, the almost total want of manufactures and commerce, also powerfully contributed to repress a taste for arts, which can only exist under settled governments, and in states of comparative wealth. Notwithstanding of these disadvantages, however, the art of architecture, as displayed in the baronial castles still remaining, but chiefly in the remains of those vast fabrics raised by our ancestors for religious purposes, seems to have made considerable progress in Scotland at a very early date. The Abbey of Melrose was founded by David I. in 1136; that of Dryburgh in 1130; that of Holyroodhouse in 1128; and Glasgow Cathedral was erected in 1197. The intercourse which was kept up with Italy, the seat of the head of the church, by the clergy of Scotland, must early have had its effect on the style of the religious buildings in this country; and prior to this period traces of the Saxon and the Roman conquests are to be found in their architectural remains.

The earliest artists, however, do not seem to have

been natives of the country. King Robert Bruce is said to have invited foreign artists into Scotland. The rites of freemasonry are believed to have been introduced by foreign artisans, at the foundation of Kilwinning Abbey in 1140 ; and from an inscription on a wall at the entrance of the south aisle of Melrose Abbey, printed by Grose, it appears that the person who had charge of the most important religious edifices was a native of Paris.

James I. is well known for his love of the arts ; and James III., according to Pitscottie, “ was ane man that loved solitarines, and desired nevir to hear of warre ; but delighted more in musick, and policie, and building, than he did in the government of his realme.” The palace in Stirling Castle erected by James V. about the year 1529, evinces considerable taste in architectural decoration ; and the roof of the king’s room in that building was covered by a series of carvings in oak, which place the sculpture of that period in a very high point of view. This elegant roof fell down in part in 1777, and the heads which adorned it were at that time removed. Most of these, however, are still preserved, and engravings of the whole were published by Mr Blackwood in 1817. The gold bonnet pieces of James V. are said by Ruddiman to equal the sculpture on the Roman coins in the best period of the history of that people.

The first Scottish painter of any note was George Jamesone, a native of Aberdeen, who was born in 1586. This celebrated artist, usually called the Scottish Vandyke, studied the art under Rubens, at Antwerp. After his return to his native country, he applied with indefatigable industry to portraits in oil, though he sometimes practised in miniature, and also in history and landscape. Charles I. sat to him for his picture, as did also many of the great characters of that period. Jamesone died at Edinburgh in 1644. Many of his works are in the colleges of Aberdeen, and his picture of the Sybils there he is reported to have drawn from

living beauties in that city. The excellence of Jamesone is said to consist in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring. One of Jamesone's most distinguished pupils was Alexander, who afterwards became related to his master by marrying his sister. Of the portraits painted by this latter artist, the full length portrait of Sir George Mackenzie, king's advocate, in his gown of office, is reckoned the best.

To these artists succeeded the elder Scougal in the reigns of Charles II. and his brother James II. (VII.) This artist possessed a considerable share of merit, and it is said that there were few great families in Scotland at that time who did not possess some of his portraits. The style of Scougal bears a great resemblance to that of Sir Peter Lely, particularly in his draperies. Corrudes a foreigner, is mentioned to have been an artist in Scotland contemporary with Scougal; and his style is said to have been far above mediocrity.

When James Duke of York repaired the chapel-royal of Holyroodhouse at Edinburgh, De Witt, an artist of the Flemish school, and of considerable reputation, was employed to paint portraits of all the Scottish kings from the supposed founder of the monarchy downwards, for the long gallery on the north side of the palace. These fanciful portraits are by no means in general well executed, though a few of them are painted in a free bold manner, not altogether without merit.

The younger Scougal, for a considerable time after the Revolution, was the only painter of note in Scotland. This artist, however, was more careful of amassing wealth than of adding to his fame. "His carelessness occasioned many complaints by his employers; but he gave for answer, that they might seek others, well knowing there were none to be found at that time in Scotland." The pictures of this artist are not of the first merit.

Nicolas Hude, a Frenchman, succeeded Scougal the younger in improving the art of painting in Scotland. He had been one of the directors of the French Aca-

demy ; but, on the repeal of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, he sought refuge in England as a Protestant emigrant. He at first made an unsuccessful attempt to establish himself in London ; but on the invitation of William the first Duke of Queensberry, he came to Scotland. Several of his pictures are still to be seen in the house of Drumlanrig. In his style and manner he much resembles Rubens, and the skill of a connoisseur is required to distinguish between the works of these great masters. Hude, notwithstanding his merit, died in straitened circumstances.

Prior to the Union, John Baptiste Medina, a native of Brussels, visited Scotland, and being patronized by the Duke of Queensberry, high commissioner to the Scottish parliament, who conferred the order of knight-hood on him, soon after settled in Edinburgh as a portrait painter, though he had been originally bred in the line of historical delineations. Sir John Medina died in 1711, and was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard. His portraits were painted with great freedom, precision, and effect ; and several may yet be seen in high preservation in the Surgeons' Hall.

The era of the Union, among the other advantages which it procured to Scotland, had a favourable effect also on the arts. William Aikman, the friend of the poet Allan Ramsay, was among the first of those who, at this period, went to Italy to study painting, and improve himself on the models of the ancient masters. After his return, this artist was employed for thirteen years in painting portraits, which he did in a style of great excellence. Mr Aikman died in London in 1733.

Contemporary with Aikman were Richard Wait and George Marshall, both pupils of the younger Scougal. Marshall applied himself to portrait-painting ; but he never acquired much reputation in his profession. Wait excelled in the delineation of what is called *still-life*.

John Alexander, a descendant of the Scottish Van-

dyke, who flourished at this time, seems to have inherited a large portion of the talents of his illustrious progenitor. Having studied in Italy, he returned to his native country, and was patronized by the Duchess of Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Peterborough. He painted portraits, history, and historical landscape, with much success.

Allan Ramsay, the son of the Scottish poet, was a painter of considerable eminence. He went to Italy to improve himself in his profession, which, after his return, he practised with great reputation. In the decline of his life he went to France; but died at Dover on his return to England in 1784. One of his best pictures is a portrait of Dr Alexander Monro *primus*, which is now in the possession of his grandson, the present Dr Alexander Monro. Excellent portraits of George III. and his Queen, by Ramsay, may be seen in the palace of Holyroodhouse.

James Norrie was a landscape painter of very considerable merit in Edinburgh, about the middle of the last century. He painted landscapes of a greyish or China ink sort of colour, which are often found on panels over chimney-pieces, and many of which have uncommon merit, are highly esteemed, and are often purchased at very considerable prices. The son of this artist, John Norrie, succeeded to his father's genius. Many of the works of these artists are to be seen in the principal houses in the old part of Edinburgh, and in other places throughout Scotland.

De la Cour and Pavilon, two French painters, who settled in Edinburgh, increased the knowledge of the principles of their art, and initiated some of our most celebrated painters in the art of design. The celebrated Runcimans, Brown, and Nasmyth, learned the rudiments of drawing from the latter.

But the progress of the art in Scotland was much facilitated, about this time, by the exertions of two individuals in a neighbouring city. Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers in Glasgow, after having established

their art in that town in a style of elegance unknown before, with a laudable endeavour to extend the fine arts in Scotland, founded an Academy for that purpose in 1753. The scheme, however, was too great to be undertaken at the expence of private individuals. After a vain struggle for existence, the academy finally closed, after the death of its founders, in 1776. The benefits of the institution, however, were not lost; for many artists, since celebrated, among whom was Mr David Allan, were reared at this academy. It is worthy of remark, that the Glasgow academy was established fifteen years before that in Somerset-house was opened.

The two Runcimans, as already mentioned, were taught drawing by Pavilon, after which they both went to Italy, where John, the elder brother, died. Alexander returned to his native country in 1771, after a residence of five years in Italy, and was in the same year appointed by the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures, &c. master of an academy which was at that time established in Edinburgh for the study of drawing. Runciman at this time projected and began his great work in the Hall of Ossian at Penicuik, the seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart. Another capital performance, the Ascension, may be seen above the altar of the Chapel, Cowgate, formerly the chief place of worship for those of the Episcopal persuasion in Edinburgh. The elder brother, John, was also an excellent painter, and, in the opinion of the best judges, even surpassed Alexander. His works are uncommonly rare, as it is said he destroyed many of them before his death, wherever he could find them.

Nearly contemporary with this artist was the celebrated Jacob More, by many considered the first landscape-painter of his time. He was born in Edinburgh about the year 1760, and bred with a house-painter there, when he began to paint landscape, with historical figures. He afterwards went to London, where

he continued for some time ; and from thence to Italy, where he died in the year 1793.

Gavin Hamilton, also a contemporary of the Runcimans, was an artist of considerable merit. He resided chiefly in Italy, and his works are not much known in Scotland.

Alexander Runciman continued to superintend the academy in Edinburgh till the period of his death, which happened on the 21st October 1785.

On the death of Runciman, the late David Allan, portrait and historical-painter, succeeded him, as master of the academy established by the Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland. Mr Allan was born on the 13th of February 1744. He received the rudiments of his art at the unfortunate academy of Glasgow, and afterwards went to Rome, where he resided for sixteen years, subsisting himself chiefly, during that time, by the copies which he made from the celebrated pictures of the ancient masters. His fame, as an historical painter, chiefly rests on a picture which he painted about this time on the Origin of Painting, and which procured him the gold medal given by the academy of St Luke for the best specimen of historical composition. Mr Allan died at Edinburgh in the year 1797.

On the death of Mr Allan, a competition for the place of master of the Edinburgh academy took place, and the trustees, with the laudable wish of extending the advantages of the institution, resolved that merit alone should determine their choice of a successor. Five specimens were required from each candidate, (of whom there appeared nine or ten,) and these were to be submitted to Mr West, president of the Royal Academy in London, and other academicians. The palm of merit was awarded by these gentlemen to Mr John Graham, who had painted many pictures of acknowledged merit. Mr Graham, by the liberality of the trustees, was enabled to introduce into the academy a collection of casts of the most celebrated antique statues, which is only surpassed by the collection of the

Royal Academy of London ; and the best eulogium of this ingenious teacher is the success of the pupils whom he grounded in the principles of the art. Among these are David Wilkie, R.A. Patrick Gibson, William Allan, David Thomson, Alexander Fraser, and William Sheriff, as painters ; William Lizars and John Burnett, engravers ; and William Scoular, sculptor. Mr Graham's principal works are, David Instructing Solomon, in the possession of the Earl of Wemyss ; the Burial of General Fraser ; and two pictures for the Shakespeare Gallery. He also executed many smaller works and some portraits. Mr Andrew Wilson, an artist of uncommon merit, was appointed to succeed Mr Graham in the academy of the Trustees, on the 24th January 1818.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, about the year 1786, by some of the Scottish artists, after their return from improving themselves on the Continent, to establish an academy of the fine arts in Edinburgh. In the year 1791 Mr Alexander Nasmyth made a second attempt, which was also unsuccessful. Another attempt at an institution of this kind was made in 1797 ; but like the others it also fell to the ground.

At last, however, a public exhibition was opened in 1808, with the most promising appearance of success, which was continued annually for six successive seasons. The pictures exhibited were many of them of great merit ; and though this establishment also ultimately failed from some misunderstanding among the artists themselves, or, perhaps, from the want of public patronage, yet it certainly had the effect of diffusing among the public a taste for works of art, which can only be extended by such exhibitions.

An Institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland was founded in Edinburgh on the 1st February, and an Exhibition of Paintings by Ancient Masters opened on the 11th March 1819. This institution is intended for the exhibition of pictures on a plan similar to that of the British Gallery in London.

In 1820, paintings of ancient masters were exhibited ; and annually, since that period, the institution successfully brought the pretensions of existing artists before the public, by exhibitions confined to their works alone.

The principal artists have rooms at which their works may be seen.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE regular established clergy connected with Edinburgh are twenty-five. Of these three are in the seaport town of Leith, two in the suburb of Canongate, and two in the parish of St Cuthbert's. The number of parishes into which the city and dependencies is divided, and of which these are the pastors, is sixteen, including the suburb of Canongate, St Cuthbert's, and South and North Leith, and the number of churches the same ; but some of the buildings contain under their roof more than one place of worship. Nine of these parishes are called *collegiate* charges, or have two ministers each joined in the discharge of the pastoral office. Besides these, there are under the control of the established church seven *Chapels of Ease*, as they are called, two of which are in the Canongate, one in the old part of the town, two in the southern district of the city, one at Stockbridge, and one in Leith.

There is likewise a chapel, which, indeed, may be almost considered as a *chapel of ease* to the established church, where the service is performed in the Gaelic or Erse language, for the benefit of the Highlanders. It was erected in 1769, and stood on the south side of the castle ; but the congregation removed in 1815 to a more commodious place of worship erected at the head of the Horse Wynd.

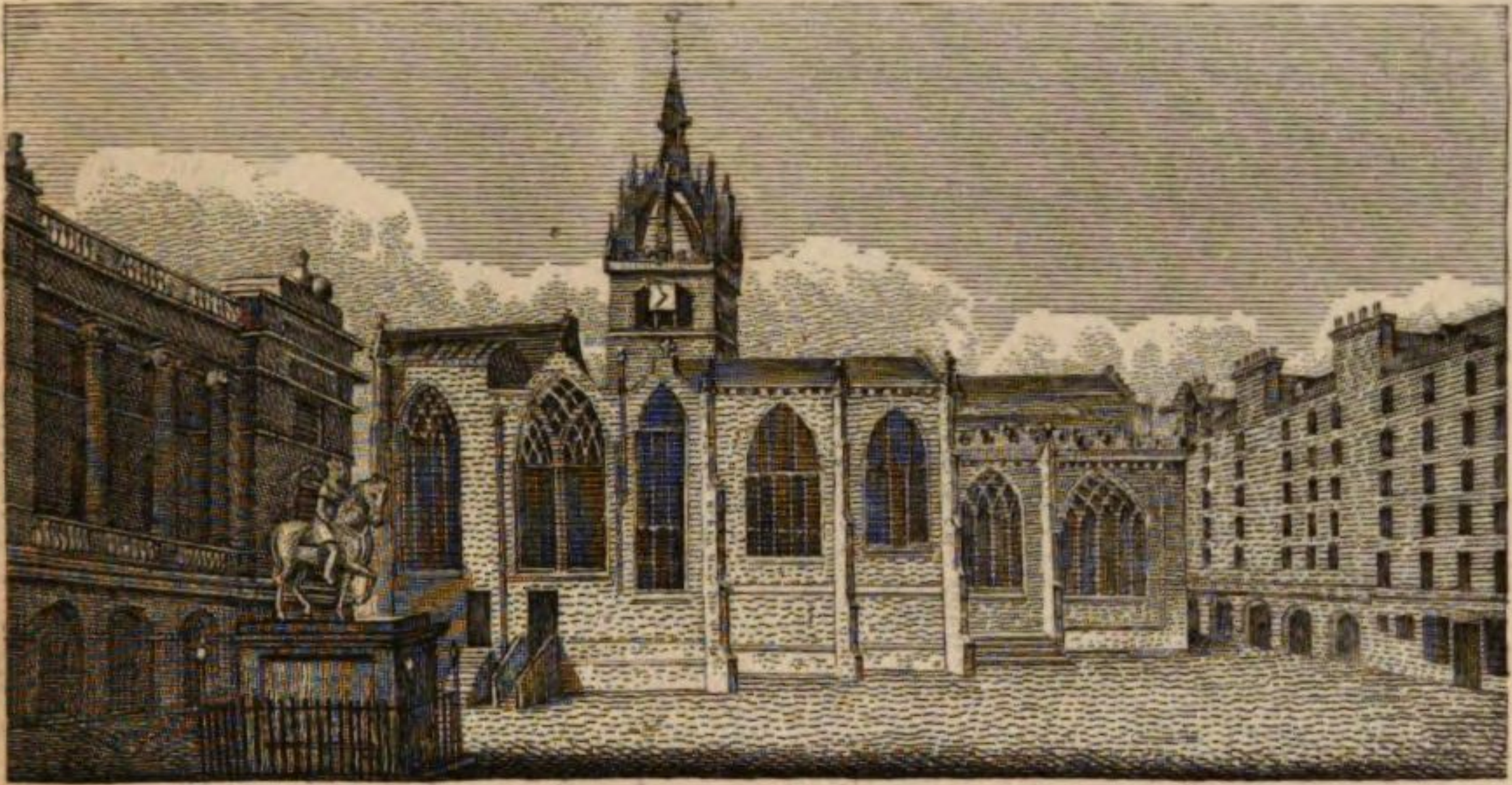
The total number of places for Divine worship in Edinburgh and Leith is sixty-eight, of the following persuasions :

Established Church,	-	-	16
Chapels of Ease,	-	-	9
Scottish Episcopal Church,	-	-	7
Cameronians,	-	-	1
United Associate Synod of the Secession Church,	-	-	9
Associate Synod,	-	-	1
Original Burgher,	-	-	1
Original Antiburgher,	-	-	1
Relief,	-	-	6
Independents,	-	-	3
Baptists,	-	-	4
Methodists,	-	-	2
Roman Catholics, 2, Glassites, Society of Friends, Bereans, Unitarians, New Jerusalem Temple, and Jewish Synagogue, one each,	-	-	8
		Total,	68

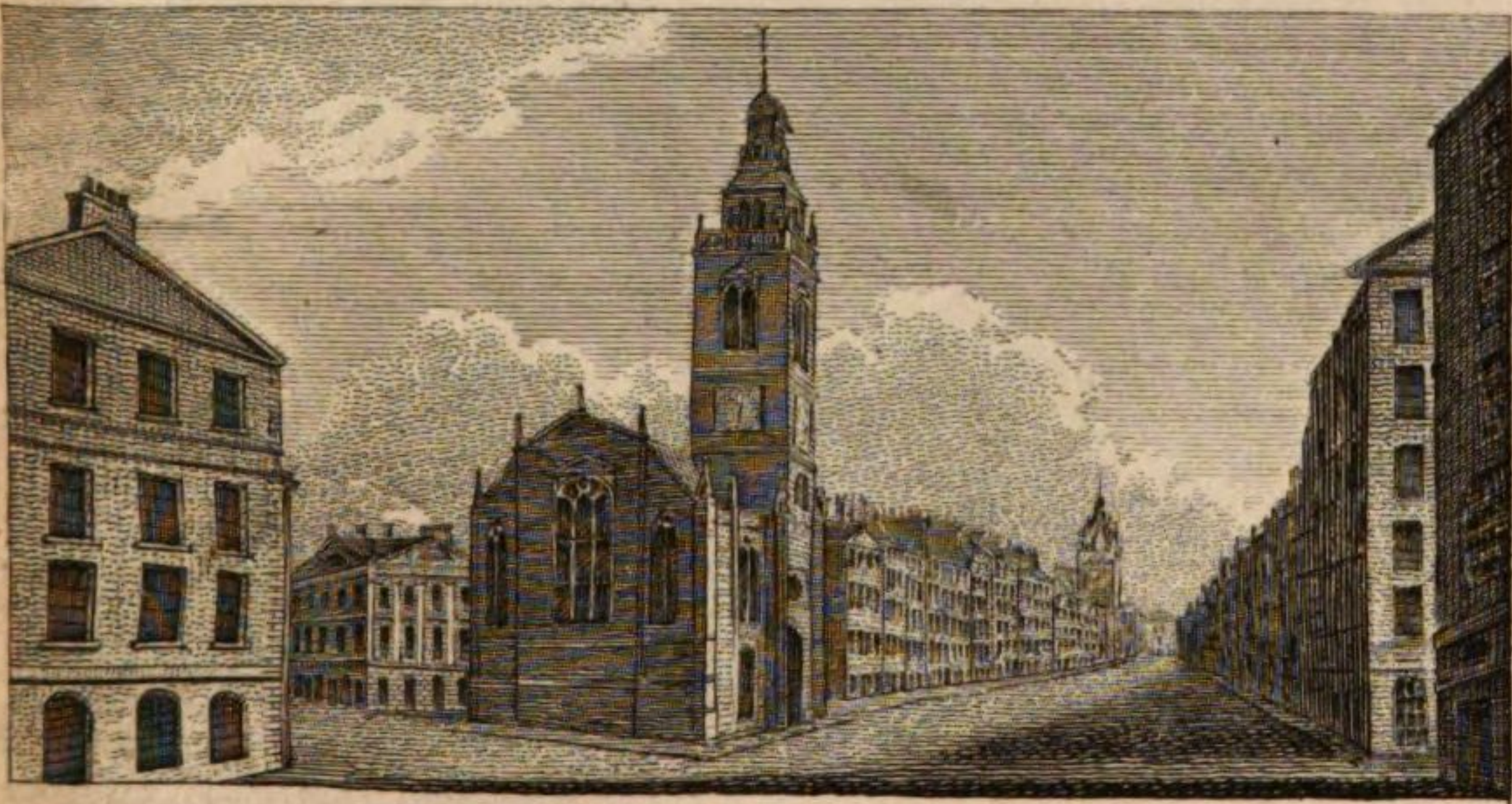
St Giles's Church.

St Giles's Church, an ancient Gothic fabric, stands in an elevated situation in the High Street, forming the north side of the Parliament Square. This edifice measures in length, from east to west, 206 feet; its breadth at the centre is 129 feet; at the west end 110; and, at the east, where the great altar formerly stood, 76 feet. It is built in the form of a cross. A lofty square tower rises from its centre, from which a turret ascends, composed of four arches intersecting each other, in the form of an imperial crown. A pointed spire terminates this stately tower. The height of the tower, from the top of the spire to the bottom, is 161 feet. In the turret resembling the imperial crown are placed a set of music bells, which are played an hour every day.

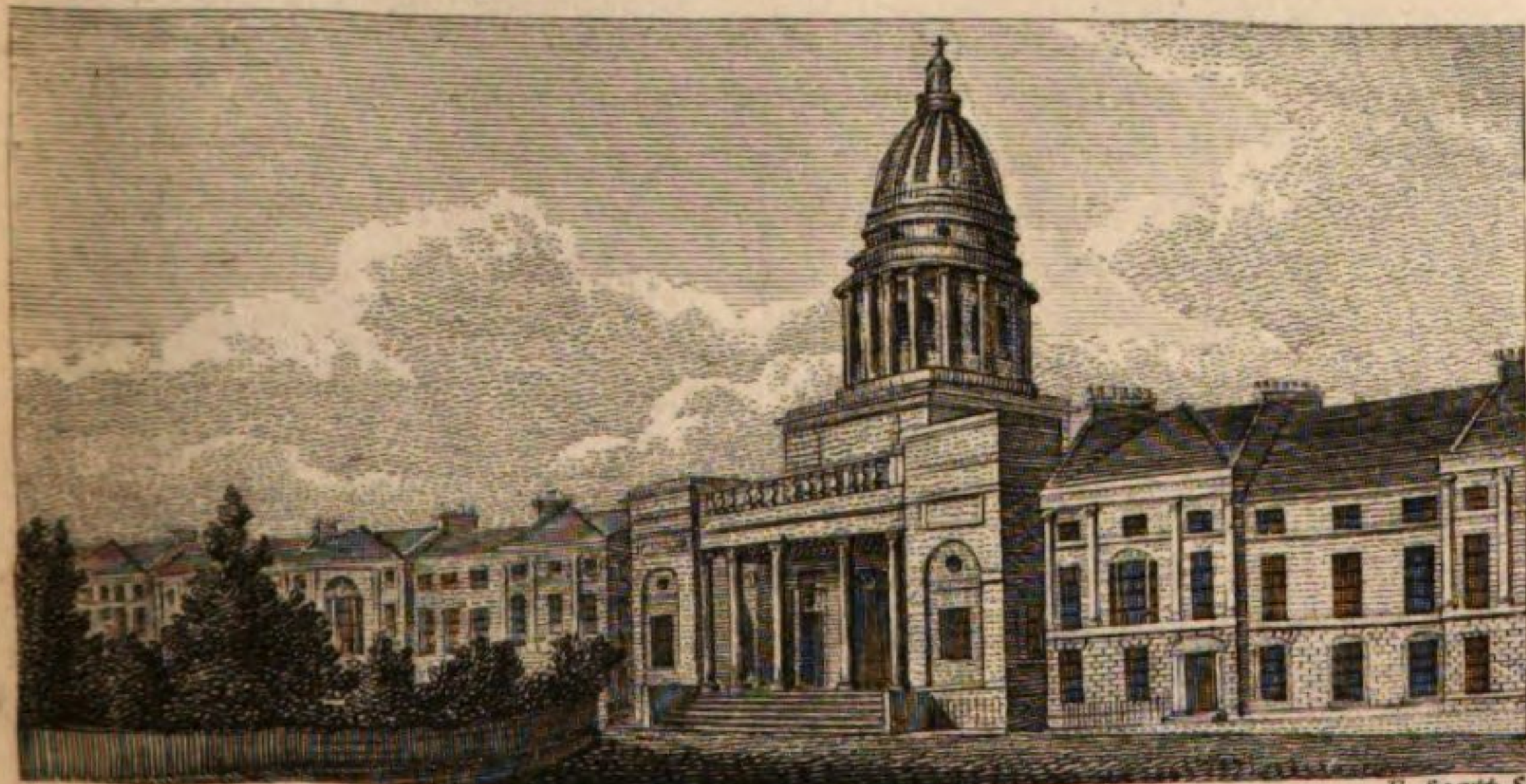
The famous St Giles, abbot and confessor, and patron of this church, was the tutelar saint of Edinburgh. The legend concerning him states, that he was a native



South View of St. Giles Church.



Tron Church, High Street.



St. George's Church, Charlotte Square.

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

R. Scott Sc.

of Greece, and was born in the sixth century. On the death of his parents, he gave all his estate to the poor, and travelled into France, where he retired into the deep recess of a wilderness near the conflux of the Rhone with the sea, and continued there for three years, living upon the spontaneous produce of the earth, and the milk of a doe. Having obtained the reputation of extraordinary sanctity, various miracles were attributed to him ; and he founded a monastery in Languedoc, long after known by the name of St Giles. In the reign of James II., Mr Preston of Gourton, a gentleman whose descendents still possess an estate in the county of Edinburgh, procured a supposed arm-bone of this holy man, which relic he most piously bequeathed to the church of St Giles in Edinburgh. In gratitude for this invaluable donation, the magistrates of the city, in 1454, considering that the said bone was "freely left to oure moyr kirk of Saint Gele of Edinburgh, withoutyn ony condition makyn," granted a charter in favour of Mr Preston's heirs, by which the nearest heir of the name of Preston was entitled to the honour of carrying it in all public processions. This honour the family of Preston continued to enjoy till the Reformation.

At what time St Giles's Church was first founded is uncertain. The first mention of a church in this city, that has been met with, is in the year 1359, when David II., by his charter under the Great Seal, granted to the chaplain officiating at the altar of St Katharine's Chapel in the parish church of St Giles, Edinburgh, all the lands of Upper Merchiston, &c. The next mention made of this church is in the year 1380 when a contract was made between the provost of Edinburgh and several masons, to vault or arch over a certain part of the said church ; and in 1387, when a considerable addition seems to have been made to it.

In 1466, the parish church of St Giles was erected into a collegiate church by King James III., having been before that period only a parish church, of which

the Abbot of Scone was patron. The chapter consisted of a provost, curate, sixteen prebendaries, a minister of the choir, four choristers, a sacristane, and a beadle. There seems at this time to have been no less than forty altars founded and supported in the church. The celebrated Scottish poet and translator of Virgil, Gavin Douglas, was for some time Dean of St Giles.

Soon after the Reformation, St Giles's was divided into four separate places of worship; and smaller divisions for various public purposes have since that period been made. The magistrates at the same time took possession of all the sacred vessels and relics, and, among others, the coat of St Giles, and the sacred relic of the arm-bone, enshrined in silver. These were ordained to be disposed of, and the money employed in repairing the church.

In the year 1585, the clock belonging to the abbey church of Lindores, in Fifeshire, was bought for the sum of L. 55 Scots, to be put up in the spire of this church. In 1599 the tower of it was used as a common prison; but the prisoners having damaged the roof, the town-council discharged it from being used for this purpose ever after. In this church, on the 13th of October 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn to, and subscribed by the Committee of Estates of Parliament, the Commission of the Church, and the English Commissioners.

The four places for worship under the roof of St Giles's are as follows:—

1. The *High Church*.—This is the chief division of St Giles's, being the choir of the cathedral. In it is an elegant and finely ornamented seat for his Majesty, with a canopy, supported by four handsome columns. This seat is occupied by the Commissioner to the General Assembly, when that court holds its annual meetings. These are held in the great aisle of the choir. In this church are also the seats of the Magistrates of the City, those of the Judges of the Court of Session, and the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer.

These attend public worship in their robes of office, during the terms of their respective sessions.

2. *The Old Church.*—The Old Church is under the great tower, in the central part of the building.

3. *The Tolbooth Church.*—This place of worship occupies the south-west quarter of St Giles's; and acquired its present name from the circumstance of condemned criminals being brought into the church to hear a sermon previous to their execution, a practice which has long been laid aside.

New North, or Haddo's Hole Church.—This church occupies the north-west part of the fabric. It was not fitted up as a place of worship till the year 1699. It is supposed to take its name from a small vault attached to it being used at one time as a place of confinement for Lord Haddo.

The place on which the buildings of the Parliament Square stand was formerly the cemetery of St Giles; and in this burying-ground were deposited the remains of the great Scottish Reformer, John Knox, one who, in the discharge of what appeared to him to be right, "never feared the face of man." Within the church, also, lie the remains of James Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, who was basely shot at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Napier of Merchiston, well known for his admirable invention of the logarithms, was also interred here. His monument was formerly on the outside of the north wall of that part which is called the New Church, but was some time ago transferred to the inside of the church. Under the venerable arches of St Giles, too, repose the ashes of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, who, in an unhappy period of our history, perished, amidst the insults of the unrelenting Covenanters, by the hands of the common executioner.

The patronage of the church of St Giles is now, together with all the other established churches of the city, in the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh.

The walls of this building were formerly crowded with paltry sheds occupied as shops, but these have been removed, and a plan is in agitation for improving its external appearance.

Trinity College Church.

This church stands in the low ground at the east end of the drained morass called the North Loch. It was founded in the year 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, consort to James II.; but the original plan seems never to have been completed. Only the choir, the central tower, and the cross of the church, were erected; and the fine Gothic style in which these are finished, make it to be regretted that the whole was not carried into execution. This church was formerly collegiate, and its charter of foundation provided for a provost, eight prebendaries, two choristers, and a sacristane. The foundress was interred in the north aisle. Lindsay of Pitscottie says, "In the zeir of God 1463 yeires, Margaret Queine of Scotland, and dochter to the Duik of Gildar, depairted at Edinburgh, and was buried in the Trinitie Colledge, quhilk shoe had built hirsself after her husbandis deceas, King James the Second."

This church lately underwent a thorough repair. The old seats and galleries, which had become completely ruinous, were removed; the fine Gothic windows, which had been in a great measure built up with stones and bricks in the coarsest manner, have been opened and restored, and an entirely new arrangement of the seating has been adopted. The building is in the Cathedral form, and appears never to have consisted of more than the choir or eastern part and the transept or cross, the western part having been begun, but never finished. The noble windows on the north and south ends of the transept are now completely replaced, and admit a blaze of light. The pulpit, which is constructed with appropriate Gothic ornaments, corresponding to the general character of the building, is

placed in the centre of the west side of the transept, fronting the magnificent window at the other extremity of the church. The interior, when viewed in this direction, exhibits a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The roof of the side aisles being rather low, no galleries have been erected, which contributes to give more effect to the interior perspective. The door on the south has been shut up, and two others opened at the eastern extremities of the aisles. On the north side of the church is a connected building, probably intended for the meetings of the provost and prebendaries, in which it is said the foundress was interred. This building is now fitted up as a vestry or session-house. This elegant church was opened for Divine service, after these repairs, on Sunday the 18th of June 1815.

Tron Church.

This church stands in the High Street, at the point where the two bridges, leading to the south and north parts of the town, meet. It was first founded in 1637, and opened for public worship in 1647. It is of a square form, and is surmounted with a high tower, having a clock and spire. This church at its first erection was intended to have been roofed with copper; and in 1644, 1000 stone weight of that metal was purchased at Amsterdam for that purpose. But the money being required for other purposes, it was afterwards ordered to be sold, and the church covered with lead and slates. In the year 1673 a bell, which cost 1490 merks, 8s. Scots, was put up in the spire; and five years after the clock belonging to the Tron, or weigh-house, was erected in it. At the time of building the South Bridge, the church was almost rebuilt; the north front and elevated tower only retaining their former appearance. This place of worship was formerly called Christ's Church, but seems to have acquired its present name from its vicinity to the pub-

lic beam or Tron. On the north front, over the door, is this inscription:—

ÆDEM HANC CHRISTO ET
ECCLESIAE SACRARUNT
CIVES EDINBURGENI
ANNO MDCXLI.

The spire of this church was burnt down on the 16th of November 1824, having accidentally caught fire from the burning embers, blown by the wind from the great tenements on the west, which lodged about the wooden balustrade.

Lady Yester's Church.

This church stands nearly opposite to the Royal Infirmary, in a street which runs to the eastward from the South Bridge. It owes its origin and its name to the piety of Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, who, in the year 1647, gave to the citizens of Edinburgh a considerable sum of money to build a place of worship, and maintain a minister to officiate in it. The original building, founded in consequence of this donation, was not remarkable for elegance of architecture; but it was taken down in 1803, and a new church erected on its site, which was opened for public worship in the following year. The new church is built, with a considerable share of taste, in imitation of the ancient Gothic manner, and proves no small ornament to this part of the city.

Old and New Greyfriars Churches.

These two churches, which are both under one roof, stand in the burying-ground called the Greyfriars Church-yard, anciently the garden belonging to the monastery of Greyfriars, which was situated in the Grassmarket. The Old Greyfriars Church was founded in the year 1612. It had at that time a spire, which seems to have been used as the city magazine

for gunpowder. The magazine, however, unfortunately exploded on the 7th of May 1718, and the spire was destroyed. The magistrates, instead of erecting it anew, and the increasing population of the city requiring additional places of worship, built to the western end of the old edifice a new church, the foundation of which was laid in 1719, and finished in 1721, at the expence of L. 3045 Sterling. It is separated from the old church by a partition wall; and, being erected posterior to the other, received the name, which it still holds, of the New Greyfriars Church. Both of these churches have been lately new seated and repaired. The celebrated Dr Robertson was for many years one of the pastors of the Old Greyfriars Church.

In the burying-ground around these churches lie the remains of many eminent men, among whom are, the first humanist and Latin poet of modern times, the celebrated George Buchanan; Sir George Mackenzie, the well known Scottish lawyer; the great Dr Archibald Pitcairne; the elegant historian of Charles V., the late Principal Robertson; and the celebrated improver of modern chemistry, Dr Black.

Canongate Church.

This church stands near the middle of the north side of the street named the Canongate, and was founded in 1688. It is a Gothic building, in the form of a cross. Formerly the inhabitants of this district repaired to the Royal Chapel of Holyroodhouse to perform their religious duties; but King James VII. (or II. of England) having appropriated it for the celebration of Divine service according to the rites of the Church of Rome, and decorated it for the instalment of the Knights of the ancient order of the *Thistle*, the inhabitants of the Canongate were obliged to accommodate themselves elsewhere. One Thomas Moodie, a pious citizen of Edinburgh, having left a certain sum of money for building a church, which had now accu-

culated to a considerable sum, James was reminded of the circumstance, upon which he ordered the erection of the present church, and the expence to be defrayed out of the said bequest. The expence of its erection amounted to L. 2400 Streling. It was lately new seated and repaired.

In the cemetery of this church lie the remains of the celebrated author of the *Wealth of Nations*, Dr Adam Smith ; and a "simple stone," erected at the expence of Burns, marks the burial place of the Scottish poet, Robert Fergusson.

St Cuthbert's Church.

St Cuthbert's Church, or the *West Kirk*, stands at the western extremity of the valley which divides the New from the Old Town, near the foot of the rock on which the Castle is reared. The present building is of modern erection, though the former church of St Cuthbert's stood on the same spot for many ages. The architecture of this building is by no means elegant ; but a handsome spire atones, in a great measure, for the homely appearance of the other part of this church. It is considered to be the largest place of worship in Edinburgh.

A *Chapel of Ease*, connected with the parish of St Cuthbert's, was erected in the southern division of the town in 1757, at the expence of L. 1200, for the further accommodation of the numerous population belonging to this parish. To it is attached a small cemetery.

Chapel of Ease, Clerk Street.

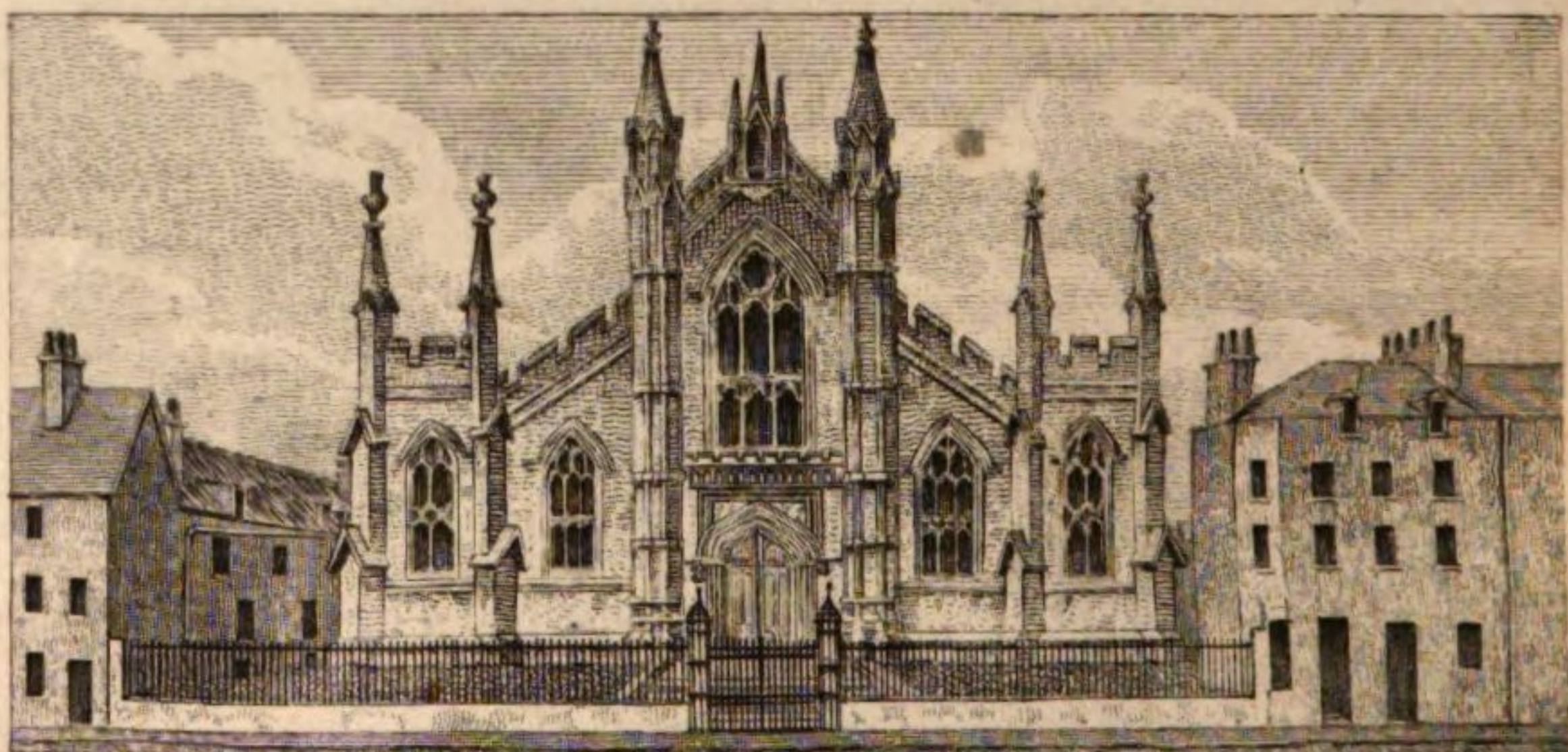
The extension of the population requiring an additional place of worship, a new Chapel of Ease, to the West Church parish, designed by Mr Robert Brown, architect, was erected in 1823 on the west side of Clerk Street. This edifice has a Grecian front, with a portico, and a handsome spire, about 110 feet high. The



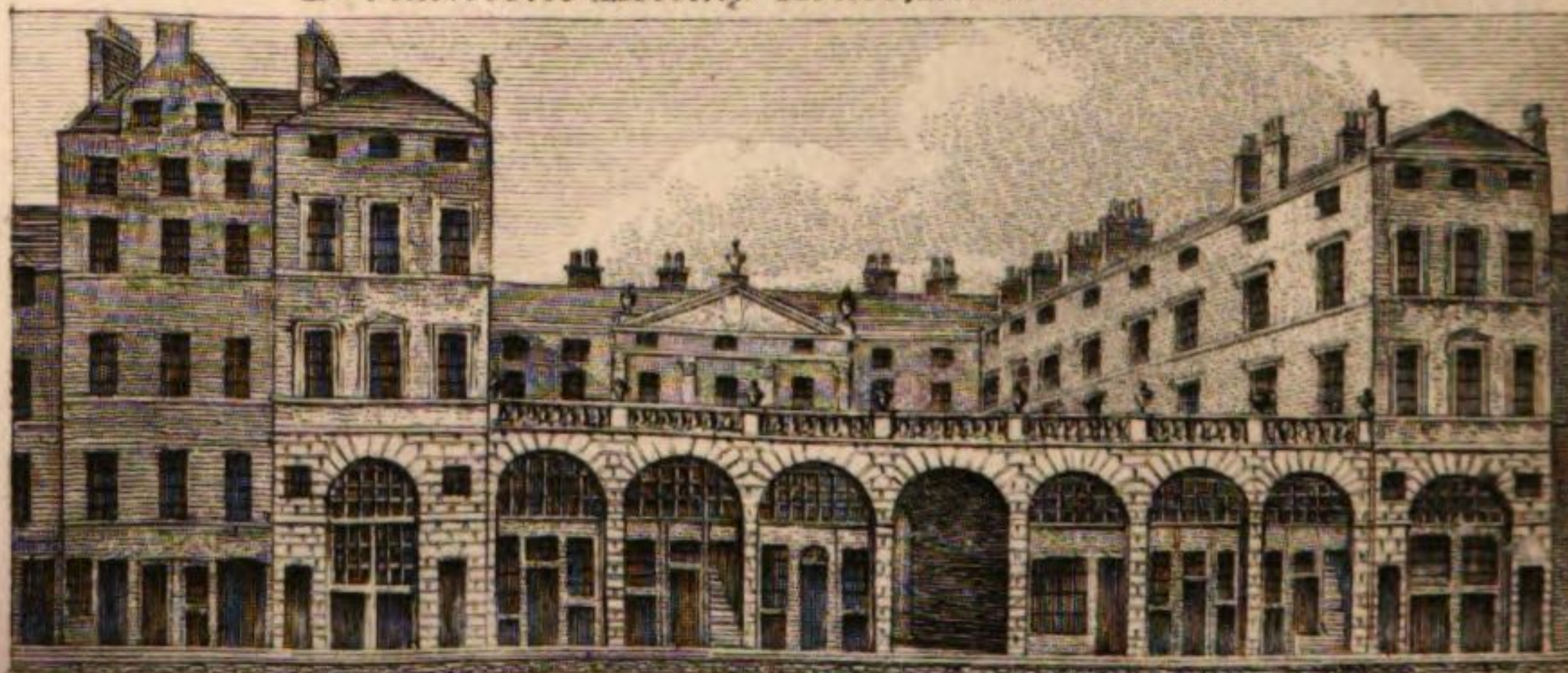
St. Andrew's Church.



Melville's Monument.



Dr. Jameson's Meeting House, Nicolson's Street.



Royal Exchange.

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

R. Scott Sc.

body of the church is 102 feet long by 73 feet broad over walls, and is calculated to accommodate 1800 people.

Chapel of Ease, Stockbridge.

This chapel, also connected with the parish of St Cuthbert's, was built in 1823, for the accommodation of the numerous population in Stockbridge and neighbourhood. It is a neat plain edifice, of 80 feet by 62, with Ionic pilasters and pediment in front. A spire rises over it to the height of 70 feet. This chapel accommodates about 1350 people. It was designed by Mr James Mylne, architect.

St Andrew's Church.

This church stands on the north side of George's Street, in the New Town. The building is of an oval form, and is surmounted with a fine tapering spire, 168 feet in height. An elegant portico, supported by four columns of the Corinthian order, projects a few feet into the street. In the spire is a chime of eight bells. The whole is elegantly finished, and has a fine appearance.

St George's Church.

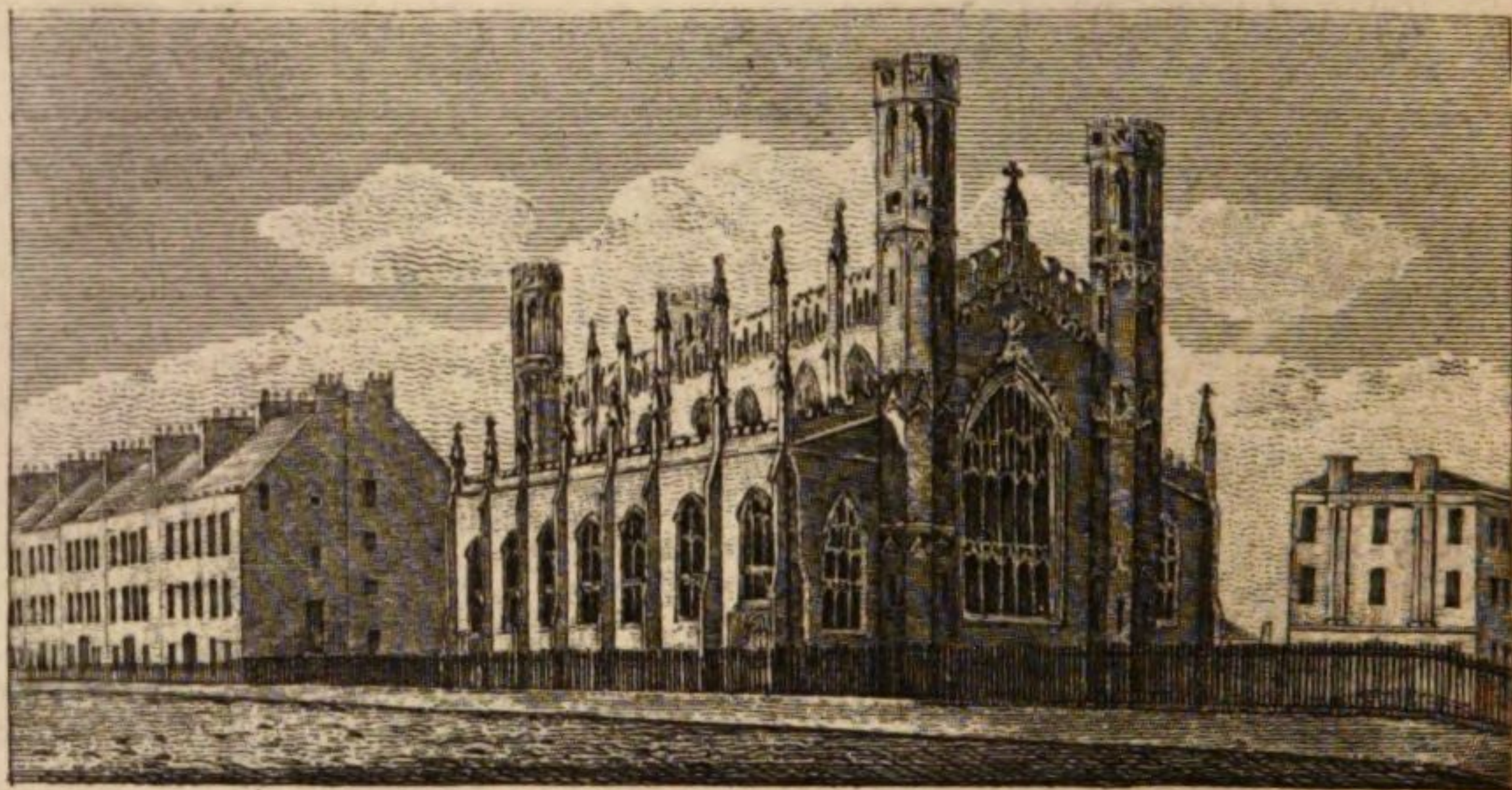
This church stands on the west side of Charlotte Square, and forms the terminating object of George's Street, from which it is seen along its whole extent. The front to the square is 112 feet, and consists of a portico or vestibule with four columns and two pilasters of the Ionic order 35 feet high, elevated on a flight of steps 68 feet in width. Behind the portico rises a dome upon a basement 48 feet square, above which is a circular row of columns with their entablature, and the whole is surmounted by a lantern of eight columns at the height of 150 feet from the ground. The dome is intended as a miniature representation of that of St Paul's. The extreme breadth of the building is 128 feet. It was founded on the 14th of May 1811; and

the plan was designed by Robert Reid, Esq. architect. The celebrated Adam, who designed the buildings of the square in which it stands, likewise furnished a plan for the church, which was relinquished on account of its estimated expence, and the plan of Mr Reid adopted. The whole building, with the exception of the dome, which is seen to advantage in almost every direction round the city, has a heavy appearance, and in its ultimate expence considerably exceeded that sum which would have been necessary to erect the church on Mr Adam's plan. It cost L. 33,000. It was opened for public worship in 1814, and is calculated to contain 1600 people.

St Mary's Church.

The rapidly increasing population of the New Town requiring an additional place of worship, a new church was built in the centre of Bellevue Crescent, from a design by Mr Gillespie, and opened for public worship in January 1825. The front to the east is covered by a portico with a pediment of the Corinthian order, projecting 17 feet. A slender tapering spire rises from behind the portico to the height of 186 feet. The church measures 76 feet in front by 96 back, and is calculated to accommodate 1800 people. The whole is executed in the best taste.

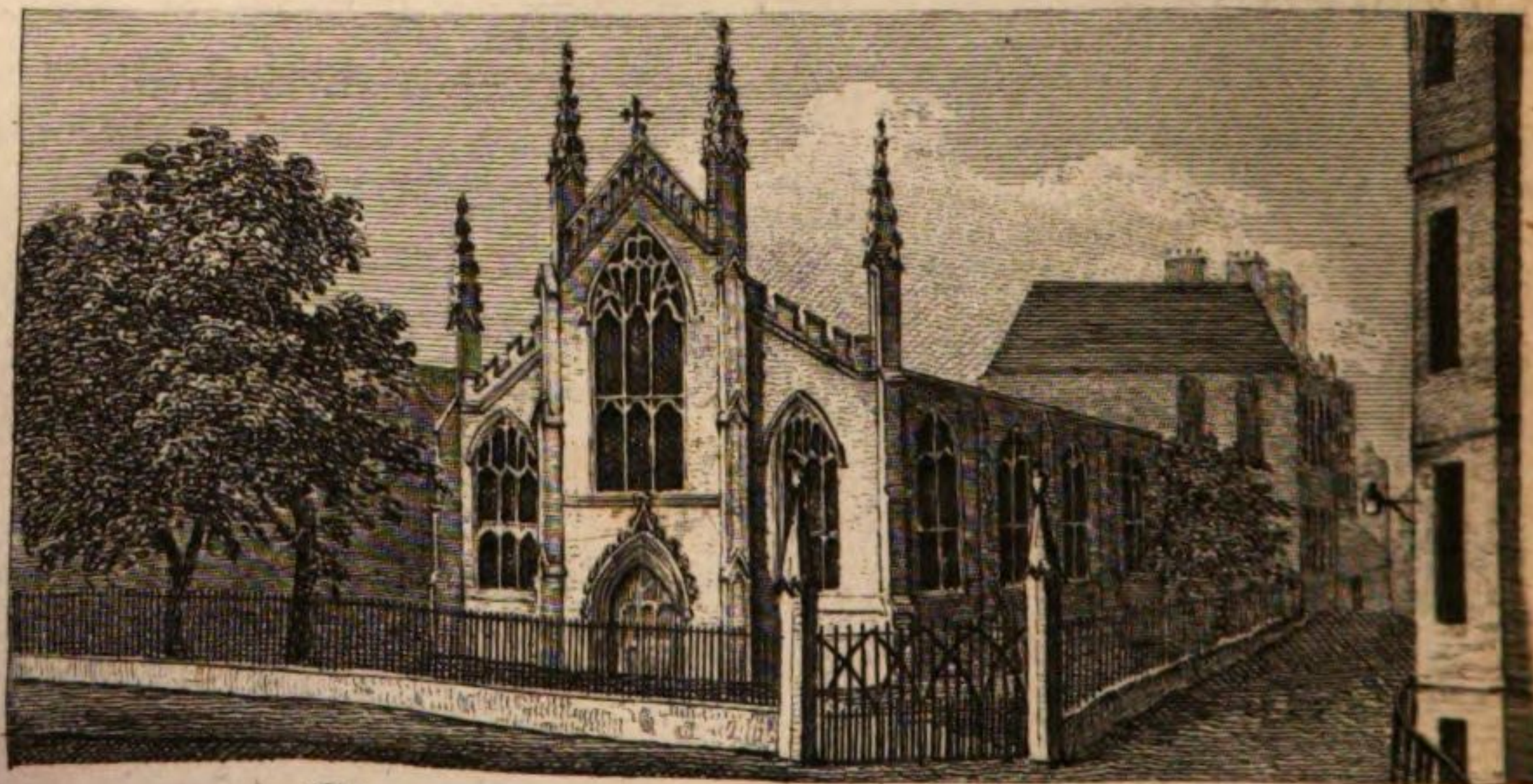
At the bottom of St Vincent Street, west end of Great King Street, and fronting to the south, another Church has been marked off to be commenced immediately. The design for this church is by Mr Thomas Brown, superintendant of public works in the city, and is of the Grecian order with hexastyle portico in the centre, and towers upon the angles for clocks and vanes. The interior forms an oval of about 90 feet by 80 lighted from the roof; and it is calculated to accommodate 1800 persons.



St. Paul's Chapel. York Place



St. John's Chapel. Princes Street.



Roman Catholic Chapel. Union Place.

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

H. Scott Sc.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The clergy of the Scottish Episcopal church are supported by their congregations ; but a fund has been established by subscription, under the management of trustees, for the purpose of being invested in government securities, the annual interest of which is to be divided by them into such stipends as the extent of the fund and the exigencies of the cases may require.

The Scottish Episcopal church has five places of worship in Edinburgh, and one in Leith. The number of dioceses in the whole country is six, superintended by as many bishops ; and the places of worship amount to nearly sixty.

St Paul's Chapel.

St Paul's Chapel stands on the north side of York Place. The style of the architecture is Gothic, and taken from that which prevailed in the time of Henry VI., a specimen of which may be seen in King's College Chapel, Cambridge. The building consists of a nave, with four octagon towers at the angles, and two side aisles. The pulpit is at the east end of the chapel, and immediately before the communion table ; the organ occupies the gallery at the west end, immediately above the entrance ; and two galleries occupy the upper part of the two side aisles. In the north-east angle of the building is the vestry room. The three other angles of the building are occupied by staircases for the galleries ; the two on the south side having entrances from the street. The grand entrance is on the west.

The length of the chapel over the walls is 122 feet 9 inches by 73 feet. The interior dimensions are 105 feet 9 inches by 63 feet. The nave is 105 feet 9 inches by 26 feet, and 46 feet high, and contains the altar toward the east ; the two aisles are each 79 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and 29 feet high.

The ceiling of the nave is a flat Gothic arch covered with ornamented tracery mouldings, as are also the

ceilings of the side aisles. The ceilings under the galleries are decorated with perforated ribs, and head and point ornaments. The pulpit and fronts of the galleries and linings around the communion table are of oak, and ornamented in a suitable manner.

The great eastern window is fitted up with painted glass by Mr Egginton of Birmingham. In the centre appears the cross amid rays of glory. The upper part of the western window is also filled with stained glass.

This handsome Gothic chapel was built from a design of Archibald Elliot, Esq. and does great credit to the genius and taste of the architect. It was begun in February 1816, and finished in June 1818. The expence of its erection was L. 12,000, which was raised by voluntary subscription among the members of the congregation. The Reverend Archibald Alison, the well known author of "Essays on Taste," and of two volumes of Sermons, and the Reverend Robert Morehead, are the ministers.

St John's Chapel.

This elegant chapel stands opposite to, and a little way to the south of, the western termination of Prince's Street. The architecture is of the florid Gothic, from a design of William Burn, Esq. architect. Its form is oblong, with a projection to the west, in which is the principal entrance, surmounted by a square tower 120 feet high. Its length is 113 feet, by 62 in breadth; the height of the great eastern window 30 feet. Around the building is a terrace, under which, on the south side, is a range of arched burial vaults; and on the east is a cemetery. Along the sides the chapel is divided into compartments by buttresses, between which, except the two eastmost, are placed handsome Gothic windows; above these windows the wall terminates with a cornice and battlement, from which the lower roof rises till it meets the second or inner wall, which is also divided by buttresses, between which, as in the outer wall, are windows. The

wall terminates with a cornice and numerous angular minarets. The tracery work of the niches, which occupy the vacant spaces, is minutely and elegantly executed. The principal entrance to the west has a beautifully arched Gothic door. Over this door is a window similar to the others. The great eastern window is 30 feet high ; and has been finished in stained glass by Egginton of Birmingham. The upper windows are also fitted up with a tinged glass, which has a fine effect. The lobby is fitted up to correspond with the outward appearance. There is no gallery ; and two rows of very light Gothic columns support the roof. It was begun in 1816, and finished in 1818, at an expence of upwards of L. 15,000 Sterling.

St George's Chapel.

This beautiful small chapel stands in York Place. It was built by subscription in 1794, from a design of the celebrated architect, Mr Robert Adam. The chapel is finished entirely in the Gothic style, and is very tastefully fitted up.

Roman Catholic Chapel.

This handsome little chapel stands at the head of Leith Walk, near the termination of York Place, and close by the Caledonian Theatre. It was built in 1813, from a plan of Mr Gillespie, architect. In the original design more ornament was introduced than it was found proper to execute on account of the circumscribed nature of the funds for its erection, which were chiefly raised by subscription. The dimensions of this chapel within the walls are 110 feet in length by 57 feet in breadth. The Eastern front, in which is the entrance, is ornamented with two central pinnacles 70 feet high ; and the adoption of the Gothic style in this chapel has led to the use of a similar style of architecture in the chapels which have been since erected in this city. It possesses a very fine organ ; and above the altar is an excellent painting by Vandyke, the sub-

ject of which is a Dead Saviour. It was presented to the chapel by Miss Chalmers, daughter of Sir G. Chalmers. The erection of the chapel cost L. 8000.

The Roman Catholics are not numerous in Scotland. In the low country they have about 30 officiating priests, and in the Highlands about 18. The total number of souls belonging to this religious persuasion does not exceed 27,000.

The Methodist Chapel,

Nicholson's Square, was built in 1814. It is a handsome building 80 feet by 60, and with the minister's house and schools attached, cost upwards of L. 5000.

Dr Jamieson's Chapel,

At the south end of Nicholson's Street, in connection with the United Associate Synod, was founded in 1819, upon the site of the place of worship belonging to the same body, and finished in March 1820. It has a handsome Gothic front to the street. Two octagon towers rise to the height of 90 feet in the centre, flanked by buttresses. The principal door is very elegant, surmounted by a Saxon arch, springing from the heads of *two saints*, tolerably carved. This simple circumstance of itself bespeaks a wonderful change in the tone of thinking of the present and last age, as to such matters. An old disciple of the founder of the sect, being asked what the Doctor would think could he look up, and see this grand edifice adorned with saints? replied archly, "that he would not believe his ain een." This building was designed by Mr Gillespie, architect.

Dr Hall's Chapel

Forms an elegant termination to the east end of Broughton Street. It has a front of Grecian architecture, with a portico of the Doric order, and contains seats for about 1600 people.

Mr Paxton's Chapel,

In Infirmary Street, is a neat plain building, and was opened for public worship in April 1822.

The Relief Chapel, Cowgate,

Formerly occupied as an Episcopal chapel, was founded on the 3d of April 1771. It is surmounted by a spire.

The architecture of the other places of worship in Edinburgh is not such as to require them to be particularly mentioned. Till of late years, the accommodation of the different congregations in the homeliest manner was all that was aimed at in the erection of places for public worship.

Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

This Society was first projected in 1701; and the plan for its enlargement and continuance submitted to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1706. That body immediately published "Proposals for a subscription for propagating Christian knowledge, not only in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, but in foreign parts." Considerable sums having been collected for that purpose, the subscribers were formed into an incorporation by a charter from Queen Anne, dated the 25th day of May 1709. The plan on which the business of this society has been conducted since its institution, deserves the highest praise; and the benefits which the country has derived from it have been very universally acknowledged. For the same purpose his Majesty annually gives a donation to the General Assembly of the church, and under the direction of a committee, it is appropriated to the instruction of the poor in the Highlands and islands of Scotland in the principles of the Christian religion. The society employ at present about three hundred teachers, who have under their charge about 16,000 scholars.

A Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among

the Poor was established in 1786, the object of which is to afford, by instituting Sabbath evening schools, the means of religious instruction to the poor. This society also distributes Bibles and religious tracts gratuitously.

The *Gratis Sabbath School Society* was established in 1797 for nearly the same purposes as the preceding. The children are instructed by the members of the society.

The *Sabbath School Union for Scotland*, established in 1816, is an association of individuals for the same object.

Parochial Institutions.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh on 25th March 1812, intimation was made to them, as superintendents of all schools within their bounds, that the ministers and elders of Edinburgh had resolved to establish, in different quarters of the city, schools which might afford the children of the poor an opportunity of attending Divine service, and receiving religious education on the Lord's day. A number of schools were in consequence opened, the expence of which is defrayed by voluntary contributions among the inhabitants; and one central week-day school is established, for which handsome accommodation has lately been built on the east of the Bank of Scotland, in the Saxon style of architecture, harmonizing well with the ancient turret-like buildings of the Old Town in that quarter—principally by a legacy left by the late Adam Rolland, Esq. Advocate, where the education of the poor has been conducted in a manner which has called forth the admiration of the most competent judges.

A *Lancasterian School* was early opened in Edinburgh, and a commodious school-room built on the Calton Hill; but this building was removed to make way for the erection of the new prison, and a new school-room built in Richmond Street. Children are here instructed in reading for a trifling payment per month. This institution is under the direction of the *Edinburgh Education Society*.

The *Edinburgh Missionary Society* was formed in 1796. The country to which the labours of this society

are chiefly directed is Russian Tartary, and the principal station of the missionaries is at Karass. The *Edinburgh Auxiliary Missionary Society* is another institution for the same purpose.

The *Society for the Support of Gaelic Schools* was established in 1810, for the purpose of teaching the inhabitants of the Highlands and islands of Scotland to read the Scriptures in their native language, and their attention is chiefly directed to those parts of the country destitute of other means of instruction.

The *Religious Tract Society* print and distribute religious and moral tracts, which are circulated gratuitously, or sold at a very low price.

The *African and Asiatic Society* was formed in 1809, for the purpose of affording the means of education and religious instruction to those natives of Africa or Asia who might require their assistance, and to provide situations for those out of employment.

The *Edinburgh Bible Society* was formed in 1809, for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. The *Scottish Bible Society* was instituted about the same period, and for the same object. These societies act in concert with a similar establishment in the capital; and are certainly calculated to do much good in the very best way possible.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Trinity Hospital.

THE Trinity Hospital was founded by Mary of Gueldres, consort to James II., in the year 1461, for the reception of thirteen poor persons. At the Reformation, however, it was stripped of its revenues; but the Regent Murray afterwards bestowed them on Sir Simon Preston, Provost of Edinburgh, who gave them to the citizens for the use of the poor. In 1585 the town-council purchased from Robert Pont his right in these subjects, Sir Simon's gift being only reversion-

ary. This transaction was ratified by James VI. in 1587. The Trinity Hospital is situated at the foot of the lane called Leith Wynd, and has attached to it a small garden.

The number of persons maintained in this hospital is regulated by the income, which is chiefly derived from lands in the parishes of St Cuthbert's and South Leith, and money on bond. Several presentations are vested in different public bodies and families in Scotland. The number of persons on the establishment is generally about forty, besides 100 out-pensioners, who receive each L. 6 *per annum*. None are received under fifty years of age, and unmarried.

The clothing of the inmates is adapted to their rank in life ; and the diet of the house is most comfortable : Roast beef, mutton, lamb, or veal, two days a week ; one day eggs, or cheese and bread and butter, and the other days excellent beef and broth. There is served out to each individual a proportion of table beer every day, and an allowance is paid twice a month for them to provide their own tea. A chaplain resides in the house, and each person in health is required to attend prayers twice a day. Each individual has a good bed, and the greater proportion have each a room, besides the hall, which is common to all the inmates. There is a library in the house, but being very ancient, it is rather an object of curiosity than of any utility. This house presents the only existing relics, in its internal fittings, of the fifteenth century, to be found in Edinburgh.

Heriot's Hospital.

This hospital, one of the richest in Edinburgh, owes its foundation to George Heriot, jeweller to King James VI. Heriot was the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh, who was three times convener of the trades of Edinburgh, and his son, George, several times deacon of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths. Being bred to his father's

business, he was appointed, in the year 1597, goldsmith to the queen of James VI. Soon after he was constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the king, with a right to all the profits and emoluments of that lucrative office. Upon the accession of King James to the English throne, Heriot followed the court to London. * By assiduous attention to business he was now become eminent and rich. He furnished jewels to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., when he went to the court of Spain in 1623. These jewels were never paid for by James ; but when Charles I. succeeded to the throne, the debt to Heriot was allowed to his trustees, in part of their purchase money of the barony of Broughton, then crown-lands, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. These lands are now part of the foundation of this hospital, the revenue of which is upwards of L. 5000 *per annum*, and is rapidly increasing.

George Heriot died at London in 1624. His immense fortune he disposed of by a will made in 1623, in which he remembered all his relations, with many friends and servants, both in England and Scotland, and left the remainder in trust to the magistrates of Edinburgh to found and endow an hospital “for the maintenance, relief, and bringing up so many poor and fatherless boys, freeman’s sons of the town of Edinburgh, as the sum should be sufficient for.” The statutes of the hospital were drawn up by Dr Balcanqual. The magnificent Gothic fabric of Heriot’s Hospital, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, was accordingly begun to be built in the year 1628, from a plan, it is said, of the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones, whom James VI. brought from Denmark.

The building was for some time stopped during the

* In the historical romance by the author of Waverley, entitled “the Fortunes of Nigel,” the portraiture of the beneficent founder of this useful institution, forms one of the most striking delineations in that celebrated work.

time of the civil wars which followed the murder of Charles I. ; but it was again resumed in the year 1642, and prosecuted till 1650, at which time the whole was nearly finished. When Cromwell took possession of Edinburgh, after the battle of Dunbar, he quartered his sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital. It continued to be applied to the same purpose till the year 1658, when General Monk, at the request of the governors, removed the soldiers. On the 11th of April 1659, it was opened according to the intention of the founder, for the reception of boys, and thirty were admitted. The building was entirely completed in 1660. The expence of the whole fabric is said to have amounted to upwards of L. 27,000.

Heriot's Hospital stands in the southern district of the city, on the rising ground opposite the Castle Hill. It is a square, whose sides measure 162 feet on the outside. In the inside is an open court, whose sides measure 94 feet each way. The west and east sides of this court are decorated with an arcade, and a walk $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet in breadth. The court is paved with square stones, and formerly had a well in the centre. On the north side of the court, in a recess in the wall, is an effigy of the founder, which once a-year, on the birthday of Heriot, is fancifully decorated with flowers by the boys of the hospital ; and in the council-room is his portrait of tolerable execution. Over the gateway is a spire and clock. The upper corners of the building are ornamented with turrets. The windows, of which there are upwards of 200, are all differently ornamented, and variety seems to have been studied as a chief beauty. They are said to have been executed in this varied manner to gratify the fancy of Walter Balcanqual, doctor of divinity, one of Heriot's executors. On the south side of the building is the chapel, which is 61 feet long, and 22 broad. Some years ago, this chapel was repaired in a style of tasteful elegance. The floor is composed entirely of squares of black and white marble, and the other ornaments with which it

is decorated, and the fine Gothic window by which it is lighted, render it an interesting object to every visitor.

In this hospital the boys are instructed in English, Latin, Greek, and French, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, and geography; and for any other branch of education that may be required, such as drawing, &c. the boys attend masters, who are paid out of the funds of the hospital. They are admitted at the age of seven, and at any age between that and ten, which last must not be complete. They generally leave the hospital at the age of fourteen, but if necessary for preparing them for the university, they are retained for a longer period. Those wishing to follow any of the learned professions are sent to the college for four years after leaving the hospital, with an allowance of L. 30 *per annum*, paid quarterly in advance. The hospital also allows from the fund bursaries (or exhibitions) to ten boys unconnected with the institution, who are paid L. 20 *per annum* for four years. Boys going out as apprentices are allowed L. 10 annually for five years, and L. 5 at the expiry of their apprenticeship. All the boys, when they leave the hospital, are provided with a suit of clothes of their own choosing, and a handsome Bible.

Each boy gets a suit of clothes every eight months, and four day and two night shirts; four pairs shoes, four pairs stockings, one leather cap, and two pocket handkerchiefs yearly.

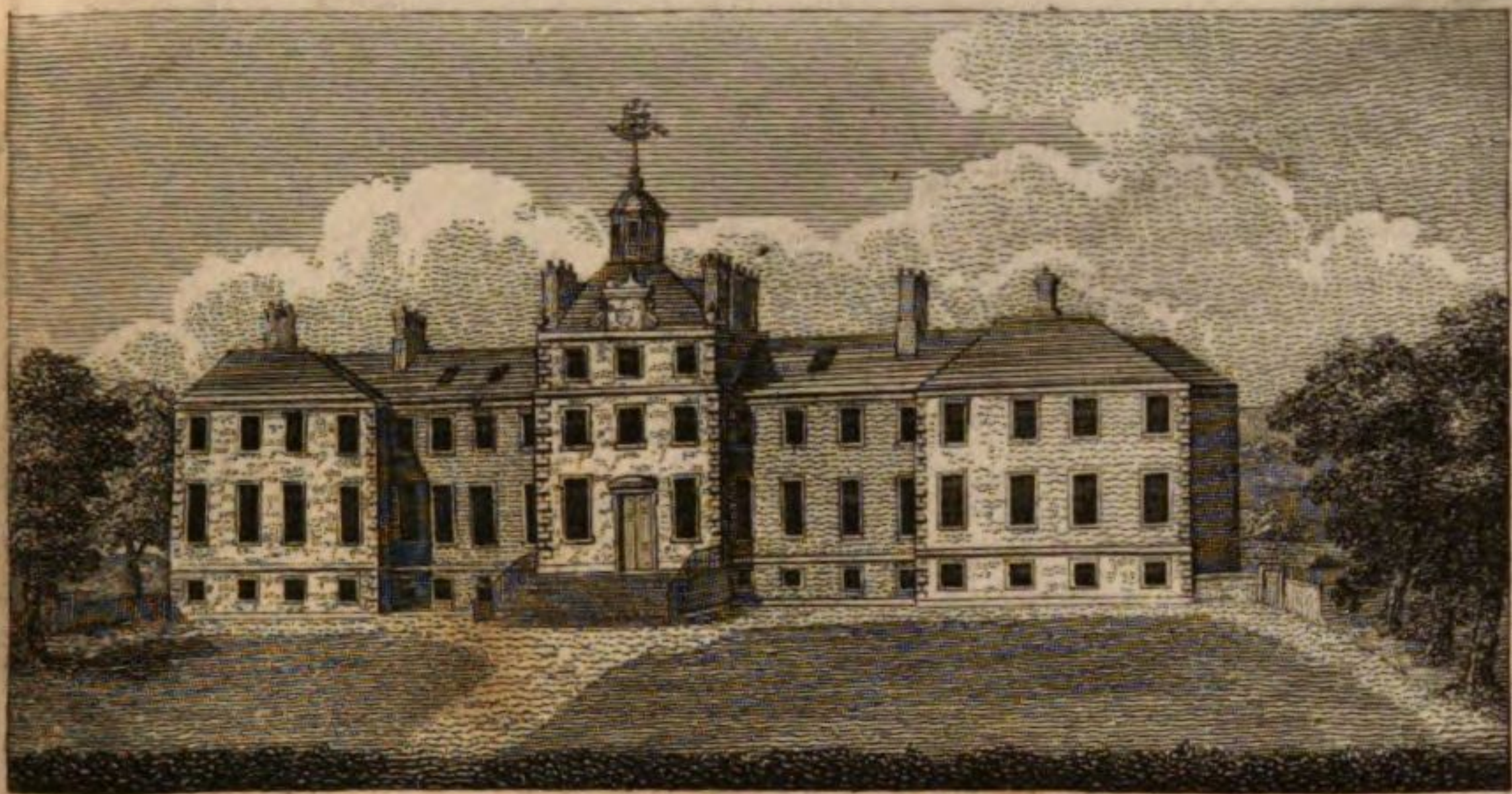
The diet of the hospital is, for breakfast and supper, porridge and milk, for dinner, beef and broth, or soup, for six days, with five ounces of bread; and on Saturday bread and milk. And each boy is besides allowed five ounces of bread every day at four o'clock. The number of boys in the hospital is 180.

The whole management of the house is vested in a treasurer, appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, under whom are a house-governor, house-keeper, and the masters in the different branches of learning.

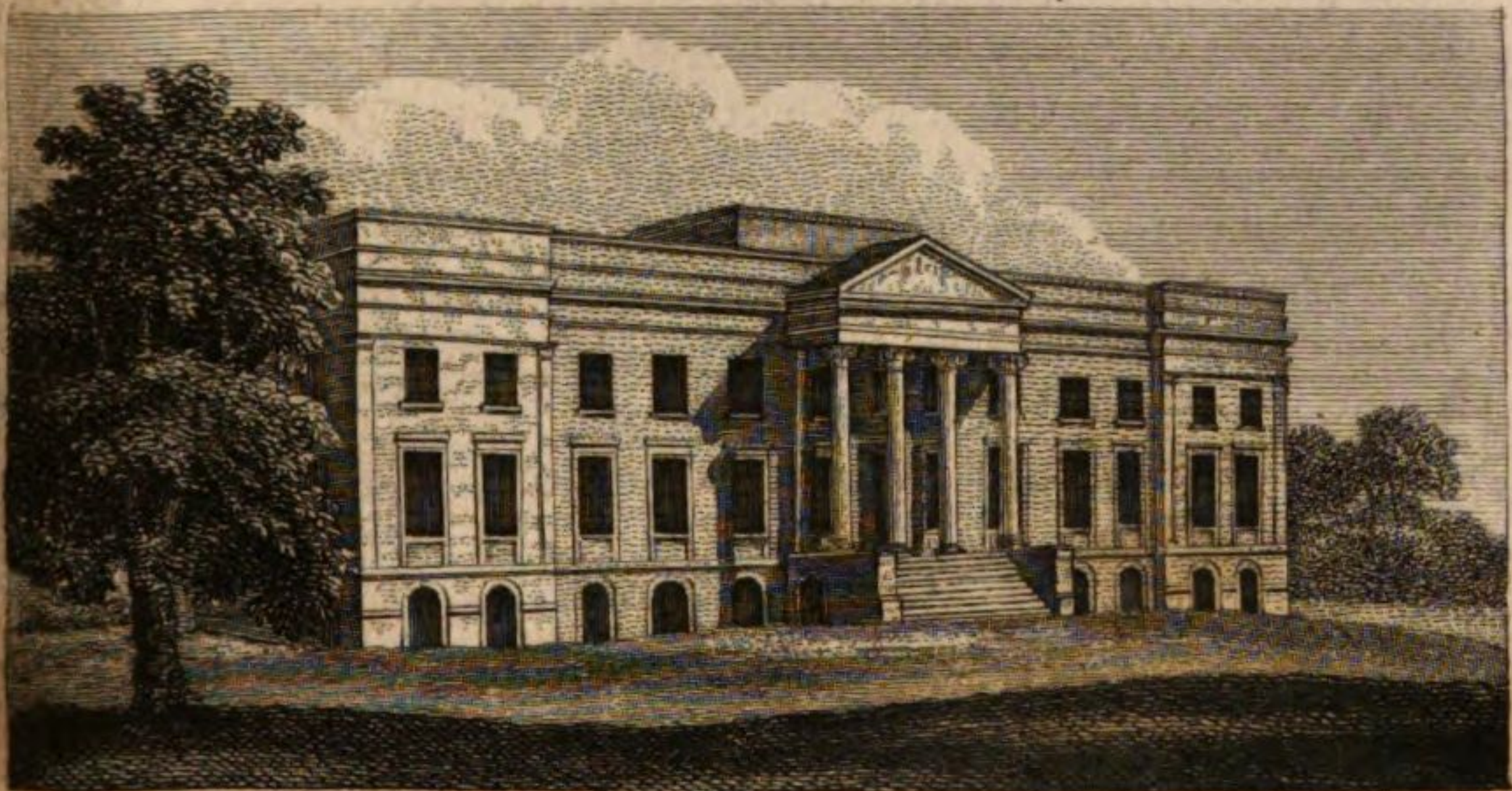
Watson's Hospital.

This hospital, which has its name from its founder, George Watson, stands likewise in the southern quarter of the city, a little to the southward of Heriot's Hospital. George Watson was, in the early part of his life, a clerk to Sir William Dick, provost of Edinburgh in 1676. He was afterwards appointed accountant of the Bank of Scotland, after which he became receiver of the city's impost on ale, treasurer to the Merchant Maiden Hospital, and to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Dying a bachelor in 1723, he left L. 12,000 for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of decayed members of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh.

The design of the donor, however, was not put into execution till the year 1738, when the sum originally left had accumulated to L. 20,000. The present building was then erected at the expence of about L. 5000. Though less elegant than the neighbouring hospital of Heriot, yet the building is handsome and commodious. It is decorated with a small spire, surmounted by a ship, the emblem of merchandise. About 80 boys are educated in this hospital. The branches of education taught are English, Latin, Greek, and French, arithmetic and book-keeping, mathematics, geography, and the use of the globes. The boys when they leave the hospital receive L. 100 as an apprentice fee, paid by instalments of L. 20 a-year, and on their attaining the age of twenty-five years, if unmarried, and producing certificates of their good behaviour, they receive a further bounty of L. 50. Such as prefer an academical education receive L. 20 *per annum* for five years. The diet and clothing of the boys is superior to that of Heriot's Hospital. They are taken in from eight to eleven, and remain till 16 years of age. The hospital is under the management of the master, assistants, and treasurer of the Merchant Company, four old bailies, the old dean of guild, and the two ministers of the church in Edinburgh called the old Church.



George Watson's Hospital.



Merchant Maiden Hospital.



R. Scott Sc.

Gillespie's Hospital.

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

Merchant Maiden Hospital.

The Merchant Maiden Hospital was founded in 1695, by a voluntary contribution raised for the education and maintenance of daughters of merchant burghesses of Edinburgh. Mrs Mary Erskine gave L.12,000 Scots for the purchase of a building, besides several other sums. In 1707 the governors were erected into a body corporate by act of Parliament. The old building in Bristo Street having become inadequate to its object, the governors resolved to erect a new house; and for that purpose purchased three acres of land to the west of Lauriston Lane. Competition plans having been procured, that of Mr Burn was approved of; and the foundation-stone was laid upon the 2d day of August 1816. This edifice, which is in the Grecian style of architecture, stands on a gently rising ground with its front to the south, and bounded on that side by the public walk of the Meadows. It is 180 feet in length, and nearly 60 in depth; and has in the centre of the building to the north a circular projection 36 feet in diameter. The principal feature is the portico, supported by four handsome columns, the design of which is taken from that of the Ionic temple on the Ilyssus. The windows of the lower story are arched, which gives the building the appearance of strength and solidity, and afford to the portico and pilasters at the end a basement proportioned to their height, and the entablature they support.

In the basement story are contained the kitchen and apartments for servants, laundry, washing-house, dining-rooms for the girls, &c. The principal floor is occupied by an elegant chapel and governor's room, 30 feet in diameter, and 22 feet high; one school-room 52 feet long by 26 feet wide; too others 42 by 25 feet, and a smaller one for music, &c.; besides other apartments. In the second floor are the bed-rooms for the girls and detached apartments for the sick; above which are rooms the whole length of the building for

drying clothes, &c. during winter. The expence of erection, including fitting up, amounted to L. 12,250 Sterling.

The girls, of which there are generally about 80 in the house, are taken in from seven to eleven, and must go out at seventeen years of age. They are taught English, writing, arithmetic, geography, French, and needle work. If any other branches are required, such as drawing, &c. the girl's friends pay for it. The clothing is respectable, and the diet excellent. On leaving the hospital the girls receive L. 9, 6s. 8d. The annual revenue of this hospital is about L. 3000 Sterling.

Trades' Maiden Hospital.

The Trades' Maiden Hospital was founded by the incorporations of Edinburgh in the year 1704, for the maintenance and education of the daughters of decayed tradesmen. The governors of the hospital were incorporated by royal charter in 1707. The building stands on the south side of Argyll Square. To this hospital, as well as the former, Mrs Mary Erskine was a liberal contributor. About fifty girls are maintained and educated here. The present house is to be removed to widen the area round the College.

Royal Infirmary.

The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was first projected in the year 1721. A pamphlet was published at this time, stating the utility of such an erection; and proposals were issued for raising a fund for its support. But the success which these proposals met with was not such as to encourage the projectors in their humane attempt, and their design was laid aside for a time. It was revived, however, in the year 1725, by the Royal College of Physicians; and a fishing company happening to be dissolved about that time, the partners contributed a part of their stock towards the establishment of an hospital. Subscriptions were also

again set on foot, and an application was made to the General Assembly of the Church to recommend the design throughout their jurisdiction. This was readily consented to by the assembly, and an act was passed for that purpose: but the clergy individually paid little regard to the recommendation. Notwithstanding of this, L.2000 were procured, and a small house opened for the reception of the sick poor on the 6th of August 1729. The medical gentleman of Edinburgh, at the same time, offered to attend the patients, and provide medicines for them at their own expence. The number of persons received into this small hospital during the first year after its commencement was thirty-five, of whom twenty-four were cured, five discharged either as incurables or for irregularities in their behaviour, in the house five remained, and only one died.

In the year 1735 the stock of the Infirmary having amounted to nearly L. 3000 Sterling, a charter was applied for to erect the subscribers into a body corporate, which was granted by his Majesty George II., on the 25th of August 1736. From this time the contributors to this charity increased rapidly, and considerable donations were received. The foundation of the present structure was laid in August 1738, and the building was speedily executed. The then worthy chief magistrate, Provost Drummond, whose exertions in behalf of this institution cannot be too much praised, is said, while the work was going on, to have frequently gone to the Cross, (the place where the merchants and others assemble,) on a Saturday to solicit subscriptions for carrying on the work. During the infancy of the establishment, for twenty-five years, the Earl of Hopetoun bestowed on it annually L. 400 Sterling. In the year 1750 Dr Archibald Ker bequeathed to it L. 200 a-year from property in the island of Jamaica; and in 1755 the Lords of the Treasury made a donation to it of L. 8000 for the expence attending the reception of sick soldiers.

The building, which stands a little to the eastward

of the New College, consists of a body and two wings, all of which contain three floors, besides an attic floor and garrets. The body of the house is 210 feet long, 36 feet broad in the middle, but at the ends only 24 feet. Over the principal entrance, in a recess, is a statue of King George II. in a Roman dress. On the wall on the right side of the statue is inscribed, "*I was naked and ye clothed me ;*" and on the left, "*I was sick and ye visited me.*" The wings are 70 feet long and 24 broad. The access to the different parts of the building is by a large staircase, of a width to admit sedan chairs, and a small staircase at each end.

In the hall is erected a bust of the late Provost Drummond, whose attention and exertions in behalf of the Infirmary deserved this mark of honour from the managers. It is executed in a masterly style by Nollekins, and under it is this inscription, written by the late Dr Robertson : "George Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefits which it derives from the Royal Infirmary."

In this hospital the male and female patients are kept entirely distinct ; and 228 sick people can be accommodated in separate beds. Besides these, and the apartments for the necessary officers and servants of the house, there is an apartment for the managers, a consulting room for the physicians and surgeons, a waiting room for the students, and a well lighted theatre, where upwards of 200 students may attend when chirurgical operations are performed. The medical and surgical patients are kept in distinct wards. There are also separate wards for female patients undergoing salivation, and cells for mad people. Hot and cold baths are erected for the use of the patients, and other baths are appropriated for the citizens at large. The hospital is attended by two physicians, who visit their patients daily in presence of the students ; and the surgical wards are attended by certain members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

This attendance on the Royal Infirmary by the Col-

lege of Surgeons has been always accounted by that body a valuable privilege, on account of the experience it afforded an opportunity of acquiring in the performance of difficult operations; and for this privilege they stipulated at the first institution of an hospital in Edinburgh. This privilege, however, gave rise to violent disputes, and even to eager litigation. The members of the College of Surgeons were in use formerly to attend in rotation, each individual taking a month of duty. This was afterwards enlarged to three months; the whole body, or as many as thought proper, attending at consultations. This arrangement was at length disapproved of by the managers of the hospital, who, after a violent opposition, succeeded, but not till the decisions of the courts of law had given it in their favour, in establishing a more absolute patronage in themselves, and a more permanent attendance by such surgeons as they may think fit to select for this duty. That this new arrangement is more than the former for the interest of the public cannot be doubted. The rotatory method formerly practised, in which the whole College of Surgeons had their turns, certainly had the effect of diffusing experimental proficiency more widely than the method at present followed. But the managers appear to have been chiefly guided by the consideration, that the intention of the institution being solely for the relief of the sick poor, every other advantage ought to be held in subordination to this.

In the Infirmary two wards are set apart for clinical lectures, or discourses upon the cases of the patients in those wards. These lectures are given by the medical professors of the university; and the professor who gives these lectures for the time is allowed to select from the rest of the house, and to lodge in the clinical wards, those patients whose cases he considers as most curious and instructive. Lectures on the most important of the surgical cases are also given by the professor of clinical surgery. Journals of all

the cases, both in the clinical and other wards, are kept, stating the symptoms of the patients, the remedies which are employed, and the progress and termination of the disease. These journals are open to the inspection of the students, who are at liberty also to make extracts from them.

To render this magnificent charity complete, two important adjuncts are required: first, a *House of Recovery*, where convalescent patients, particularly after fever, might enjoy repose and comfort for a limited period, in place of being dismissed at once, often carrying the seeds of contagion along with them; and secondly, a *Lock Hospital*, in the place of the very limited ward for syphilitic complaints, to be kept quite distinct from the general hospital, and from which students should be excluded. If this last were carried into effect, not only would the cases be attended to in a more systematic manner than is possible at present, but arrangements might be made for separating the cases which have arisen from accidental error from those which are the fruits of confirmed depravity. The present limited ward admits of no such classification; and whatever may have been the previous character of unfortunate individuals who claim admittance, they are sure while there to be exposed to the contagion of example from inmates confirmed in vice.

Some years ago the expence of the establishment having risen to a height which its ordinary revenues were unable to bear, the managers, in the year 1796, after the example of similar charities in England, suggested the scheme of subscriptions of small sums of money to be annually contributed; and these subscriptions enabled them to meet the increased expence without diminishing the benefit of the charity. In the year 1817, during the prevalence of the epidemic fever, three additional wards were fitted up for the reception of fever cases; but these being insufficient, the magistrates applied for and obtained the use of Queensberry-House Barracks for a fever Hospital.

This additional establishment was opened on the 23d February 1818. In that year the number of patients admitted to the benefits of the institution in both houses amounted to 3453 ; and of this number, notwithstanding the dangerous nature of the epidemic, only 189 died, a number, it is believed, smaller in proportion than in any similar establishment in Europe. The number of patients received into the house for the year 1824 was 2516.

The funds for the support of this useful establishment amount to about L. 5000 *per annum*.

Orphan Hospital.

The Orphan Hospital was founded by Andrew Gairdner, merchant in Edinburgh, in the year 1732. The design was promoted by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and was assisted by a liberal subscription. A house was hired, and thirty orphans received into it in the year 1733. The present building was founded in 1734, and planned by the celebrated Mr Adam. In 1735 the managers were erected into a body corporate by the magistrates of Edinburgh, and in 1743 they obtained a royal charter. It stands on the low ground, a little to the eastward of the North Bridge. It is composed of a body and two wings, surmounted with a neat spire, in which are a clock and two bells. The managers of the charity were erected into a body corporate by George II. in 1742. Into this hospital orphan children, not under seven years of age, are received from any part of the kingdom. The Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh is noticed by Howard as one of the most useful charities in Europe. About 150 orphans are supported in this hospital.

Public Dispensary.

The Public Dispensary owes its erection to the benevolence of Dr Andrew Duncan senior, present professor of the theory of physic in the University of Edinburgh. It was founded in the year 1776. The build-

ing, which stands on the south side of West Richmond Street, though not very elegant, is yet sufficiently convenient for the purposes for which it was erected. Over the door is portrayed the sacred story of the good Samaritan, with this inscription, "*And when he saw him he had compassion on him.*" Luke x. 33.

The Royal Dispensary is an useful supplement to the Royal Infirmary. Persons who labour under diseases which require not the confinement of the patient, receive medical advice and medicines gratis four days in the week. Surgeons also attend, at stated periods, for the vaccine inoculation of the children of the poor. An account is kept at the Dispensary of the state of every disease which occurs, and to the case are subjoined regular reports of the progress of the disease during the patient's attendance. Patients are admitted to the benefits of this institution on the recommendation of the minister, or elder, (churchwarden,) of the parish where they reside. The expence of the medicines and the support of the house is defrayed by public voluntary contributions. The donation of one guinea entitles the person who contributes this sum to recommend patients, and be a governor for two years, and that of five guineas gives the same privilege for life.

Another establishment of the same kind, under the title of the *New Town Dispensary*, was founded in 1815, for the accommodation of the poor in the northern part of the city. Like the former, gratuitous vaccine inoculation is performed by the attending surgeons at the Dispensary; and it has besides a midwifery department, under the superintendence of an able physician.

Dispensaries for Diseases of the Eyes and Ears were also established in 1822, one in the New Town, and another in the Old, under the superintendence of skilful surgeons; and institutions of a similar description, for the cure of other maladies, exist in different quarters of the city.

Lying-in Hospital.

This hospital is chiefly under the care of the professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh ; and here are received all poor or unfortunate women, whose circumstances deprive them of proper assistance at their own houses. The building appropriated to this useful institution stands in a well-aired situation in Park Place. The business is managed by a president, four vice-presidents, and a number of directors, annually elected.

The funds of this excellent institution do not admit of the women being supported, though they are lodged in the house previous to delivery ; and they are under the necessity of being dismissed within a given time thereafter. It is much to be wished that the liberality of the public enabled the directors to make some provision for the poorest cases both previous to and after their accouchement.

Two other establishments of the same nature for attending poor women at their own houses, are supported by subscription, and superintended by skilful physicians.

Asylum for the Indigent Blind.

It was long the anxious wish of the late amiable and benevolent Dr Blacklock, that some institution should be established in this city as an asylum for those unfortunate persons, who, like himself, were deprived of the invaluable blessing of sight.

This desire Dr Blacklock took many opportunities of communicating to the late Mr David Miller, teacher in this city, who was also blind from his infancy, and who was on the most intimate habits of friendship with the Doctor while he resided in Edinburgh during the last years of his life. Mr Miller was himself a remarkable instance of what may be attained by a person wholly deprived of sight, through the influence of early culture, and mental energy ; and it was a leading object of his life, to assist in rescuing others in similar

circumstances from that state of almost total dependence, to which the blind in this country seemed to have been previously doomed. Long after Dr Blacklock's death, in the prosecution of his professional duties, Mr Miller had occasion frequently to meet with the late Rev. Dr David Johnston of North Leith, and knowing well the active benevolence of his character, had frequently mentioned to him his earnest wish to have an asylum for the blind established in this city. The worthy Doctor readily acquiesced in Mr Miller's views, and they mutually resolved to have the experiment made. With this view, Mr Miller wrote and sent to the newspapers, from time to time, several notices tending to bring this important subject before the public, with the intention of exciting an interest in it. He also wrote to the celebrated Abbe Haüy, Instructor of the Blind at Paris, for information on the subject, who honoured him with a most polite letter in reply, accompanied with a copy of his Treatise upon the Education of the Blind.

Soon after this, a meeting was held, of a few friends to the plan, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, when it was agreed that a society for the encouragement of the blind should be formed as soon as funds could be procured. In the meantime, exertions were made to procure subscriptions; and, on the 20th December 1792, the subscriptions amounting to nearly L. 700, the contributors held their first meeting at the Merchant's Hall, when they formed themselves into a society by the name of *The Society for Relief of the Indigent Blind*, and the Reverend Dr Johnston of Leith was nominated secretary. A standing committee of contributors was also appointed, (of whom Mr Miller was one,) to procure farther subscriptions, and prepare matters for another general meeting. A list of 39 poor blind had been taken down, in consequence of advertisements in the newspapers, and submitted to the meeting; but it was resolved that they were not yet ripe for carrying their intentions into execution. Af-

ter several subsequent meetings, a house was taken in Shakespeare Square for the use of the society at L. 15 of rent, and, on the 23d September 1793, it was opened for the reception of the blind, and nine persons admitted.

Mr Miller continued in the direction of the society for several years, and gave assistance by his talents and advice in forming and maturing plans for its improvement. It was long a favourite object with him to have something done for the *Female Blind*, and it was principally by his means that several of them were employed in various kinds of work, for which they received payment from the society, and also were allowed a small sum weekly; but he was not permitted to live to see the valuable establishment lately set on foot by the present active secretary, Mr Robert Johnston, for this interesting portion of the poor blind.

In April 1795, the directors purchased, for L.375, a house in the Castle Hill; and, on the 21st of said month, the celebrated Dr Henry Moyes, who was blind from his infancy, and was then lecturing on the *Philosophy of Natural History* in this city, delivered a lecture on health, for the benefit of this institution, in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, which was attended by a crowded and genteel audience, and by which above L. 140 were added to the funds of the asylum. The directors purchased, at Whitsunday 1806, from Dr Charles Stuart, at the price of L. 1575, the house in Nicholson's Street, which has been ever since occupied as the blind asylum for males; and, in March 1822, they purchased the property of Mr Peter Hill, also in Nicholson's Street, for L. 2200. They have laid out L. 800 in forming shops in the lower part of the tenement, and in other repairs. These shops are well let, and yield a surplus rent of 60 guineas over the legal interest of the purchase money, while the upper part of the building affords most ample accommodation for the female blind, who, besides receiving instruction, are boarded and clothed in the asylum.

There are 75 male and 25 female blind at present employed in the two asylums ; and there cannot be a more interesting sight than to visit the institution, and observe the patience, activity, diligence, and cheerfulness, with which the various operations are carried on. The males are employed in making mattresses and cushions of hair, wool, and straw, baskets and mats of all kinds, hair gloves for rheumatisms, nets of all sorts, cord and twine, and weaving linen and cotton cloths. The females are engaged in white seam of various kinds, in net-work, in spinning, and knitting stockings,—of which articles there is always on hand an assortment for sale at the asylum. It is gratifying to be informed, that many of the blind who have left the asylum, after being instructed in various branches of manufacture, are now themselves engaged in business, and earning a comfortable subsistence for their families. The institution has, from its commencement, been supported by voluntary contributions, with the profit arising from the sales of the goods, and now affords the means of subsistence (including old female pensioners) to above 120 indigent blind.

To the unwearied exertions of the late Reverend Dr Johnston, and his relative, Mr Robert Johnston, the secretary, the asylum is materially indebted for its successful establishment and present state ; and it is pleasing to contemplate the success of an institution which had its origin in the benevolent views of two meritorious individuals, who were themselves deprived of the advantages of sight.

Blind boys being now admitted at the age of eight years, a system of education has been introduced that is highly gratifying. Writing and reading, by a method invented by two of the blind in the Asylum, is now taught ; and so easy and successful is the plan, that they can correspond with as much facility as others do by the usual mode of writing. Spelling, grammar, history, geography, and arithmetic, are also regularly taught in both houses, by competent masters ;

globes and maps have been constructed for their use ; and it is wonderful with what facility all the above departments of knowledge are acquired by them. It is besides quite delightful to observe the satisfaction which it inspires in their minds. There are also regular classes, for vocal and instrumental music.

Besides the two asylums already noticed, the society have a house and garden at St Leonards, where the boys are lodged and boarded, under the charge of a housekeeper.

Lunatic Asylum.

In the original plan for an Infirmary in Edinburgh, it was intended that part of the building should be appropriated to the use of lunatics, and for some time patients labouring under mental derangement were admitted to the benefits of this institution. But it was soon found that the treatment of the insane under the same roof with other patients was liable to many objections, and the plan was accordingly abandoned. The want of a well regulated public hospital had in consequence been long felt, and although the Charity Work-house had attached to it a few cells for the insane, yet something better seemed to be required for the successful treatment, either by medical or moral treatment, of the unfortunate individuals who were labouring under mental derangement.

In consequence of this, Dr Duncan senior, when President of the Royal College of Physicians, brought forward in 1792 a plan for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh, which having received the countenance of the heads of the principal public bodies, trustees were appointed to manage the subscriptions expected to be received for its erection.

The money received at this time for the erection of an establishment for lunatics being totally inadequate for the purpose, little further was done till the year 1807, when, through the exertions of Sir John Sinclair and the Hon. Henry Erskine. L. 2000 from the debts

on the forfeited estates were appropriated by government for this institution, and a new subscription was commenced.

On obtaining this grant the trustees purchased a piece of ground at Morningside, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, in 1808 ; and having procured plans from Mr Robert Reid, architect, the building was begun in 1810, and opened for the reception of patients in 1813. A part only of the contemplated buildings, which are to be of a square form, is erected ; and a much larger sum than will probably ever be furnished by private subscription, will be required for their completion. Patients are admitted to the benefits of this institution on payment of a regulated board, according to the accommodation required and their former habits ; and the medical treatment is conducted by two physicians and two surgeons of eminence. As this article may meet the eye of persons deeply interested in its object, and as it is, of all others in the country, the paramount establishment for the relief of human woe of the direst hue, at the least possible charge, having the surveillance of a steady medical board, and the superintendence besides of directors, it may be excusable to direct notice to it for the sake of suffering humanity.

Magdalen Asylum.

This asylum was originally instituted in 1797, under the title of The Edinburgh Philanthropic Society, when it was confined to those unfortunate women, who, after suffering in Bridewell the punishment of their crimes, felt anxious to be restored again to society. The benevolent promoters, however, of this institution found it necessary to enlarge their views, and, in 1800, changed the name to the *Society for the Support of the Magdalen Asylum*. Their object has since that time been to afford an asylum for women, “ who, after deviating from the paths of virtue, express a sincere desire of reformation ; and the endeavours of the managers are directed to the attainment of this most

important object, by instructing them in the principles of religion, and training them to habits of useful industry." Notwithstanding the many discouragements the directors have met with in conducting this excellent institution, the success which has attended their labours has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and has been the means of restoring many unfortunate wanderers to their friends, to virtue, and to happiness. In the report of this institution, for last year, (1824,) it appears, that, out of 464 young women, who have been admitted since its commencement, there have been 109 sent to service; 90 reconciled to their friends; 14 have been creditably married; 9 have died, of several of whom the best hopes were entertained; and 32 remained in the house at the 31st December last. This interesting charity is supported by public contributions and legacies, and also by the profits of the work of the women, who, as an encouragement to their industry, are allowed one-fourth share of their labour, which is laid out for them in clothes, both while they are in the house, and at the time of their leaving it, with the approbation of the directors. It ought to be recorded, to the honour of his present Majesty, that, when Prince of Wales, in 1805, his Majesty was generously pleased to grant a donation of 100 guineas to this society, in aid of the subscription then going on for the erection of the present building in the Canongate, and also condescended to become Patron to the institution; and that his Majesty was also pleased, when making his late most interesting visit to this city, amongst various other princely benefactions, to order a farther donation of 50 guineas to this valuable charity. The new asylum was opened for the reception of penitents in July 1807, and is intended to accommodate from 50 to 60.

Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Children.

This institution was established on the 25th of June

1810. Independently of moral and religious instruction, the pupils are taught to read and write their native language, to compose in it with ease and fluency, and even to use it in articulate speech. They are also taught arithmetic, and such other branches of education as may fit them for the stations to which they are destined. The pupils from the lower class of society, are trained to those habits which are to make them useful in their station. All the female pupils are taught sewing, and other peculiar branches of female education ; and the females of an inferior station are instructed in those occupations which qualify them for domestic service. Similar attention is paid to the appropriate instruction of the boys. The total number of pupils in the institution is 69. Mr Kinniburgh, whose success in teaching these unfortunates merits the highest approbation, having gone to Perth and Inverness in 1817 with a few of his pupils for public examination, auxiliary societies were formed in these towns, by the aid of whose contributions a number of additional pupils have ever since received the benefits of the institution. The establishment occupies a house and garden, and a considerable portion of play-ground, adjoining the New Academy, near Canonmills. It is a plain handsome building well adapted for its purposes, designed by Mr Gillespie, architect, and built by public subscription. The length over walls is 92 feet, width $50\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The eating-room and school-room are 40 feet 9 inches by 19 feet 9. The house is designed to accommodate 130 inmates. The expence of the building, walling the property round, levelling play-ground and furnishing, was upwards of L. 7000. The school is open for the inspection of the public every Tuesday from 12 to 1 o'clock ; but strangers visiting Edinburgh may be admitted any day at the same hour by obtaining an order from a member of committee.

Gillespie's Hospital.

This hospital stands in a beautiful situation on the south-west border of the city. It owes its erection to the beneficence of the late Mr James Gillespie of Spy-law, who, having amassed a considerable fortune, and having no near relation, bequeathed, by a deed dated the 16th of April 1796, the greater part of his property for the purpose of founding and endowing an hospital for old men and women, and a free school for the instruction for 100 poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The governors of this hospital were incorporated by a royal charter, dated the 19th of April 1801; and in that year the present building was begun.

Gillespie's Hospital is of an oblong form, and built in imitation of the ancient Gothic manner, from a design of Mr Burn, architect. In the front are three projections, and all the angles are ornamented with turrets. The centre projection rises higher than the other parts of the building, and the whole has an elegant appearance. The school-house, which is at a little distance from the hospital, is neat and commodious.

To make way for the erection of this hospital, an old building, of a castellated form, called Wryte's House, of considerable antiquity, was removed. Queen Mary is said to have occupied this house; and, before the last purchase, it was possessed by Hamilton of Bargeny, who repaired it at great expence, with a partial eye to its ancient appearance, which in one day was obliterated by Mr Gillespie's trustees.

The number of inmates supported here is about fifty.

Charity Work-House.

The Charity Work-house of the city stands likewise in the southern district. It is a large plain-looking building, and was erected by voluntary contribution in 1743. It and the buildings contiguous at present contain nearly 380 men and women, 150 children, and 70

lunatics, in all about 600. The principal funds for the support of this institution are, a tax on the valued rents of the city ; the collections at the church doors, charitable donations, and the voluntary contributions of the citizens. The government of the charity is vested in 102 managers, chosen from the Town-Council, Kirk-sessions, and other public bodies.

Besides 581 inmates who have been wholly or partially maintained and clothed in the house during the year ending 30th June 1824, out-door assistance has been given to the amount of L. 1839, 3s. among 901 families and individuals, besides L. 478, 11s. as temporary supplies to others. L. 429, 12s. has also been paid for 111 children at nurse out of doors.

In 1817, 884 resided in the house, whereof 99 died. The number in 1818 was 890, and the deaths only 84. The number in 1824 was 581, and the deaths 49. The average annual expence of maintenance of each person is for this year L. 8, 2s. 5½.

Ever since the institution of the house, in 1740, there has been an assessment of two per cent. in name of *Poor's Money*. In the year 1813, it was found necessary to increase this two per cent. to five, at which last it remained till Whitsunday 1822. But, in consequence of a more favourable state of matters, it has been reduced to 3½ per cent., which is the amount of the assessment from Whitsunday 1824 to 1825. The children are kept in a separate house, but by no means, from its decayed state, and great age, well adapted for its purpose ; yet, during the last four years, only two have died, the average number being 140, and the age from four to fourteen years, received, in all cases, without medical inspection as to health or disease, and often in a most deplorable state of wretchedness. In the Pauper Lunatic Establishment, many important cures have been accomplished ; and, were it proper to court publicity to such a scene, it is understood that the present managers would have little to dread from the most severe scrutiny of the whole esta-

blishment, making allowance for a want of room, and for the age of the fabric. In all the departments, regular daily medical visits are made.

There are two other Charity Work-houses connected with Edinburgh, one in the suburb of Canongate, which was opened for the reception of the poor in 1761; and another in the parish of St Cuthbert's, which was opened in 1762, called the *West-Kirk Charity Work-house*. Both these are conducted nearly on the same plan with the former, and like it have their chief support from the voluntary contributions of individuals, and the collections at the church doors. The revenue of this last, from the year ending July 1824, was L.5688, 5s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$; and from this out-pensions were given to families and individuals to the amount of L. 1252, 6s. 6d. The average expence of maintaining 438 inmates was, for the same period, L. 7, 13s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each.

The Repositories.

The Repositories, of which there are several, are shops or warerooms, to which ladies in straitened circumstances may send for sale any curious, beautiful, or useful articles of needle work with the price affixed, and when sold the price is remitted to them, without the party being known.

Ministers' Widows' Fund.

The plan of this very meritorious scheme originated with Dr Robert Wallace and Dr Webster in 1743, and received the sanction of Parliament in 1744. Dr Wallace, well known as the author of an Essay on the Numbers of Mankind, and other works, made the necessary calculations. The scheme was afterwards improved and extended by two subsequent acts of the Legislature; and was established on its present footing by an act passed in 1814. By former acts every minister possessed of a benefice in the church of Scotland, and every person possessed of an office in any of the four Scottish universities, was subject to one or other

of the annual rates therein specified. The widow was entitled to an annuity corresponding to the rate he had chosen ; and his children, if he left no widow, were entitled to ten years of the annuity, which would have been payable to the widow.

The capital having accumulated to L. 100,000, it had been directed by the former acts, that, when this happened, all further accumulation should cease ; and contributors being called upon, according to the Legislative enactments, to give an opinion as to the future disposal of the surplus revenue, it was determined that it should be applied solely to the benefit of the widows.

But the annuities and provisions fixed by former acts having, from the increased expence of living, and the decrease in the value of money, become wholly inadequate, recourse was again had to Parliament in 1814 ; and the following important improvements upon the fund received the sanction of the Legislature. A voluntary subscription among the contributors was recommended ; an addition of 20 *per cent.* on the then rates was imposed ; every person in future admitted to a benefice for the first time, or to an office in the universities, was to pay a contribution of L. 10 ; a grant was made of the bishops' rents in Scotland ; and a grant of the stipends of vacant churches. The trustees were also authorized to apply to the purposes of this act the unappropriated balance which had accumulated in their hands after the capital had attained the prescribed amount, and such voluntary donations as they had received.

The annuities to widows and provisions to children are, after the expiry of six years, to be increased at certain intervals prescribed by the act ;* it being the

* The four annual rates, to one of which every minister and professor is now subject, are L. 3, 3s., L. 4, 14s. 6d., L. 6, 6s., and L. 7, 17s. 6d.

true intent and meaning of this act, that there shall always be attached to the capital stock such an increasing sum or revenue as may admit, from time to time, of an advance in the annuities of the widows and orphan families of contributors, in some degree corresponding to what may be the expence of living, and to the subsequent exigences of their situation.

The trustees of this fund are the presbytery of Edinburgh and professors of the university, and they have a small hall in Scott's Close, in which are portraits of Dr Webster and Dr Wallace, the founders of the institution.

The Widows' Scheme of the Society of Writers to the Signet, upon a plan similar to that of the Clergy, was established in 1803 by act of Parliament; and further improved by a subsequent act passed in 1817. A similar scheme has been formed by that most useful body, the Parochial Schoolmasters of Scotland, and by the Dissenting Clergymen; and there is an establishment in Edinburgh, open to the public, under the title of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society.

Society for the Sons of the Clergy.

This society was instituted in the year 1791 by a few lay sons of clergymen, for the benefit of the children of the clergy of the established church of Scotland. In 1792 the subscribers to this laudable institution were so considerable that they obtained a royal charter of incorporation. The affairs of the society are conducted by a president, a committee of management, a treasurer, and secretary; and, at present, there is a good prospect of its funds being adequate to meet the wants also of the daughters of the Clergy.

Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick.

This society was established in July 1785, for the purpose of affording relief to individuals who, from sickness or other causes, are unable to follow their

usual employments, and who are not entitled to the benefit of any other fund. It has been found eminently useful. Its funds are derived from voluntary contributions.

Besides these charitable establishments there are some others, which, although not calculated to decorate the city by their buildings, are no less worthy of mention.

Horn's Charity.

In 1731 Captain William Horn of the city of London, by his last will bequeathed L. 3500, old and new South Sea annuities, to be disposed of at the discretion of the lord provost, bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer of the city of Edinburgh, as follows:—The interest of L. 1500 on Christmas day yearly to such day-labourers of Edinburgh as, by the inclemency of the weather, may be set idle and reduced to want; interest of L. 1000 to day-labourers, as aforesaid in Potterrow, Bristo, and West Port; and interest of L. 1000 to labourers of the neighbouring parish of Libberton; L. 100 to the Royal Infirmary, L. 100 to the Orphan Hospital, L. 100 to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. No family to receive above L. 5 *per annum*, or under 50s.

Watson's Bequest.

A Mr John Watson, writer to the signet, in July 1759 executed a deed, bequeathing the reversion of his fortune in certain circumstances for the erection of a foundling hospital in Edinburgh. The management of this fund, which has now accumulated to nearly L. 100,000, is under the direction of the keeper, deputy-keeper, and commissioners to the writers to the signet. An unsuccessful attempt was once made by the magistrates of Edinburgh to have it applied to some useful purpose. As the utility of a foundling hospital is at best problematical, an act of Parliament has been obtained for altering the destination of this large fund;

and the Commissioners of the Signet, after many meetings, and coming to many votes, have at last agreed to build and endow an hospital for children similar in principle to the Orphan Hospital, but on a broader scale as to admissions. The other scheme, on which the commissioners divided, was the founding of a House of Refuge for Young Delinquents.

Thomson's Bequest.

Mr Joseph Thomson of Mortonhall of Eildon, by disposition and deed of settlement, executed 11th July 1774, conveyed to certain trustees his whole lands and heritages, with some trifling exceptions, as a perpetual fund, the interest whereof was to be applied for purchasing oatmeal or oats to be made into meal, to be distributed among the poor householders of Edinburgh, when the price of oatmeal exceeds tenpence the peck, and which meal is to be sold to these householders at tenpence the peck. It is understood that the Lords of Session and other official persons declined to accept as trustees under this deed, except the deputy-keeper of the signet, who now holds the exclusive management. It is provided by the deed of 1776, "that a regular account is to be kept of the purchasing and disposing of the whole quantities of meal from time to time, to be shown to any of the ministers of Edinburgh, either Presbyterian or Episcopal, who shall think fit to take notice of this charitable institution."

This bequest, however much it might have availed many worthy families during some of the late years, has never yet been acted on, and a vast fund, applicable to a very useful purpose, has now accumulated, which it is hoped may soon be destined to fulfil the intentions of the benevolent donor.

Dr Robert Johnston's Bequest.

Dr Robert Johnston of London, by his will dated the 30th of September 1639, left considerable sums in charity at the disposal of the magistrates of Edinburgh.

L. 1000 were to be employed in setting the poor to work ; L. 1000 to clothe the boys of Heriot's Hospital ; and L. 1000 for the support of bursars (exhibitioners) at the university.

The magistrates, in the application of this bequest, paid the balance of the money over and above the sums vested in bursaries and for Heriot's Hospital, in 1640, to the treasurer of Trinity Hospital. This sum amounted to 18,000 merks, and with this and other funds, the governors purchased the estate of Dean, still in their possession.

Dr Johnston, besides what he left to the magistrates of Edinburgh, bequeathed also considerable sums for charitable purposes to the towns of Aberdeen, Glasgow, Dumfries, Dundee, Kirkcudbright. He vested a sum in the noble family of Annandale, for the purpose of building and endowing a grammar school in Moffat, the teachers of which school were to be chosen by the magistrates of Edinburgh.

John Strachan, a writer in Edinburgh, left also, about the beginning of the last century, his estate of Craigerook, in the vicinity of the city, in trust to the presbytery of Edinburgh, to be by them bestowed in small annual sums to poor old people not under sixty-five years of age, and to orphans not above twelve. The income of this estate is now upwards of L. 300 *per annum*.

Society for Suppression of Begging.

The Society for the Suppression of Begging was formed in 1813, upon the model of an establishment of the same nature at Bath, and has proved of much advantage to the public. Both the Bath and Edinburgh societies, however, took the idea from a similar, but more comprehensive establishment, set on foot by Mr Voght of Hamburgh, in that city, in 1786. The children of the poor are also provided for, and have the means of education furnished to them by this society, and those who are able for work are employed

in contributing to their own subsistence. The business of this very useful association is managed by directors; and separate committees have the charge of examining the details of the cases of the applicants—putting such as are able to work—superintending the education of the children—and providing soup and bread to those who require it. The goods manufactured or made up under the inspection of a committee of ladies are sold at the Repository in Hunter's Square. The school for the children is situated in Market Street, east of the Bank of Scotland. This society is supported by voluntary contributions.

The vast spread of Savings Banks emanated, it is believed, from this society, which was commenced by the exertions of one or two individuals, under difficulties which by many were considered to be insurmountable.

Savings Banks.

These institutions were disseminated by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Ruthwell, Dumfries-shire, in 1813, and have proved here, as in other parts of the kingdom, of much service as a deposit for the little sums which the labouring poor are able to save from their weekly earnings. An act of Parliament was afterwards passed for their regulation.

The plan of the *Institution for Relief of Incurables* was suggested in 1805 by Mrs Keir; and its object was to give relief to “persons labouring under incurable disease, and incapable of gaining a livelihood,” by small annual pensions paid to them for life. The funds of the institution were raised by subscription and vested in government securities under trustees.

The *Association for the Relief of Imprisoned Debtors* was instituted in 1813, for the purpose of procuring “the liberation of unfortunate but not fraudulent debtors from jail, by application to the incarcerating

creditors, or the relations of the debtors, and by defraying the expence of applications for the benefit of the act of grace." In particular cases some pecuniary aid is given to the debtor or his family ; but this is not done beyond a very limited extent, and without the most minute inquiry respecting the fairness of the debtor's conduct.

A number of other useful charities exist in Edinburgh, of which it is unnecessary to give any detail, as their object is sufficiently declared by their names. Among these are a House of Industry—a Society for Clothing the Industrious Poor—a Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor—a Society for the Relief of Indigent Old Men—and two Female Societies for Relief of Indigent Old Women. The funds for these are chiefly derived from contributions among the charitable, and the collections at occasional sermons.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRE.

THE *Theatre* stands at the north end of the North Bridge, nearly opposite to the Register Office, and in the middle of a small square called Shakespeare Square. This building presents but a plain appearance when contrasted with the other public edifices in Edinburgh. On the north front, over the principal entrance, is a statue of Shakespeare, supported by the Tragic and the Comic Muse. Though the outside, however, presents no prepossessing appearance, the inside of the house is elegantly fitted up. This building was opened for exhibitions in December 1769. The prices of admission at that time were three shillings for the boxes and pit, two shillings for the first gallery, and

one shilling for the second or upper gallery. The house at these prices could hold with ease about L.140. The box seats were afterwards raised to four shillings, and subsequently in 1815 to five shillings; but the prices of the seats in the other parts of the house still remain at the old rate.

The patent for the Theatre is in the name of trustees as formerly, and was acquired by the late Mr Henry Siddons in 1809. Mr Siddons, upon his becoming manager, fitted up Corri's Rooms, formerly the Circus, as a theatre, at an expence of upwards of L. 4000, in which performances were continued for two seasons; but circumstances having rendered it necessary for him to occupy the old theatre, he acquired the property of that house on becoming bound to pay 2000 guineas annually for twenty-one years, this obligation being in force from the date of the patent.

Mr Siddons died in 1815, and the theatre is now under the management of his brother-in-law, Mr W. H. Murray, who, in addition to the regular company, annually presents the Edinburgh public with most of the celebrated London performers.

MUSIC.

Musical entertainments were frequent, and seem to have been respectably conducted in Edinburgh, about the end of the seventeenth century. A paper, published in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," presents us with a "Plan of a grand concert of music, performed at Edinburgh on St Cecilia's day, 1695." It appears from this plan, that the metropolis could exhibit a concert, with an orchestra consisting of above thirty performers. Of these no less than nineteen were gentlemen of the first rank and fashion; the remainder were professors or masters of music. Concerts of this kind were held at intervals prior to and after this period; and on the

29th of March 1728, a musical society was instituted, for the performance of weekly concerts.

This musical association consisted of a limited number, selected from the nobility and gentry of known taste, most of whom could either perform on some instrument, or take part in a chorus. A governor, deputy-governor, and five directors, were annually elected from among the members, and in these the whole management of the affairs of the society were vested. At their first erection into a society they met for the performance of concerts in St Mary's Chapel, a building which has since been removed. Their numbers, however, soon increasing, it became necessary to have a larger place of meeting. A hall was accordingly built in 1762, at the foot of the lane called Niddry's Street, after the model of the great opera theatre in Parma. The plan for this building was drawn by Sir Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars Bridge. The principal music room was of an oval form, lighted from the top, the ceiling being a concave elliptical dome. The seats were ranged in the form of an amphitheatre, and were capable of containing 500 persons. The orchestra was at the upper end of the room, at the head of which was placed an elegant organ.

As the first band of this society consisted chiefly of gentlemen who performed, it was denominated the "*Gentlemen's Concert*;" but, in the course of time, these becoming less plenty, professional men were invited from abroad to assist in the performances, till at length the orchestra was almost entirely filled up with professed musicians. This musical society subsisted about sixty or seventy years, and continued during the greater part of that time to be a favourite resort of all who pretended to taste in harmony. The liberal principles on which it was conducted reflect high honour on the gentlemen who projected and encouraged the undertaking. Admission was obtained by special tickets, which were not transferable, and served for the night only for which they were granted. These tick-

ets were always *gratis*, except when benefits were given for the emolument of performers.

The entertainments of St Cecilia's Hall, however, began to be gradually neglected, and at last were totally deserted. The hall was in consequence shut up, and afterwards disposed of. It was then occupied as a place of worship by a congregation of Baptists; finally purchased by the Grand Lodge in 1812 as a hall for their meetings, and is now named *Freemasons' Hall*.

After the weekly concerts in St Cecilia's Hall were given up, subscription concerts were performed in the Assembly Rooms, George's Street, and at Corri's Rooms, formerly the Circus, now again transformed into a kind of minor theatre, under the name of the Caledonian Theatre. The professional gentlemen of Edinburgh give occasional concerts during winter.

When a Musical Festival was first proposed by some public-spirited individuals in the end of the year 1814, the plan was supported by a number of the most respectable individuals in the country; and the subscription which was afterwards opened was soon filled to an extent sufficient to authorize the directors to engage performers, and arrange the other preparatory details. The arrangements having been concluded, the performances were announced to commence on Tuesday the 31st October 1815, and to continue during the remainder of the week. The sensation excited by this grand exhibition of musical talent had from the beginning been considerable; but as the period of its commencement drew near, the interest became excessive, to a degree never before seen in Edinburgh. For weeks before, the influx of strangers was unprecedented; and before the Festival began, every hotel and lodging-house were crowded.

The morning performances took place in the great outer hall of the Parliament House, which was fitted up for the occasion; and the evening concerts were given in Corri's Rooms. The principal vocal per-

formers were Madame Marconi, Mrs Salmon, Mr Braham, Mr Smith, a bass singer, and Mr Swift. The chorus singers were between fifty and sixty in number, among whom were several of the celebrated Lancashire singers, and a number from London and York. The instrumental band consisted of an assemblage of talent rarely to be met with. Mr Yaniewicz was the leader, besides whom were Lindley, Dragonetti, Holmes, the Petrides, Nicholson, Mariotti, Hyde, Mather, and others, and almost every subordinate part was filled by a person fully qualified to do it justice. The whole of the music was exquisitely performed; and the Parliament House was every day crowded to excess, hours before the performance commenced. After paying all expences, the sum distributed among the charities of Edinburgh amounted to about L. 1500.

Another Musical Festival upon the same plan was held in 1819, and with similar success. The clear proceeds of this last applicable to public charities were about L. 1300. A third took place in October 1824, but from its not having met with the same support as those on former occasions, the clear receipts amounted only to L. 700.

Assembly Rooms.

A regular Assembly was established in Edinburgh in the year 1710, and a house taken for the purpose in the lane now called from it the Old Assembly Close. The direction of this Assembly continued in the hands of private individuals till the year 1746, when several persons of distinction assumed the direction of it, with an intention of applying the money that might be drawn from the institution to charitable purposes.

The apartments in which the assembly was held becoming too small for the increasing population of the city, it was removed to the lane called Bell's Wynd, where assemblies continued to be kept until the erection of the New Town, the elegance of which ill suited the poor accommodation which the rooms in Bell's

Wynd afforded. A new assembly room was accordingly erected in the New Town, not unsuitable to the general elegance of the other buildings. Upon the removal of the assemblies from Bell's Wynd, the apartments were used as the guard-room and watch-house of the city.

The New Assembly Rooms, George's Street, were built by subscription, and finished in 1787. The external appearance of the building is by no means striking; but the elegant accommodation within makes ample compensation for any defects of outward appearance. The principal ball-room is 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 40 feet in height. It is lighted by eleven large crystal lustres, and has an organ at its upper end. On one side, in a circular recess, and at a convenient height is the orchestra. There is also a tea-room, 52 feet long by 35 in breadth, which serves for the dancing-room of the card assemblies. There are two card-rooms, 32 feet by 18, and a grand saloon, 24 feet square, besides other smaller rooms. In 1818 a portico was erected in the front of this building, supported by four Doric columns, which gives it a more attractive appearance than it formerly exhibited. Two assemblies are held weekly through the winter, the one a dancing, the other a card assembly. The card-parties are rather select than numerous; but the dancing assemblies are well frequented.

Caledonian Theatre.

The Caledonian Theatre stands at the head of the great road from Edinburgh to Leith. The building which is thus denominated was erected for the purpose of equestrian performances. But these, not meeting with much encouragement, were obliged of necessity to be given up. The successive revolutions which have happened to this unfortunate building deserve to be remarked. After it was relinquished by the equestrians, it was fitted up by Mr Stephen Kemble as a theatre, and subsequently converted into a place of

worship, and occupied by several sectaries. It was then fitted up by Mr Corri as a ball and concert room; transformed for the second time into a theatre in 1810; and after being again transformed into ball-rooms, was in 1817 restored to its original destination under the title of the Pantheon. In this state it continued till 1822, when it was fitted up as a minor theatre, for the performance of such pieces as are not protected by the patent of the regular theatre.

Royal Academy of Exercises.

The Riding-School, or Royal Academy of Exercises, was built by subscription. The sum raised for this purpose during the first three years was L. 2733, 15s. It was opened in the year 1764; and in 1766 received a royal charter, with a salary of L. 200 a-year to the master. The building, which is by no means an ornamental one, stands on the east side of Nicholson's Street, and is 124 feet long by 42 broad. After the institution of the Royal Academy of Exercises, carousals were for several years annually held, which were attended by all the beauty and fashion of the time. These sometimes lasted for several days, and afforded fine displays of ornamental riding. At the last carousal, the prize was carried off by the late Lord Meadowbank; being an elegant Gold Medal which was presented to the victor by the celebrated Duchess of Gordon. It was the only medal ever given, and it is believed has been lost. The only student now remaining of that period is, it is believed, Henry Mackenzie, Esq. the venerable author of the *Man of Feeling*. There is also a room where fencing is taught by an able master.

Royal Company of Archers,

The King's Body Guard.

The Royal Company of Archers in Edinburgh is the most remarkable of the kind now existing. Before

the invention of gunpowder, archery was much cultivated both in England and in this country as a warlike art. The Scottish archers, however, were inferior in the exercise of this weapon of offence to the English. James I., during his captivity in England, remarked the striking disparity; and immediately on his return to take possession of the throne of his ancestors, he appears to have exercised extraordinary care in order to improve the Scots in the practice of archery. In the very first parliament of his reign, therefore, he procured an act, enjoining all his subjects, from twelve years of age and upwards, to apply themselves frequently to the exercise of shooting with the bow, and directed *bow-butts* to be set up, and places for this exercise marked out, near all parish churches, and within every estate, the rents of which amounted to L. 10 of the money of that time. A fine of a wedder was also imposed upon every person who should neglect to yield obedience to this command. In the year 1457 a new law was passed with regard to archery; bow-butts were of new ordered to be set up, and a bow-maker was directed to be established in the principal town of every county. The annual musters of the archers at this time were called *weapon shawings*; and many other acts of the Scottish legislature were passed to enforce the practice of this exercise through the country.

The ancient records of the Royal Company of Archers having been destroyed by fire about the beginning of the last century, no authentic documents of its institution now remain. It has been said, however, to owe its origin to the commissioners appointed in the reign of James I. for enforcing the practice of archery in the different counties. These commissioners, it is related, having chosen some of the most dexterous archers from among the better sort of people, formed them into a company for defending the king's person as a body-guard. The company still claim this privilege within six miles of the capital.

The practice of archery having been much decayed, several noblemen and gentlemen, in the year 1676, associated themselves into a body for its restoration; and the Marquis of Atholl was elected their captain-general. The association was confirmed by the Scottish privy-council in the year 1677; and the Commissioners of the Treasury gave the company L. 20 to purchase a prize, to be shot for at their annual trials of skill.

On the accession of Queen Anne, the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie was the captain-general; and in the year 1703 that queen erected the company into a corporation, by the title of the "Royal Company of Archers." The magistrates of Edinburgh also gave them a silver arrow as a prize to be annually shot for.

The first public parade of the company was in the year 1714, at which time they marched in procession from the Parliament Square to Holyroodhouse, and from thence to Leith, dressed in the elegant uniform of the order. After the Rebellion of 1715, the company discontinued their annual exhibitions of skill, and from that period there was no parade of the archers for fifteen years.

There are various prizes annually shot for by the Royal Company, among which the principal are, the King's Prize, being a sum annually given by his Majesty, which is always laid out by the victor in a piece of plate, and silver arrows, given by the city of Edinburgh, and the towns of Musselburgh, Peebles, Selkirk, and Stirling: and a new prize was instituted by the late Earl of Hopetoun, captain-general, in commemoration of his Majesty's visit to Scotland.

On that occasion the Royal Company had the honour of serving as his Majesty's body guard. They attended his Majesty on all public occasions. In the palace they were stationed on each side of the throne, when he received addresses, and guarded the royal apartments on the days of the Levee and drawing-room. At the landing, and on the royal progress to the Castle,

they surrounded the royal carriage, their two senior officers being stationed at each door of the carriage. The captain-general and the council had the honour of being introduced to his Majesty in the royal closet, and delivering to him a pair of barbed arrows as the reddendo contained in the Crown-charter under which the Company hold their privileges.

The very elegant ancient uniform adopted on this occasion by the Company was much admired.

The Company of Archers have a neat hall for their meetings at the east end of the public walk called the Meadows, in which there are some fine pictures.

Company of Golfers.

The Golf is an amusement peculiar to Scotland, and has been practised in this country from the most remote antiquity. By a statute of James II., in 1557, this amusement, together with that of the foot-ball, was prohibited, that it might not interfere with the more martial exercise of the "*weapon shawings*." A Company of Golfers in Edinburgh was established in the year 1744, at which time the town-council gave them a silver club, to be annually played for by the members of the company. There are now three other clubs of gentlemen associated for this healthy amusement. The place where this game is usually played is on the downs of Edinburgh and Leith, here called *Links*. The parties are one, two, or more, on each side. The balls used are extremely hard, and about the size of a tennis-ball; and the club, with which the ball is struck, is formed of ash, slender and elastic, having a crooked head, faced with horn, and loaded with lead to render it heavy. The balls are struck by the clubs, of which there are several kinds, into small holes, about a quarter of a mile distant from one another, and he or they who convey the ball into these holes in succession, with the fewest strokes, is declared the victor. The distance to which an expert player at this game will strike a ball is amazing; and there

is an anecdote related of a gentleman, who, upon a wager, struck a ball from the Castle Hill into the highest part of the garrison, a height of above two hundred feet.

There was formerly an established *Cock-pit* in Edinburgh; but this barbarous amusement has long since been given up. *Tennis* was also formerly an amusement. A club, for what is called *Curling*, or the propelling of smooth stones upon ice, and a *Skaiting Club*, meet in winter, when the frost is sufficiently intense, at the small lakes in the neighbourhood.

The annual horse-races of Edinburgh were formerly held at Leith, on the sandy shore, at low water. But the unfavourable nature of the ground, and the difficulty of procuring a space of sufficient size near the city, has been the occasion of removing the races to Musselburgh, a town about six miles east of Edinburgh, where there is an excellent turf course and stand.

The Caledonian Hunt have some times their meetings at Edinburgh; but they do not confine themselves to any particular district.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF MANNERS.

THE manners of a people are not the least interesting part of their history. Of the manners and peculiar habits of the ancient Scots, however, little is known. On the invasion of Agricola, hunting and fishing appear to have been the principal means by which the ancient inhabitants of Scotland procured their subsistence. Pasturage and agriculture were but little known or practised. Huts made of the branches of trees, or loose stones piled together, were their habitations, and seats of stone or turf their only furniture. Their dress was formed of the skins of animals;

and these, with heath, formed their places of repose. Their warlike weapons, or those which they used in the chase, were pointed with stones, fixed to shafts by thongs of leather, or the intestines of animals.

From Fergus II. to James VI. in the list of the Scottish monarchs, one half of them perished by violent deaths. The progress of refinement, for a series of ages, seems to have been slow, and for centuries the traits of the savage marked the character of the Scots. In the reign of David II., when a French embassy came to Scotland, with a train of nobility and soldiers, the accommodation which Edinburgh at that time afforded was not sufficient for the reception of so many strangers; and many of these were obliged to lodge in Dunfermline and the neighbouring towns. In the military excursions of this period, the Scottish soldiers boiled the cattle which they had for provisions in their own hides, and made shoes of the undressed skins.

In the reign of James I. the houses in the burghs were not above twenty feet high, and were covered with thatch. The houses of the great barons, though many of them were large and magnificent, yet afforded few of the conveniences which are expected in houses of modern erection. Their apartments were small and gloomy; and the state of the country required security, in the construction of houses, to be the first consideration. The only furniture in the hall of a great baron was large standing tables, benches, and cupboards, made chiefly of oak, and without locks or keys. They eat mostly out of wooden dishes, which were called *tren-plates*, used wooden or horn spoons, and drank out of wooden cups. Silver was remarkably scarce, except in monasteries and cathedrals: and even pewter vessels were accounted rare and costly. These were only used at Christmas or other festivals; and yet, poor as they were, the country could not furnish them of its own manufacture. In the year 1430, eight dozen of pewter dishes, one hundred dozen of

wooden cups, a bason and ewer, three saddles, a dozen skins of red leather, five dozen ells of woollen cloth, and twenty casks of wine, were imported from London for the use of the king of Scots.

While thus poor in domestic conveniences, learning also had made little progress. In the reign of James IV. an act passed, ordering, that every baron or freeholder should put his eldest son and heir to school to learn Latin, and afterwards to study philosophy and law, to qualify him for officiating as a sheriff or judge-ordinary, should his services be required in these capacities.

At the fatal battle of Pinkey, in 1547, the Scots appear to have been much improved in their accommodation. The English found in their camp oatmeal, oat-cakes, wheaten-bread, butter, cheese, ale, wine; and in some of the tents was found silver plate. Almost every article of dress was at this time foreign; and it required the aid of sumptuary laws to repress the growing extravagance. James II. and James VI. were also under the necessity of restraining dress by legal statutes.

Mournings were first introduced into Scotland on the death of Magdalene of France, the queen of James V.; but fans in the hands of the ladies, and gentlemen's cork-heeled shoes, are mentioned at a much earlier period. Ostrich feathers on the head, and roses displayed at the knees, were fashionable ornaments at this period. The extravagance of the table, in the reign of Queen Mary, required the restraint of a sumptuary law, which prohibited any, under the rank of an archbishop or earl, to have at table more than eight dishes; of an abbot, prior, or dean, above six; of a baron or freeholder, above four; and of burgesses above three. An exception, however, is made as to feasts at marriages, or those which were given to foreigners, where there was no limitation but the abilities of the person who gave such entertainments. If the table at that period was not so delicately furnish-

ed as at present, it was, at least, fully as substantial. Three flesh meals in a day were at this time the common fare.

The manners of the times are thus described by an Englishman who visited Edinburgh in the year 1598: "Myself," says he, "was at a knight's house, who had many servants to attend him, that brought in his meat, with their heads covered with blue caps, the table being more than half furnished with great platters of porridge, each having a little piece of sodden meat; and when the table was served, the servants sat down with us; but the upper mess, instead of porridge, had a pullet, with some prunes in the broth; and I observed no art of cookery, or furniture of household stuff, but rather rude neglect of both, though myself and my companions, sent from the governor of Berwick about bordering affairs, were entertained after their best manner.

"The Scots, living then in factions, used to keep many followers, and so consumed their revenue of victuals, living in some want of money. They vulgarly eat hearth cakes of oats, but in cities have also wheaten bread, which, for the most part, was bought by courtiers, gentlemen, and the best sort of citizens. They drink pure wines, not with sugar as the English; yet at feasts they put comfits in the wines, after the French manner; but they had not our vintners' fraud to mix their wines. I did never see nor hear that they have any public inns with signs hanging out; but the better sorts of citizens brew ale, their usual drink, (which will distemper a stranger's body;) and the same citizens will entertain passengers upon acquaintance or entreaty. Their bedsteads were then like cupboards in the wall, with doors to be opened and shut at pleasure, so as we climbed up to our beds. They used but one sheet, open at the sides and top, but close at the feet, and so doubled. When passengers go to bed, their custom was to present them with a sleeping cup of wine at parting. The country

people and merchants used to drink largely ; the gentlemen somewhat more sparingly ; yet the very courtiers, by night meetings, and entertaining any stranger, used to drink healths not without excess ; and, to speak truth without offence, the excess of drinking was then far greater in general among the Scots than the English. Myself being at the court, invited by some gentlemen to supper, and being forwarned to fear this excess, would not promise to sup with them, but upon condition that my invitor would be my protection from large drinking, which I was many times forced to invoke, being courteously entertained, and much provoked to carousing ; and so, for that time, avoided any great intemperance. Remembering this, and having since observed, in my conversation at the English court, with the Scots of the better sort, that they spend great part of the night in drinking, not only wine, but even beer ; as myself cannot accuse them of any great intemperance, so I cannot altogether free them from the imputation of excess, wherewith the popular voice chargeth them.

“ The husbandmen in Scotland, the servants, and almost all the country, did wear coarse cloth, made at home of grey or sky colour, and flat blue caps, very broad. The merchants in cities were attired in English or French cloth, of pale colour, or mingled black and blue. The gentlemen did wear English cloth or silk, or light stuffs, little or nothing adorned with silk lace, much less with lace of silver or gold ; and all followed at this time the French fashion, especially in court. Gentlewomen married did wear upper bodies after the German manner, with large whale-bone sleeves after the French manner, short cloaks, like the Germans, French hoods, and large falling bands about their necks. The unmarried of all sorts did go bare-headed, and wear short cloaks, with most close linen sleeves on their arms, like the virgins of Germany. The inferior sorts of citizens' wives, and the women of the country, did wear cloaks made of a coarse stuff,

of two or three colours, in chequer-work, vulgarly called *pladden*. To conclude, in general, they would not at this time be attired after the English fashion in any sort ; but the men, especially at court, follow the French fashion ; and the women, both in court and city, as well in cloaks as naked heads, and also sleeves on the arms, and all other garments, follow the fashion of the women in Germany."

Such is the picture of the manners of the inhabitants of the Scottish metropolis in the end of the sixteenth century. In the beginning of the seventeenth century they were not very much improved. Fraudulent bankruptcies seem to have been so frequent as to occasion a severe law to be passed against bankrupts by the Court of Session. In 1606 they ordered the magistrates of the city to erect a pillory of stone near the market-cross, with a seat on the top of it, on which were to be placed "all dyvours (insolvent debtors) quha sall sit thairon ane mercat-day, from ten houres in the morning, quill ane hour after dinner." Night robberies and riots on the streets were also at this time common, as appears from an order of the Scottish privy council to the magistrates to keep a strict guard, and forbidding all persons from appearing in the streets after ten o'clock at night. Nor was the appearance of the city at this time very elegant ; for, in the year 1621, the parliament enacted, that the houses, instead of thatch or boards, should in future be covered with tiles, slates, or lead.

At the public entrance of Charles I. into Edinburgh, after his accession to the throne, he was received in a pompous manner by the magistrates ; attended by no less than two hundred and sixty young citizens, dressed in white satin doublets, black velvet breeches, and white silk stockings ; and the streets through which he passed were hung with tapestry and carpets. The inhabitants of Edinburgh appear by this time to have improved considerably in their dress, when so many of the citizens could afford to appear so splendidly ap-

paralleled; and the furniture of their houses, by the display of tapestry and carpeting on this occasion, was far from being despicable.

In the year 1637, a curious act was passed by the town-council with respect to the dress of the ladies, which may be noticed in this place as illustrative of the manners of the times. It appears to have been customary at that period for the female sex to wear *plaids* as an article of dress, which for some unaccountable reason had given offence to the magistrates, and occasioned their passing several acts against the practice. These having been little regarded by the ladies, the act above alluded to was published, wherein they state, that "such hes bein the impudencie of manie of them, that they have continewit the foresaid barbarous habitte, and hes added thairto the wearing of their gownes and petticotes about their heads and faces, so that the same is now become the ordinar habitte of all women within the cittie, to the general imputation of their sex, matrones not being abill to be decerned from strumpettis and lowse living women, to their awne dishonour and the scandal of the cittie," &c. The penalty attached to the disobedience of this act was, to ladies of quality, heavy fines and censure, and, for the lower orders, fines and banishment.

This act of the town-council, notwithstanding the penalties annexed to its neglect, does not appear to have been much regarded. A traveller who writes from Edinburgh in the year 1729 says, "I have been at several concerts of music, and must say, that I never saw in any nation an assembly of greater beauties than those I have seen at Edinburgh. The ladies dress as in England, with this difference, that when they go abroad, from the highest to the lowest, they wear a plaid, which covers half of the face and all the body."

In the civil wars which followed this period, the traces of the manners are lost amidst the fury of political dissensions. Jealousy, mutual distrust, and animosity, rankled in the bosoms of the laity; and a

striking contempt of the social pleasures, and a rigid exercise of the duties of religion, animated the breasts of the clergy. The conflict of passions which the former circumstances were calculated to rouse in the human heart, and the sombre hue which the latter unavoidably gave to all their enjoyments, characterize the protectorate of Cromwell. On the restoration of Charles II., however, the scene was changed, hospitality was revived, and horse-racing, cock-fighting, and other amusements, were now carried to excess.

In the year 1660 the first stage-coach between Edinburgh and Leith was licensed by the magistrates ; and in 1677 the town-council, with a laudable zeal to repress the impositions generally laid upon the citizens who frequented *penny-weddings*, ordered, that in future no person should presume to take, on these occasions, for a man's dinner, more than 24 shillings Scots, (2s. Sterling,) and from women 18 shillings Scots, (1s. 6d. Sterling!) In the same year they passed an act, ordering, that all persons building houses should, instead of wood, (which had been formerly used for this purpose,) build them with stone, and, instead of thatch, cover the roofs with tiles or slates, under a penalty of 500 merks, and the house to be demolished. Coffee-houses were also first licensed in Edinburgh in this year.

In the short reign of James II. (or VII.) religion seems to have chiefly occupied the attention of the citizens, and to have had a considerable share in swaying the manners of the times. None durst teach dancing in public or private without a licence from the magistrates ; all persons found on the streets in the time of Divine service were taken up by persons appointed for this purpose, and who, in the language of the day, were called *Seizers*. Absurd and extravagant punishments for fornication were introduced, which often were the occasion of crimes of a deeper dye. These were the pillory and *repenting-stool*, an instrument of ecclesiastical tyranny which is not yet

altogether laid aside. The era of witchcraft was also not yet over ; and many old women, accused of this by the ignorant or the envious, were tormented by the rabble, till, by their confession of an imaginary crime, an end was put to their sufferings. So late as the year 1678, no less than ten women were tried for this crime before the Court of Justiciary, convicted on their own confession, strangled at a stake and burned. What may be thought of the manners of that period, even among the higher ranks, when the supreme criminal court of the nation could judge, and fifteen impartial jurymen convict, ten women for a crime which has only its origin in ignorance and superstition !

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, public amusements began to be introduced into Edinburgh in greater variety than formerly. Of these Music, Dancing, and the Theatre, were the chief. Science also now began to dawn in the Scottish capital ; and industry and commerce, by the introduction of luxury, almost entirely changed the habits of the citizens.

A very interesting paper, published by the late Mr William Creech in the Statistical Account of Scotland, throws considerable light on the manners of this period. From this account it appears, that, “ in 1763, people of fashion dined at two o’clock, or a little after it, and business was attended to in the afternoon. It was a common practice at that time for the merchants to shut their shops at one o’clock, and to open them again after dinner at two. Wine at this time was seldom seen, or in a small quantity, at the tables of the middle rank of people. It was the fashion for gentlemen to attend the drawing-rooms of the ladies in the afternoons, to drink tea, and to mix in the agreeable society and conversation of the women. People at this period, too, were interested about religion, and it was fashionable to go to church. Sunday was by all ranks strictly observed as a day of devotion, and few were seen strolling about the streets during the time of public worship. Families attended church, with their

children and servants, and family worship at home was not unfrequent. The collections made at the church-doors for the poor amounted at this time to L. 1500 and upwards yearly.

“ In 1763,” according to Mr Creech, “ masters took charge of the moral conduct of their apprentices, and generally kept them under their eye in their own houses. The clergy visited, catechised, and instructed the families within their respective parishes in the principles of morality, Christianity, and the relative duties of life. The breach of the seventh commandment was punished by fine and church censure. Any instance of conjugal infidelity in a woman would have banished her irretrievably from society, and her company would have been rejected even by men who paid any regard to their character. The fines collected by the *kirk-treasurer* for natural children amounted to about L. 154 annually. There were at this time only about five or six houses of bad fame, and a very few of the lowest order of females skulked about the streets at night. Street robbery and picking of pockets were unknown. House-breaking and robbery were extremely rare; and many people thought it unnecessary to lock their doors at night. The execution of criminals in Edinburgh for capital crimes was rare; and three annually were reckoned the average for the whole kingdom of Scotland. For many years in Edinburgh there was no execution.

“ In the year 1763 there was no such amusement as public cock-fighting, the establishments of this kind which were in the city before having been given up. A young man was termed a *fine fellow*, who, to a well informed and accomplished mind, added elegance of manners, and a conduct guided by principle; one who would not have injured the rights of the meanest individual; who contracted no debts that he could not pay; who thought every breach of morality unbecoming the character of a gentleman; and who studied to be useful to society, so far as his opportunities or abi-

lities enabled him. At this time, in the best families in town, the education of daughters was fitted, not only to embellish and improve their minds, but to accomplish them in the useful arts of domestic economy. The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education; nor was a young lady of the best family ashamed to go to market with her mother. At this time, too, young ladies, even by themselves, might have walked through the streets of the city in perfect safety at any hour; and no person would have presumed to speak to or interrupt them.

“The weekly concert in 1763 began at six o'clock, and the performance was over at an early hour. The morality of stage-plays was at this time much agitated, and several of the clergy were censured for attending the theatre. By those who attended this amusement without scruple, Saturday night was thought the most improper in the week for going to the play. Every thing, either improper in sentiment or decorum, would have been hissed at with indignation at this period. In the dancing assembly rooms, in 1763, strict regularity with respect to dress and decorum, and great dignity of manners, were observed. The profits of this assembly went to the Charity Work-house. The company at the public assemblies met at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the dancing began at six, and ended at eleven, by public orders of the managers, which were never transgressed.

“In the year 1763, the accommodation of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was mean, compared to what it now is. The city at that time was almost confined within the walls, and the suburbs were of small extent. With respect to lodging, the houses which in 1763 were possessed by the first families, were twenty years after inhabited by tradesmen or by people in humble life. The Lord Justice Clerk's house was possessed by a French teacher, Lord President Craigie's house by a rousing-wife, (saleswoman of old furniture,) and Lord

Drummore's house was left by a chairman for want of accommodation. In 1763 there were only two stage-coaches to the town of Leith, and the only other in the Scottish capital was one to London, which set off once a month, and was from twelve to sixteen days on the road. The hackney-coaches at this time were few in number, and perhaps the worst of the kind in Britain. But the want of these was less severely felt at this period, from the great quantity of sedan-chairs, which were to be had at a very moderate price. In 1763 few coaches were made in Edinburgh; and the nobility and gentry in general brought their carriages from London. Perfumers' shops were not at this time known, and there was no such profession as a haberdasher. Hair-dressers were numerous, but were hardly permitted to exercise their profession on Sundays, and many of them voluntarily declined it. There was no such thing known or used as an umbrella. The wages to maid-servants at this period were from L. 3 to L. 4 a-year. They dressed decently in blue or red cloaks or plaids, suitable to their stations. Few families had men-servants. The wages were from L. 6 to L. 10 *per annum*. A stranger coming to Edinburgh was obliged to put up at a dirty uncomfortable inn, or to remove to private lodgings. There was no such place as a hotel; the word, indeed, was not known, or was only intelligible to persons acquainted with the French."

The chief characteristic feature in the manners of the citizens of Edinburgh at this time seems to have been a formality, which those who recollect the period call decorum; an affected gravity, which has been called dignity; and a sanctimonious preciseness and regularity, the last remains of fanaticism, which has been named prudence and propriety. But it is quite natural for those who had spent the best part of their life about the time mentioned, to look back with partiality to the scenes, the amusements, and the associates of their early days, and, when contrasting them with

those of a more recent period, to look with less complacency upon that freedom of manner, unshackled by affected gravity or distant reserve, which, without making men worse, marks an improvement in social intercourse.

The gentleman from whose notes we have extracted the preceding state of the manners of the inhabitants of Edinburgh in 1763, has fortunately also given a statement of facts relating to the same subject at a period twenty years later.

“ In 1783, people of fashion, and of the middle rank, dined at four or five o'clock : No business was done in the afternoon, dinner of itself having become a very serious matter. Every tradesman in decent circumstances presented wine after dinner ; and many in plenty and variety. At this time the drawing-rooms were totally deserted ; invitations to tea in the afternoon were given up ; and the only opportunity gentlemen had of being in the company of the ladies was when they happened to *mess* together at dinner or supper ; and even then an impatience was sometimes shown till the ladies retired. Card-parties, after a long dinner, and also after a late supper, were frequent. Attendance on church, too, at this period was greatly neglected, and particularly by the men ; Sunday was by many made a day of relaxation ; and young people were allowed to stroll about at all hours. Families thought it ungenteel to take their domestics to church with them ; the streets were far from being void of people in the time of public worship ; and in the evenings were frequently loose and riotous ; particularly owing to bands of apprentice-boys and young lads. Family worship was almost disused. The weekly collections at the church doors for the poor had greatly decreased in amount.

“ In 1783,” says Mr Creech, “ few masters would receive apprentices to lodge in their houses. If they attended their hours of business, masters took no further charge. The rest of their time might be passed,

as too frequently happens, in vice and debauchery ; hence they become idle, insolent, and dishonest. The wages to journeymen in every profession were greatly raised since 1763, and disturbances frequently happened for a still farther increase : Yet many of them riot on Sunday, are idle all Monday, and can afford to do this on five days' labour. Visiting and catechising by the clergy were disused, (except by a very few ;) and if people do not choose to go to church, they may remain as ignorant as Hottentots, and the ten commandments be as little known as obsolete acts of parliament. At this time, likewise, although the law punishing adultery with death was unrepealed, (says Mr Creech,) yet, (strange to tell,) it ceased to be acted upon ; church censure was disused, and separations and divorces were become frequent. Even the women who were rendered infamous by public divorce, had been, by some people of fashion, again received into society. The fines collected by the *kirk-treasurer*, for bastard children, amounted to L. 600. The number of brothels had increased twenty-fold since 1763, and the women of the town more than a hundred-fold. Every quarter of the city and suburbs were infested with multitudes of females abandoned to vice ; and street-robbery, house-breaking, and theft, were astonishingly frequent. At one time, at this period, there were no less than six criminals under sentence of death in Edinburgh prison in one week ; and upon the autumn circuit of this year (1783) no less than thirty-seven capital indictments were issued.

“ In 1783 there were many public cock-fighting matches, or *mains*, as they are technically termed, and a regular cock-pit was built for this school of cruelty. A young man at this time was termed a *fine fellow* who could drink three bottles of wine ; who discharged all debts of *honour*, (game debts and tavern bills,) and evaded payment of every other ; who swore immoderately, and before ladies, and talked of his *word of honour* ; who ridiculed religion and morality as fol-

ly and hypocrisy, (but without argument;) who was very jolly at the table of his friend, and would lose no opportunity of seducing his wife, or of debauching his daughter; but, on the mention of such a thing being attempted to his own connections, would have cut the throat, or blown out the brains, of his dearest companion offering such an insult; who was forward in all the fashionable follies of the time; who disregarded the interests of society, or the good of mankind, if they interfered with his own vicious, selfish pursuits and pleasures. At this period, the daughters of many tradesmen consumed their mornings at the toilet, or in strolling from shop to shop, &c. Many of them would have blushed to have been seen in a market. The cares of the family were devolved upon a housekeeper, and the young lady employed those heavy hours when she was disengaged from public or private amusements, in improving her mind from the precious stores of a circulating library; and all, whether they had taste for it or not, were taught music. Such was the danger at this time to which unprotected females were exposed, that the mistresses of boarding-schools found it necessary to advertise, that their young ladies were not permitted to go abroad without proper attendants.

“In 1783 the weekly concert began at seven o'clock; but it was not in general well attended. The morality of stage plays, or their effects on society, were never thought of, and the most crowded houses were always on Saturday night. The boxes for the Saturday night plays were generally taken for the season, and strangers on that night could seldom procure a place. The galleries never failed to applaud what they formerly would have hissed as improper in sentiment or decorum. The public assemblies met at eight and nine o'clock, and the lady directress sometimes did not make her appearance till ten. The young masters and misses, who would have been mortified not to have seen out the ball, thus returned home at three or four in the

morning, and yawned, and gaped, and complained of headaches all the next day.

“ In 1783, the accommodation of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was splendid, and the houses in the New Town unrivalled in elegance. The city had extended so much, that it covered twice the extent of ground it formerly did. The stage-coaches to Leith and other parts were tripled, and no less than fifteen every week set out for London, and reached it in sixty hours. The hackney-coaches at this time were the handsomest in Britain. Coaches and chaises were constructed as elegantly in Edinburgh as any where in Europe; and many were annually exported to St Petersburg and the cities on the Baltic. The profession of a haberdasher, which was not known in 1763, was now nearly the most common in town. (This profession includes many trades, the mercer, the milliner, the linen-draper, the hatter, the hosier, the glover, and many others.) Perfumers had now splendid shops in every principal street; and some of them advertised the keeping of bears, to kill occasionally, for greasing ladies' and gentlemen's hair, as superior to any other animal fat. Hair-dressers were more than tripled in number, and their busiest day was Sunday. An eminent surgeon, who had occasion to walk a great deal in the course of his business, first used an umbrella in Edinburgh, in the year 1780; and in 1783 they were much used. Maid-servants dressed now as fine as their mistresses did in 1763. Almost every genteel family had a man-servant; and the wages were from L. 10 to L. 20 a-year. In 1783, also, a stranger might have been accommodated not only comfortably, but elegantly, at many public hotels; and the person who, in 1763, was obliged to put up with accommodation little better than that of a waggoner or carrier, may now be lodged like a prince, and command every luxury of life.”

Such were, according to Mr Creech, the features of the times in 1783. Less rigid, morose, and affected

than those of 1763, an ease seems to have been by this time introduced, which characterizes an improvement in manners. Of morals, this period, from the foregoing facts concerning the decay of religious principle, the multiplication of women of the town, of robberies, and the late hours which fashion had introduced, presents not such a pleasing picture.

“In no respect,” says Mr Creech, “were the manners of 1763 and 1783 more remarkable than in the decency, dignity, and delicacy of the one period, compared with the looseness, dissipation, and licentiousness of the other. Many people ceased to blush at what would formerly have been reckoned a crime.”—“The behaviour of the last age (says Dr Gregory) was very reserved and stately. It would now be reckoned stiff and formal. Whatever it was, it had certainly the effect of making them more respected.”

If a similar contrast were to be made between 1783 and 1823, striking as Mr Creech's results are, most important changes would appear to have taken place in the manners and general character of the people since the first of these periods. Since 1783, Edinburgh has extended to more than twice its size at that time, and nearly doubled its population. Wealth and luxury have increased in proportion, and the houses in St Andrew's Square and neighbouring streets, which were the residences of people of fashion in 1783, are now occupied as shops or places of business by the mercantile part of the population. In houses, equipages and servants, the difference is perhaps as striking as that which took place from 1763 to 1783; and the change of manners and of tastes is nowhere so conspicuous as in the splendour of the country villas which surround the city, and which are occupied during the summer months by the different classes of citizens.

MARKETS, FUEL, AND WATER.

THE markets of Edinburgh afford all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life in considerable variety. In former times these markets occupied the middle of the High Street, which, from that circumstance, was then called the Market Street. They are now situated chiefly on the north side of this street, from which they enter by narrow lanes or *closes*, and occupy part of the declivity of the hill on which the old division of the city is built. The Markets are disposed in terraces or platforms on this descending ground, which communicate with one another by flights of stairs; and being situated in one place, are very convenient for the inhabitants.

Fruit-Market.—The fruit-market, formerly in the centre of the city, and consisting of stalls disposed around the Tron Church, is now removed, along with the Green-market, to an inclosed area in the hollow between Prince's Street and the High Street. It has access from the other markets by stairs. Here are sold all the varieties of Scots and English fruit in their seasons. In summer, the supply of gooseberries and strawberries is particularly copious; and it is estimated, that of these last are sold, during the short time they continue, upwards of 100,000 Scottish, or 400,000 English pints. The rarer fruits are sold in shops.

Green-Market.—This market occupies the same place as the fruit-market, the space allotted being sufficiently large for both. Culinary vegetables, from the kitchen-gardens around the city, are always to be had here in plenty, and of excellent quality.

Veal-Market.—The veal-market is on a descending terrace below the *Coopers' Market*, formerly the Green-market, and is so named from its being solely appropriated to the sale of veal.

Poultry-Market.—This market is situated on the same platform with the veal-market, and has commu-

nication, by flights of stairs, with the markets below. The supply of common poultry is copious. But this market exhibits an article perhaps peculiar to itself, the Gannet or *Solan-goose*. The young birds are taken every year, in large quantities, at the Bass Rock, in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, for which, with this view, a considerable rent is paid. They are generally first brought to market about the end of July, and continue to be sold till about the middle of September, when the whole colony of gannets, old and young, leave the Bass Rock, to spend the winter in the ocean, wherever shoals of herring or mackerel may invite. The same colony returns to the Frith in the beginning of the following month of May, and immediately resumes possession of the Bass, its favourite breeding-place.

In winter the supply of wild-duck is pretty large, but not certain or constant, the catching of wild-duck not being here a business as in England. The Mallard or common wild-duck, the Teal, the Wigeon, and the Golden-eye, ^a are the most common kinds: the Morillon ^b and long-tailed duck ^c are less frequent. Sometimes a few pairs of the Velvet-duck ^d appear on the stalls; these are caught in the Frith by the New-haven fishers, and are by them called *sea-jucks*. Shags ^e or *skarts* are occasionally caught and brought to market in the same way. During this season, also, several species of wild geese are here to be found; especially the Grey Lag, ^f the White-fronted, ^g the Bean, ^h and the Brent Goose: ⁱ the Bernacle ^k also occurs,

(a) *Quink Goose*. *Anas clangula*, Lin.

(b) *Anas glaucion*. (c) *Caloo*. *Anas glacialis*.

(d) *Anas fusca*.

(e) *Pelecanus graculus*.

(f) *Anas anser*. (g) *Anas albifrons*.

(h) *Anas fabalis*, Bewick.

(i) *Horra-goose*. *Anas bernicla*.

(k) *Claikis*, or *Cleck-goose*. *Anas erythropus*.

but is more rare. After winter-storms, Mergansers^a and Dusky Grebes^b may be expected.—In severe seasons considerable quantities of game are privately brought to market, viz. *Heathfowl* or Black Cock,^c *Muirfowl* or Red Grouse,^d Ptarmigan or White Grouse,^e and Partridges. In such seasons, Woodcocks, Curlews or *whaaps*, Snipes and Jack-snipes, are also brought to market in plenty; with smaller birds of different kinds, especially Fieldfares and Redwings, Sandpipers, Blackbirds, &c. During summer the Eider-duck^f and Shieldrake^g occasionally occur. The Bittern^h is sometimes, though very rarely, sold at the same season; together with the Water-hen, the Coot, and the Water-rail; the Golden Plover, the Green Plover or Lapwing,ⁱ and the Redshank.^k—The common Pigeon and Wood-pigeon are to be found in large quantities.

Rabbits are sold in the same market, and nowhere can the supply be more plentiful. They are brought chiefly from the extensive warrens at *Gulane Links* or downs in East Lothian. Hares are also sold in private.

The Poultry-market is likewise frequented by the retailers of eggs.

Butcher-Market.—The butcher-market occupies the next descending terraces. It was formerly divided into two parts; that in which *Beef* was sold occupying this terrace, and that which was appropriated to the sale of *Mutton* a lower platform; but both these articles, together with lamb and pork, are now sold indis-

(a) *Mergus serrator*.

(b) *Colymbus nigricans*. (Bewick's Brit. Birds.)

(c) *Tetrao tetrix*. (d) *Lagopus altera*, Ray.

(e) *Tetrao lagopus*.

(f) *Dunter-goose* or *Colk*. *Anas molissima*.

(g) *Skeldrake* or *Slygoose*. *Anas tadorna*.

(h) *Bog blutter* or *Bog-bummer*. *Ardea stellaris*.

(i) Also called *Peaseweed* or *Teuchit*.

(k) *Scolopax calidris*.

criminally in either. From the lower butcher market a space is inclosed, called the *Tripe-Market*, which is set apart for the disposal of the intestines, &c. of the animals killed for the butcher-markets.

Fish-Market.—This is a very commodious market, lately formed under the arches of the North Bridge, immediately adjacent to the Green-Market. It is surrounded by covered stalls, which are chiefly occupied by the retailers of salmon and trout. The fish-women of Newhaven and Fisherrow, with the wicker-baskets in which they carry their fish, form rows in the centre of the market. It is highly amusing to a stranger to pass through this place at a busy time. It is well known that the Edinburgh fishwomen have an absurd custom of demanding, at first, about three times the price they expect and do accept for their fish. This gives rise to much cheapening on the part of the purchasers, and much noisy wheedling on the other side, in which all the eloquence of Billingsgate may sometimes be recognized, with the change only of the broad Scottish dialect for the Cockney twang. To convey an accurate idea of the supply to be expected in this market, we shall enumerate the kinds of fish which generally appear in it, and shall distinguish their seasons.

Salmon is brought to market fresh from different rivers, from December to October. Common Trout (*Salmo fario*) and Char (*Salmo alpina*) are brought from Lochleven near Kinross; and Sea Trout (*Salmo trutta*) from the mouth of the Esk at Musselburgh, during spring and summer. Smelts or *Spirlings* (*Salmo eperlanus*) are brought to market in March and April, at which time they ascend the river Forth in millions.

Pike and Perch are sometimes sent to market from the lake of Linlithgow. Eels are very common, but not much in demand.

The supply of Cod and Haddock is almost uninterrupted. During winter great quantities are brough

in carts from Dunbar and Eyemouth : during summer the market is chiefly supplied from Newhaven and Fisherrow ; the fish from these last places, being less chafed by carriage, is generally preferred. Ling is less common than Cod, and sells at a higher price. Whittings are very common, and in autumn are often found of a large size. Under the common name of *Podly*, the young of the Coal-fish, (*Gadus carbonarius*), and a greenish backed fish, (*Gadus virens*), are confounded. Sometimes the Coal-fish are found of a large size, like a full-grown salmon ; they are then termed *Sethes*, *Scys*, or *Grey Lords*.

A shoal of Pilchards generally precedes the Herrings, and Pilchards are to be found in the market in October and November : after which the herrings set in, and continue till March. In May and June vast quantities of Sprats or *Garvey-herrings* used to be caught near Cramond, and brought to market. Some years ago, however, the fishermen of Newhaven procured an order of the magistrates prohibiting this fishery, on the supposition that sprats are not a distinct species of herring, (as Linnæus and Pennant have made them,) but merely the young of the common herring.

Mackerel are sold during summer, but seldom in large quantities.

The *Sea-cat* or Wolf-fish is not uncommon in the market, but is often despised on account of its name by those who do not know its excellence at the table.

The male Lumpfish or *Padle* is brought to market in April and May. The female is not reckoned eatable.

The supply of flat fish is copious. Holibut, (here often called *turbot*), and the true Turbot, (here called *rowan-fleuk*), are pretty common during summer. Soles are rather rare, and of a small size : they are caught only in Aberlady Bay in July and August. Plaice, Dab, and Flounder, are to be found in the market almost every day in the year, and are sold promiscuously under the name of *fleuks* ; the small plaice,

however, being sometimes distinguished by the name of *salties*. Under the title of *Skate* are comprehended the proper Skate, (*Raia batis*;) the Thornback, (*Raia clavata*;) which is the most common and most esteemed species; and the Sharp-nosed Ray, (*Raia oxyrinchus*;) which is seldom caught. The young of all these species are called *maiden-skate*. They are brought to market throughout the summer.

The Sturgeon does not appear in the market above once or twice in a season. The Gilt-head, the Wrasse, and the Saury-pike, are rarely seen in it, as they are only occasional and temporary visitors of the Frith.

The Father-lasher or *lucky-proach*, and Grey Gurnard or *crooner*, (a Scottish name which it has got from a purring or *crooning* noise which it makes when taken, by forcing the air through its gills,) are common, but are not esteemed.

The Blenny or *greenbone*, and the Sand-launce or *sand-eel*, inhabit the shores, and are carried to market in the summer.

Lobsters are caught on the deep shores of Fife, and sold in the Edinburgh market at high prices. The Cancer Norvegicus, which bears some resemblance to a lobster, is often accidentally caught at the mouth of the Frith, and is sometimes carried to market. Crabs or *partains* (*Cancer pagurus*) are taken in vast quantities during the spring and early part of summer, and are sold very cheap: frequently the great claws only are brought to market. The male crabs are the best in spring, the females in the end of summer.

Oysters are to be found in the Edinburgh market from the 1st of September till the 1st of May, and the dredging of them affords a livelihood to many families at Newhaven. The close-time of the oyster-fishing is fixed by the magistrates of Edinburgh. It would perhaps be an improvement on it, to make it begin only with 1st June and continue till 1st October, it being a fact that the oysters do not here begin to spawn till the end of May, and that they continue in spawn during

the greater part of September.—The scallop throws its spawn in April ; and this may possibly have been mistaken for that of the oyster.

Clams or *Scallops*, with *spouts* or *Razor-fish*, are often brought to market. Great quantities of the common *Mussel* (*Mytilus edulis*) are gathered by the fish-women at the recesses of spring tides, and meet with a ready sale. Another species, (*Mytilus pellucidus*), which is dredged from the deep parts of the Frith, is chiefly used for bait, but is sometimes also carried to market. *Cockles* and *Limpets* are much neglected. *Whilks* and *Buckies* (*Buccinum undatum* and *Turbo littoreus*) are often brought to market or hawked through the streets ; as are also *Dulse* and *Tangles*, (or the blades of *Fucus palmatus*, with the tender stalks of *Fucus digitatus*.)—*Fine Prawns* is one of the evening calls of Edinburgh. These prawns are caught on the shallow sandy beach at Portobello ; a few *Shrimps* are sometimes intermixed with them.

The extent of the city requiring additional market-places, a new and commodious market for the southern districts was erected by subscription in an area connected with Nicolson's Street, and opened in 1824. Similar public markets are projected for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the northern part of the city ; and there are butchers' shambles and shops in different parts of the city and suburbs. Salt is sold in shops and by women who cry it through the streets in wicker baskets or *creels*, which they carry on their backs. These women come for the most part from the salt-pans near Fisherrow, but some even come, with their little cargo, from Prestonpans, a distance of nine miles. They arrive every morning, and depart the same day, after disposing of their commodity.

The market for black-cattle, horses, and corns, is held on Wednesdays in the wide street named the Grassmarket. A building, the upper part of which is fitted up for a granary, and the under part with open

arches, was begun in 1818 at the west end of the Grassmarket, and opened as a Corn-market in 1819.

Fuel.

The only article of *Fuel* used in Edinburgh is coal. This valuable mineral seems to have been used, though not generally, at a very early period in Scotland. In the year 1291, a charter was executed in favour of the abbot and convent of Dunfermline, granting them the privilege of digging coal in the lands of Pittencrieff, in Fifeshire. Æneas Sylvius, who wrote about the middle of the fifteenth century, relates, that he saw in Scotland “the poor people who in rags begged at the churches, receive for alms pieces of stone, with which they went away contented. This species of stone, (says he,) whether with sulphur, or whatever inflammable substance it may be impregnated, they burn in place of wood, of which their country is destitute.” The coal-works at Gilmerton, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, were begun to be wrought in the year 1627. Before this time the fuel of the citizens of Edinburgh seems to have been chiefly heath, furze, and brush-wood. In the year 1584, an accident by fire having happened in the city from some of the *stacks* of these articles in the narrow lanes and streets, the town-council ordered, that in future all these should be removed to a more convenient place, under the penalty of L. 20 Scots; so that it seems to have been near a century later before coals came into general use. The price of coals in Edinburgh was formerly about fourteen shillings Sterling *per* ton; but since the opening of the Union Canal, that necessary article has been considerably reduced in price.

Water.

Edinburgh is supplied with excellent *spring-water*, which is conveyed in pipes from the elevated grounds of Comiston, Swanston, and Greencraig, respectively three, four, and five miles south-west of the city. The

first pipe to bring water to the city was laid in the year 1681. One Peter Bruschi, a German plumber, residing at Newcastle, received at this time from the magistrates the sum of L. 2950 Sterling for laying a leaden pipe, of three inches in diameter, from Comiston to a reservoir erected on the Castle Hill, the highest part of the city, from whence it might be circulated with ease through all the districts. This small pipe was soon found insufficient to answer the demands of the inhabitants; but there was none other completed till about the year 1722, when a leaden pipe of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the bore was laid under the direction of Desaguilon. These still, owing to the increasing number of people in the capital, were found insufficient for the supply, and in the year 1787 a cast iron pipe of five inches diameter was added. Preceding the year 1787 the reservoir at Comiston received four distinct streams of water from the same number of pipes; and these, at their fullest discharge into the cistern, were found to pour into it from 36 to 23 cubic feet of water in the minute, but at other times, when the discharge into the fountain-head is less, or in the usual heat of summer, only from 10 to 9 cubic feet. The reservoir at Comiston is elevated 44 feet above the reservoir on the Castle Hill. When the fountain-head at Comiston is full, the five inch cast iron pipe at the Castle Hill discharges into the reservoir only 10 cubic feet *per* minute, and when the fountain-head at Greencraig is full, the seven inch Swanston Main delivers 45 cubic feet *per* minute into the reservoir on the Castle Hill. This reservoir contains 9070 cubic feet. The supply of water still proving too little, a cast iron pipe of seven inches in diameter was laid in 1790, from Swanston to Edinburgh; and additional springs, three miles farther south than the former, were taken in. This last pipe cost the city of Edinburgh upwards of L. 20,000.

The scarcity of water, as the town increased in size, becoming more severely felt, the magistrates, in 1810, determined to request the advice and assistance of the

professors of natural philosophy and chemistry in the university, and to employ the most skilful engineers to survey the ground, and furnish a report, upon the best plans to be adopted for procuring an additional supply.

Dr Hope readily undertook the chemical investigation of the water of every available spring in the vicinity of the city; and the late Professor Playfair, in conjunction with Mr Telford, engineer, having examined the ground, suggested the propriety of employing Mr James Jardine, civil engineer, to inspect the different springs, to ascertain the quantity of water delivered by each at different seasons of the year, and other matters necessary for framing a report on the subject.

Mr Telford accordingly prepared an excellent report on the data afforded by the very accurate investigations of Mr Jardine, which was published for the information of the public in 1813. Further measures were afterwards taken, and it was finally arranged between the magistrates and a committee of the inhabitants in 1818, that, as the best mode of bringing in an additional supply, a water company should be formed, who should raise the capital necessary to carry through the undertaking in shares of L. 25 each; the magistrates, as representing the community, holding shares to the amount of L. 30,000, for their right in the present water establishment. An act of Parliament was accordingly procured in 1819, incorporating a company for this purpose. Their capital is provided not to exceed L. 135,000.

There are two reservoirs for the water at present; one in Heriot's Green, of a circular form, 40 feet in diameter, and containing a cistern 30 feet in diameter, and ten feet two inches deep. The other, the most ancient, is on the Castle Hill. It contains a cistern 43 feet two inches long, 28 wide, and seven feet six inches deep. The water from Heriot's Green reservoir serves the south district; the Old Town, or middle

district, is supplied from the Castle Hill reservoir ; and the New Town is chiefly served by a seven inch pipe, which passes by the Castle Hill reservoir, and along the Earthen Mound.

The water brought in from Crawley and Glencorse springs, as measured by Mr Jardine, yield 120 cubic feet *per* minute, affording in whole, with the present supply, a total of 175 cubic feet *per* minute, or more than three times the former supply. The estimated expence of bringing in the water, forming the compensation reservoirs, &c. was L. 120,000. The new works were designed and executed by Mr Jardine.

The fountain-head at Crawley and Glencorse springs is 60 feet long, and 30 feet wide, over-walls, with an arched roof, containing a stone cistern 45 feet long, 15 feet wide, and six feet deep.

A cast iron aqueduct pipe, varying in diameter from 20 to 15 inches, proceeds from the fountain-head down the valley of Glencorse Burn to Millton Mill, where it enters a tunnel nearly a mile long, from which it runs by Straiton, Burdiehouse, and Libberton Dams, to the north side of the Meadows, where it again enters a tunnel, and runs along it to the Grassmarket, which having crossed, the aqueduct pipe enters a third tunnel, along which it stretches to Prince's Street ; the whole distance between the fountain-head and Prince's Street being about eight miles and three quarters. There are branches of tunnels and aqueduct pipes running from the principal tunnels to Heriot and Castle Hill reservoirs to supply them with water for the Old Town.

With the view of delivering flood waters to the mills on the river North Esk in lieu of Crawley and Glencorse springs, the head of a reservoir in the valley of the Glencorse Burn, about a mile above the springs, is finished, of which the base is above 150 yards thick, and about 24 yards high.

Private families are supplied with pipes to their houses, on payment of an annual sum ; but in the old part of the city, the practice of carrying the water on

the backs of men and women, in small barrels, to the high houses, or to those who have not pipes of their own, is still continued.

A new company has been recently formed, for bringing in an additional supply of water to Edinburgh, and carrying it down to Leith, but the bill brought into Parliament for this purpose has been lost.

Lighting.

The first account of the city of Edinburgh being lighted in winter is in the year 1554, at which time the common-council ordered *bowets* or lanterns to be hung out in the streets and lanes, by such persons, and in such places, as the magistrates should think fit to appoint, to continue burning for the space of four hours, from five to nine in the evening. These *bowets*, however, having, in course of time, been found inconvenient, or of little service, the council, by a new act in 1684, ordered, that a lantern and candle should be hung out at the first storey (or floor) of every house, from the 29th of October to the 1st of March, and to burn from five o'clock till ten in the evening, under the penalty of five merks Scots. Edinburgh was afterwards lighted in winter by crystal lamps, with oil, placed along the streets at intervals; but their number and the light they afforded was never accounted sufficient for the convenience of the inhabitants.

The application of gas extracted from coal to lighting public streets and manufactories having been attended with much success in other places, an association was formed in Edinburgh in 1817, under the title of "The Edinburgh Gas Light Company," for the purpose of introducing that mode of lighting into this city. The capital of this company is L. 100,000, divided into shares of L. 25 each. The association was incorporated by act of Parliament early in 1818; and on the 20th April of that year, the necessary preparations having been previously made, the company commenced giving this brilliant light to such shops as had

taken branches from the pipes in the principal streets. The theatre commenced lighting with gas on the 3d of December 1818 ; and now all the principal streets in the city are furnished with gas lamps.

The premises of the company are situated in the low ground at the south base of the Calton Hill, and to the north of the Canongate. Upwards of 600,000 gallons of gas are on an average distilled daily, which is contained in eight gasometers or reservoirs. The Old and New Town are supplied by separate ranges of pipes extending in all to upwards of twelve miles in length. The principal pipe is 12 inches in diameter. The works were constructed under the superintendence of John Grafton, Esq. the engineer of the company.

An *Oil-Gas Light Company* was also formed, and incorporated by act of Parliament in 1824. The premises of this company are situated near Canonmills, on the north side of the Water of Leith.

A *Portable Gas Company* has also been established, intended to furnish compressed gas in proper vessels, to those who wish to make occasional use of this brilliant light.

Paving.

The *pavement* of the streets of Edinburgh is remarkably durable, and regularly laid. Of the time of the first paving of the streets of the city we have no account. In 1532, however, the magistrates agreed with John Mayser and Bartilme Foliot, French paviours, to make a causeway in the principal streets, at the rate of 20s. Scots *per* rood, the town furnishing carriage and sand. In the middle of the High Street, opposite the Tron Church, there was formerly a monument, in the shape of a stone coffin, under which, it is said, one Marlin, a French paviour, was interred, and who is likewise reported to have been the first who

paved the streets of Edinburgh. Whether the former persons, or this Marlin, be entitled to the honour of being the first who paved the streets, we pretend not to determine. The causeways of Edinburgh are formed of the hard basalt or greenstone, quarried in many places in the neighbourhood of the city, which is admirably adapted for this purpose. While ample stores of this material are to be found every where around, it is not a little singular, that the demolition of the superb range of rocks, known by the name of Salisbury Crags, is still persisted in by certain road trustees. Nothing short of absolute necessity ought to be allowed as an excuse for destroying one of the most characteristic and noblest features of Edinburgh; and yet, from the daily blasting of the rocks, not only are the public deprived of the use of one of the grandest walks about the city, but it seems that the proprietor is compelled to witness the destruction of the pasturage without compensation, and without, it would appear, having the means of stopping the devastation.

The foot-pavement next to the houses and shops is formed of excellent sandstone flag, chiefly brought from Hailes Quarry, about four miles west from Edinburgh.

LEITH.

LEITH is the sea-port town of Edinburgh. At what time it was first built is uncertain ; but in the charter of erection of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, founded by David I. in 1128, it is mentioned by the name of *Inverleith*. Robert I., in the year 1329, granted to the magistrates of Edinburgh the harbour of Leith and its mills ; and in 1398 they acquired all the other rights and privileges of it by purchase from Logan of Restalrig. In the year 1485, the magistrates, to prevent the inhabitants of Leith from rivalling them in trade, passed an act, ordaining, that no merchant of Edinburgh should presume to take an inhabitant of Leith into partnership, under the penalty of forty shillings Scots, and to be deprived of the freedom of the city for one year ; and that none of the revenues of the city of Edinburgh should be farmed to any inhabitant of Leith.

The town of Leith shared in the general calamity which desolated the country when the Earl of Hartford invaded Scotland in 1541. On that occasion, along with Edinburgh, it was burnt and pillaged by the English soldiers. On the arrival of the French troops to the assistance of Mary of Guise, then regent of Scotland, in 1549, Leith was taken possession of by them, and fortified on behalf of the queen. Leith was at this time erected by the queen into a burgh of barony ; and the inhabitants purchased the superiority of their town from Logan of Restalrig for L. 3000 Scots. They likewise received promises of an extension of their privileges by its erection into a royal burgh ; but the queen having died before this could

be accomplished, Francis and Mary sold the superiority of it to the citizens of Edinburgh for the sum of 10,000 merks Scots. This was only a partial acquisition to Edinburgh, for the town-council, many years after, purchased the reversion of it from Lord Thirlstane for 14,000 merks Scots. The dread of the reforming party at the introduction of French troops into Leith, induced them to require the assistance of Queen Elizabeth for their expulsion, and the English army having accordingly joined that of the reformers, Leith was besieged in April 1560 ; but a peace being concluded, the French troops returned home. Soon after this, the council of the kingdom, to prevent any danger to the liberties of the country from the introduction of foreign troops into the kingdom, ordered the magistrates of Edinburgh to demolish the fortifications which had been erected by the French troops.

Leith was, however, fortified by Oliver Cromwell ; and a citadel with five bastions was built by that usurper. This citadel was, in a great measure, demolished at the Restoration, and the site of it given to the Duke of Lauderdale, from whom the magistrates of Edinburgh purchased it for the enormous sum of L. 6000. Soon after the appearance of Paul Jones in the Frith of Forth, (Sept. 1779,) which excited a considerable degree of alarm on the coast, a battery of nine guns was erected, a little to the westward of the citadel, for the defence of the harbour and shipping. It is now the head-quarters of the royal artillery in North Britain, two companies being stationed here under the command of a field-officer. The barracks are capable of containing 350 men, and there are stables for 150 horses. The harbour of Leith is besides defended by a martello tower, rising from the sea at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the pier. This tower was built during the late war by Government, at an expence, it is said, of nearly L. 17,000.

The history of Leith affords few facts besides those

mentioned, worthy of particular remark. Connected as it is with Edinburgh, the history of the one necessarily includes that of the other. Its tide-harbour, which is principally formed by the æstuary of the Water of Leith, has at different times been improved, and piers erected; but the want of a sufficient depth of water prevents the admission of ships of great burden. About the beginning of the last century, the magistrates improved the harbour at a great expence, by extending a stone pier into the sea; and in the year 1777 they farther enlarged it, by the erection of a stone quay towards its west side, having wet and dry docks.

Leith Docks.

The trade of Leith had long suffered great inconvenience from the want of a basin, in which the shipping of the port might lie afloat at all times of the tide. Various plans had been proposed at different periods to remedy this defect, which at length induced the magistrates and council of Edinburgh to obtain an act of Parliament in 1788, empowering them to borrow L. 30,000 for the purpose of constructing a basin or wet dock of seven English acres above the dam of the Saw-mills at Leith, a lock at Sheriff-brae, and a canal of communication between the lock and basin. This plan, however, of Mr Robert Whitworth, engineer, was ultimately abandoned, and the magistrates applied again to Parliament, and obtained an act in 1799, authorizing them to borrow L. 160,000 to execute a part of the magnificent design by John Rennie, Esq. civil engineer, of an extensive range of docks stretching from the north pier of Leith to Newhaven, with an entrance at each of these places.

The eastern wet dock next the tide-harbour of Leith was begun in 1800, and finished in 1806, and the middle wet dock was begun in 1810, and completed in 1817. Each of these docks is 250 yards long, and 100 yards wide, both amounting to more than ten English acres of water, and sufficient to contain 150 ships of

the ordinary classes that frequent the port. On the north sides of the two wet docks there are three dry or graving docks, each 136 feet long and 45 wide at bottom ; 150 feet long by 70 feet wide at top, and the width of the entrance 36 feet. All the works about Leith docks have been constructed of excellent materials in a very substantial manner, under the immediate superintendence of Mr John Paterson, resident engineer.

In the Appendix to the " Report from the Select Committee, to whom the several petitions from the Royal Burghs of Scotland were referred," presented to the House of Commons on 12th July 1819, it is stated that the two wet docks cost about L. 175,086 ; the three graving docks L. 18,198 ; the draw-bridges L. 11,281 ; and the areas for the sites of the docks and warehouses L. 80,543 ; making together about L. 285,108 Sterling, exclusive of L. 8000 for building the bridge over the Water of Leith, in the line of the new street leading from the foot of Leith Walk to the west end of the middle wet dock.

The western or large wet dock, which is not yet begun, is to be 500 yards long and 100 yards wide, extending to the spacious deep tide-harbour at Newhaven. It is very desirable to have the whole design of Mr Rennie completed as soon as possible, as the depth of water on the bar of Leith harbour, in ordinary spring tides, is only 15 feet, and only 9 feet at ordinary neap tides.

Towards the end of the year 1824, the magistrates of Edinburgh transferred the rights of the community in those docks to a joint stock company ; and, for some time, the shares in this company sold at a premium of L. 17 per share. But the merchants of Leith, and others interested in keeping the dock-dues at a rate as moderate as possible, having opposed the transfer, the bill brought into Parliament for this purpose was lost, and they remain the property of the community, subject to the debts contracted in their formation. An ar-

rangement has since been completed, by which government, in consideration of ground being given for a naval yard, &c., is to advance money at three per cent. to pay off the whole debts connected with the Docks; the interest of this money, and a per centage on the capital, to be annually paid from the dock-duties until the whole is liquidated.

Regarding the revenue of the docks, it likewise appears from the same appendix, that the gross amount of the dock-duties, crane-dues, pontage, and feu-duties of warehouses in the year 1818, was nearly L. 9874 Sterling. In 1824 they amounted to L. 10,295, 4s. 2d.

A light-house, with reflecting lamps, is erected at the mouth of the harbour, and another, with a revolving light, on the small island of Inchkeith, in the middle of the Frith of Forth, about four miles from Leith.

Leith is two miles distant from Edinburgh, but the splendid road to it is now on both sides so much covered with buildings, that it seems rather an extensive street than a road. The Water of Leith divides the town into two parts, which, from their situations, are named *South* and *North* Leith, but both parts of the town are connected by draw-bridges. One of these, opposite the foot of the Tolbooth Wynd, was erected by authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1788. Prior to this period the communication between South and North Leith was by an old stone-bridge of three arches, a little farther up the river, built by Robert Balantyne, abbot of Holyroodhouse, about the year 1493. The abutments of this bridge, at the north end of which stood the old Church of North Leith, are still to be seen. The second draw-bridge is opposite the foot of Bernard's Street, and was erected in 1800, for a communication with the new docks. A third bridge is now finished, which connects the new streets at Hillhousefield and the Docks with Leith walk.

The streets in Leith are narrow, irregularly laid down, and most of the old buildings paltry. The new

streets to the south and east, however, as well as those to the north-west, are finished with much elegance. As the irregularity of the streets would render any attempt at a description of their relative situations unintelligible to a stranger, their disposition will be best understood by reference to the map.

In *South Leith* the principal streets are named the Kirkgate and Constitution Street, both of which enter from the great road from Edinburgh called Leith Walk. On the west side of the Kirkgate stands the

Trinity House.

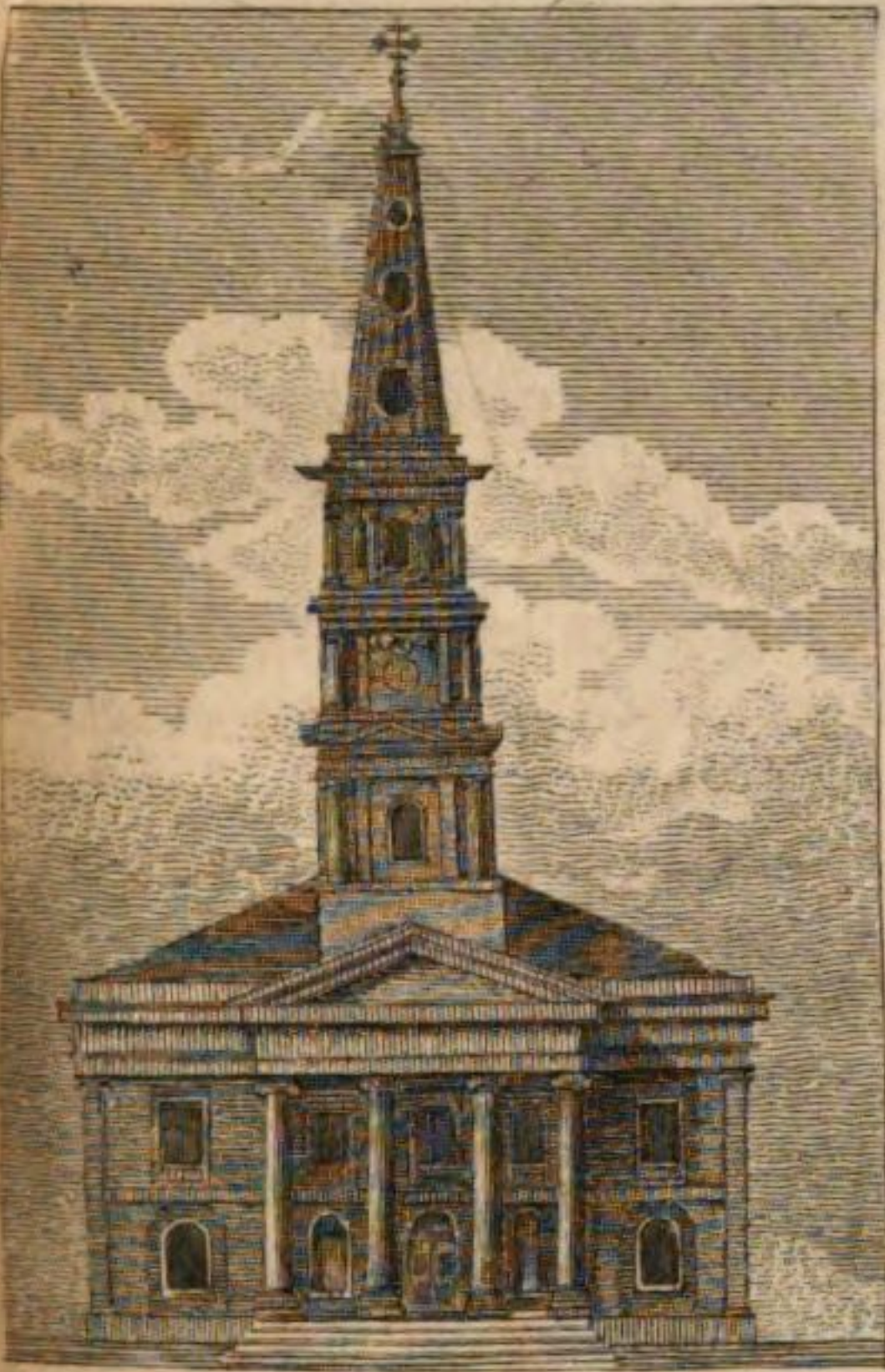
The Trinity House was built in 1817, in the Grecian style of architecture, at an expence of L. 2500. The old Trinity House, which occupied the same site, was an ancient building, with this inscription on a stone which is still preserved in the gable of the new house:—“*In the name of the Lord ve masteris and mareineris bylis this hovs to the povr, 1555.*” Nearly opposite to this building stood King James’s Hospital, founded by the Kirk-Session of South Leith in 1614, for the reception of aged women. This building was long occupied as the grammar-school of Leith; but the increase of scholars rendering a more commodious building necessary for this purpose, a new school-house was erected by subscription in 1805. The hospital itself was removed in 1824.

Grammar School.

This building stands on the south-west part of the *links* or downs of Leith. It is surmounted with a small spire and clock, and the rooms for the different classes are elegant and commodious.

Church of South Leith.

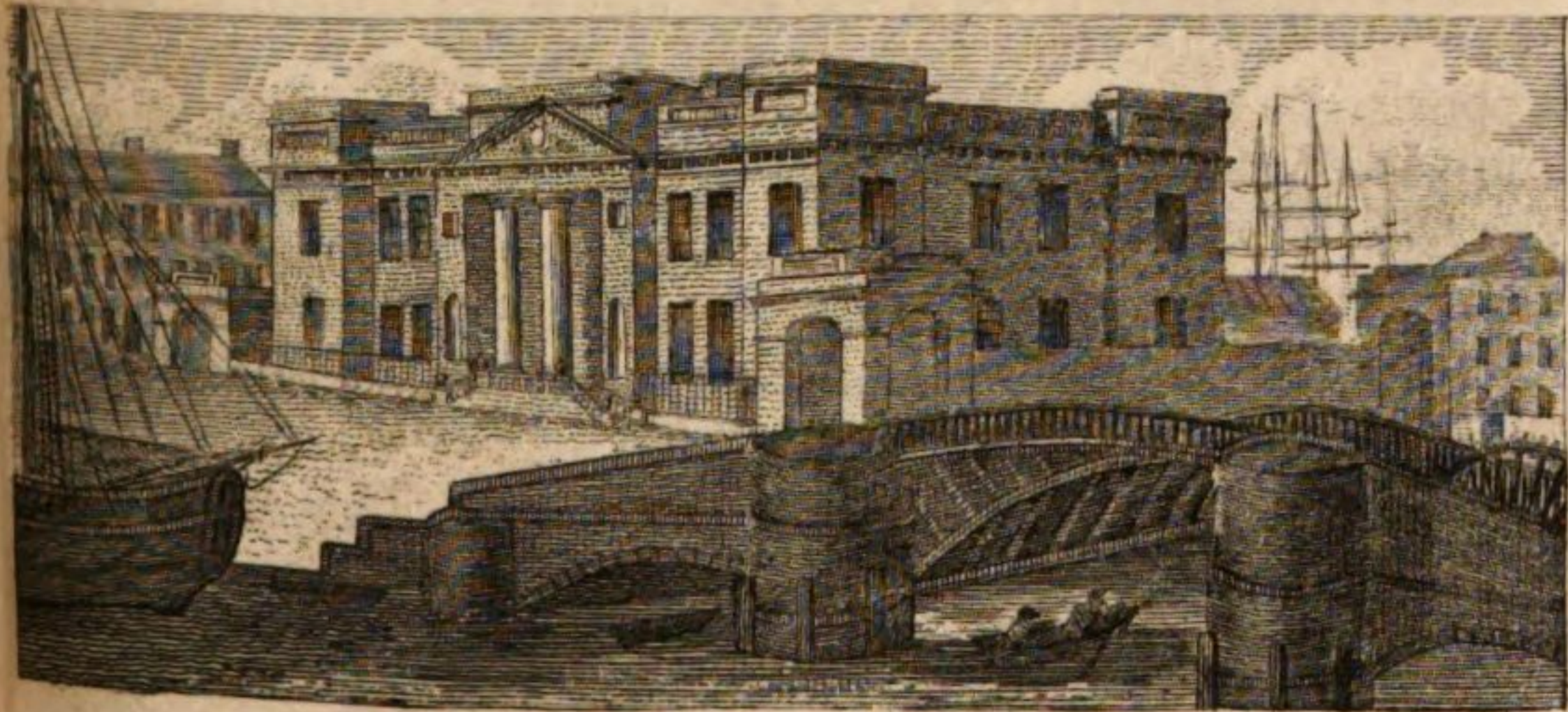
On the east side of the Kirkgate stands the Church of South Leith, an ancient Gothic building, with a spire and clock; and a little to the north-east of the church is the *Chapel of Ease*, a commodious building,



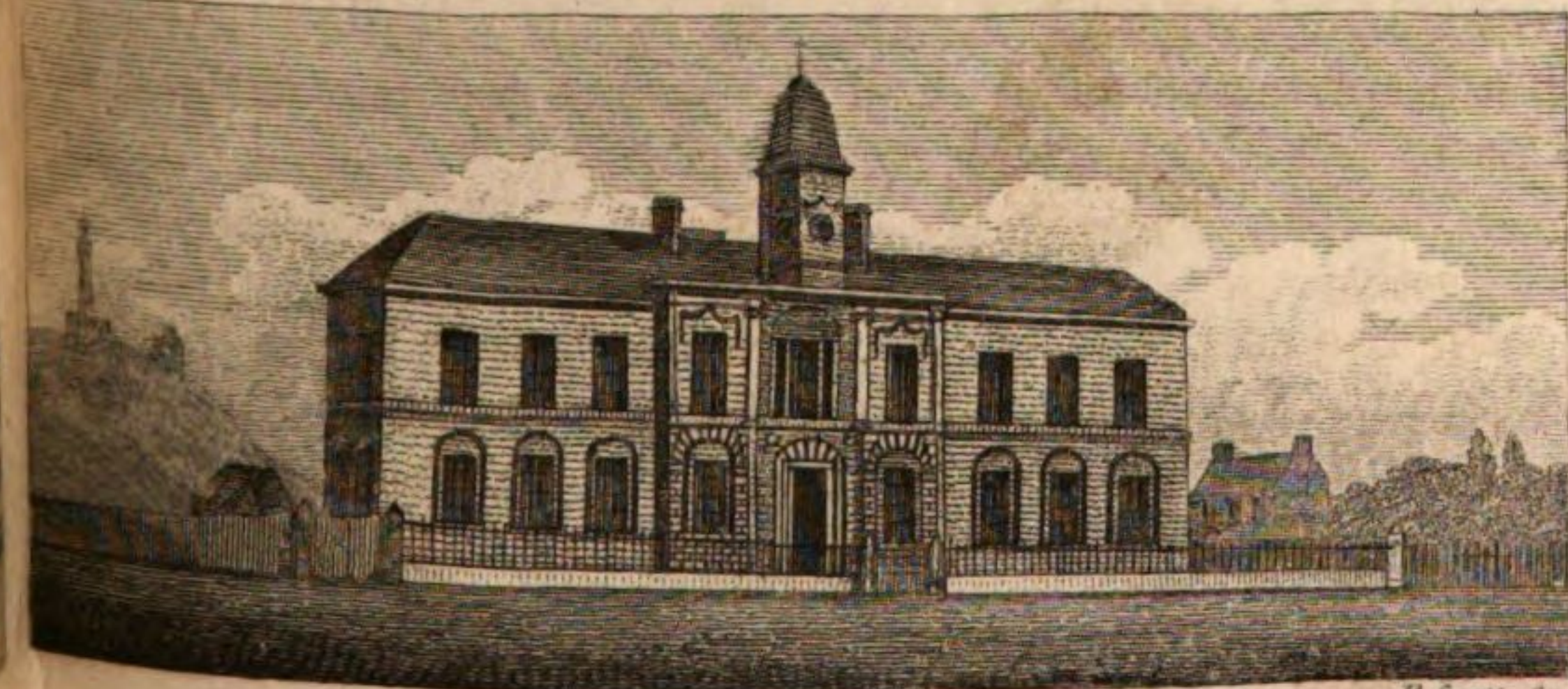
North Leith Church.



Exchange Buildings, Leith.



Custom House, Leith.



Grammar School, Leith.

R. Scott Sc.

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

capable of accommodating upwards of 1500 people at Divine worship.

Tolbooth.

The *Tolbooth* or Town-house of Leith is situated at the lower end of the lane called from it the Tolbooth Wynd. The old building, erected in 1565, having become inadequate to its purposes, it was removed in 1825, and a new Town-house of Saxon architecture, built upon its site.

Leith Bank.

This neat small edifice stands in St Bernard's Street and was founded in 1805, and finished in the year following. It consists of two floors; a handsome dome rises from the north front; and a projection, ornamented with four Ionic columns, and having three pilasters of the same on each side, decorates the building.—Besides the Leith Banking Company, a branch of the British Linen Company and the Commercial Banking Company is established in Leith.

Exchange Buildings.

At the east end of Bernard's Street, in Constitution Street, stand the Exchange Buildings, the largest public buildings in Leith. They contain an assembly-room of large dimensions, a coffee-room, a sale-room, a subscription library, and reading-room. These buildings are in the Grecian style of architecture, three stories in height, and are ornamented in front with five Ionic columns. They cost L. 16,000.

The Custom-House.

This building stands on the north side of the harbour, near the entrance to the wet docks, and was erected in 1812. The original expence of its erection was about L. 12,617. But it is now receiving additions to enable it to accommodate the Board of Customs from Edinburgh.

Church of North Leith.

This church stands to the westward of the town of Leith, and the foundation of it was laid in March 1814. It is a handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture, and was designed by Mr William Burn, architect. The front is $78\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, and, from the columns to the back wall, its length is $116\frac{1}{2}$. It is surmounted with a handsome spire and clock, the first compartment of which is of the Doric, the second of the Ionic, and the third of the Corinthian order; the remainder of the spire is fluted, and its height, from the ground to the top of the cross, is 158 feet. The proportions of the portico, which is very handsome, are said to be taken from the little Ionic temple on the Ilyssus, near to Athens. The expence of the building was about L. 12,000, and it accommodates, with ease, upwards of 2000 persons.

Seafield Baths.

The baths at Seafield were erected in 1813, at the eastern extremity of Leith Links. The expence of their erection was about L.8000, which was raised in shares of 50 guineas, the proprietor or one member of their families having a right to the use of the baths. The building is very elegant, with fronts to the west and north, and a handsome porch. The lower floor is fitted up with baths, and contain in all 17, hot, tepid, cold, pump and shower baths, besides a large plunge bath. The rest of the building is occupied as a hotel.

In Constitution Street a neat Episcopal Chapel was erected in 1806; and in 1820, a handsome chapel, in connection with the United Associate Synod, was erected in Bridge Street.

Another chapel, in a street newly opened from Leith Walk to the New Bridge, has been this year (1825) erected for a congregation in connection with the Relief Synod. It is a neat plain building, 80 feet by

65 over-walls, calculated to accommodate 1450 people, and cost in erection about L. 4000.

A little to the westward of Leith lies the populous fishing village of Newhaven, whence the markets of Edinburgh are principally supplied with fish. A new pier has been recently built at the west end of the village for passage-boats. Handsome steam-boats sail from this pier every three hours to the opposite coast, and others sail daily from Newhaven to Stirling, and the intermediate places on the Frith.

Trinity Chain Pier.

This elegant pier was projected and executed by Captain Samuel Brown, who had previously executed a bridge on the same principle over the Tweed. The supports of the chains are erected on wooden piles. It was opened in September 1821, previous to which it was proved by a weight of 21 tons being placed between the different points of suspension.

Leith is governed by a baron-bailie, with the title of Admiral, appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, who, under him, nominates three persons residing in Leith, as his deputies, with the title of Resident Bailies. The resident bailies hold baron-courts for the decision of petty offences. There are four incorporations in Leith, viz. the Mariners, Maltmen, Trades, and Traffickers; the first including the masters of ships and sailors; the second maltsters and brewers; the third coopers, bakers, smiths, tailors, wrights, weavers, &c.; and the fourth merchants, &c. The police establishment is independent of that of Edinburgh.

There is also a Merchant Company in Leith, and a number of Shipping Companies. The regular smacks which sail between this port and London are most elegantly fitted up; and the steam-vessels, which sail regularly during the summer season, have afforded facilities of intercourse between the two capitals, unknown till their establishment. There is also a ferry to

the opposite coast of Fife, with commodious passage-boats, under the direction of commissioners appointed by act of Parliament.

The *Australian Company* was instituted in November 1822, upon a capital of One Million, raised by shares of L. 100 each. The object of this company is to facilitate the intercourse betwixt the parent country and the Colonies of Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales. They have already procured several ships of considerable tonnage, so that passengers for these Colonies, or the Cape of Good Hope, to which the ships sail regularly, may always procure a safe and comfortable conveyance, at a moderate expence.

The charitable institutions of Leith consist of a Destitute Sick Society, for the purpose of relieving persons who, by temporary distress, are rendered incapable of supporting themselves, and who have no claim on any other charitable institution; a Female Society, for relieving sick and indigent women, instituted in 1798; a Female Charity School of Industry, instituted in 1802; and a Boys' Charity School; besides several Bible and Missionary Societies. A Literary Society, which meets once a week during the winter, was instituted in 1814; and there are two public libraries.

The markets of Leith, a commodious place for which was built and opened in 1819, have the same articles as those of Edinburgh, and in equal variety. Their water is principally brought in pipes from the small lake of Lochend. But it has been formerly suggested, and it is still practicable, to turn to the use of the inhabitants of Leith a fine spring which rises at the bottom of Salisbury Crags, and which, as ascertained by Mr James Jardine, civil engineer, delivers about 112 pints per minute.

The town of Leith is lighted by gas, a company having been recently formed for that purpose in 1822. The gas is manufactured from oil; but a proposition has been made for substituting coal, as the material from which the gas is to be extracted.

TRADE OF EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

In Edinburgh there are few general merchants, most of them residing at the port of Leith. There are, however, a vast number of shopkeepers, and the support of the city, in this respect, depends on the consumption of the necessaries and superfluities of life. The country gentlemen, and those who have made fortunes abroad, generally reside a great part of the year in the town, and most of the rents of the country gentlemen are drawn and circulated among the bankers of Edinburgh. A Merchant Company was instituted in Edinburgh by royal charter in 1681 ; and in 1736 a Chamber of Commerce was established by charter for protecting and encouraging the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. This institution has led the public attention to many useful objects, and has obtained many salutary regulations and laws respecting the general commerce of the country.

The British Parliament, in the year 1727, passed an act, enabling his Majesty to appoint trustees for encouraging the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, and for this purpose large sums, destined by the articles of Union, were lodged in their hands. The annual premiums given by the trustees, which amount to about L. 4000, have had a great influence in diffusing industry, and in exciting emulation among the Scottish manufacturers.

Before the Union, Edinburgh had but a very limited trade. The unfortunate termination of the Darien expedition had a considerable share in damping the ardour of commercial enterprise. Since that time, however, the trade of Edinburgh has been extending by slow and imperceptible degrees ; and the enlargement of the harbour of Leith, by the erection of new and splendid docks, promises a still farther increase.

The following statement of the shipping belonging to and engaged in the trade of Leith at three different

periods, will give an idea of its progressive increase during the first part of the last century.

Number of vessels in 1692,	-	29,	tonnage 1702
in 1740,	-	47,	2628
in 1752,	-	68,	6935

In the year 1784, the trade of Leith was estimated at half a million Sterling.—Ships cleared at the Custom-house in that year :

From foreign ports,	-	247
With coals,	-	361
Coasters,	-	782
In ballast,	-	384
Total,	-	1774

From the 13th November 1786 to the 13th November 1787, there arrived in Leith the following vessels :

	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Scottish.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ships, - —		17	10	27
Brigs, - 11		22	92	125
Sloops, - 19		282	1,407	1,708
Tons, 3,244		26,170	72,809	105,223

During the same period, there came into Leith harbour from ports within the Frith of Forth 383 vessels with coals, measuring 14,956 tons, and the same number of vessels with other goods, measuring 16,139 tons.

In the year 1791, the registered tonnage amounted to 130,000 tons ; and in 1804, the number of vessels of different descriptions which arrived in Leith harbour was 2652, which makes the increase of shipping nearly double since 1787. Since this last period the trade of Leith has been nearly trebled, as is shown by the following statement.

Foreign trade for the year ending 5th January 1825.

<i>Inward.</i>			
	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	222	36,479	2133
Foreign,	146	16,630	980
Total,	368	53,109	3113

<i>Outward.</i>			
	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
British,	175	32,008	1903
Foreign,	97	11,430	685
Total,	272	43,438	2588

Coasting trade for the year ending 5th January 1825.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Inwards,	3794	240,628	14,249
Outwards,	2271	160,603	10,950
Total,	6065	401,231	25,199

The trade of Leith is pretty extensive. A number of vessels are employed in the whale fishery; and an extensive trade is carried on with Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, and with Hamburgh, Ostend, and Holland. The merchants of Leith also trade extensively to the Mediterranean, the West Indies, America, and Van Dieman's Land.

Manufactures of different kinds are carried on in Edinburgh and Leith to a considerable extent. There are several cast iron founderies in the neighbourhood of the city, and many large houses for the manufacture of flint-glass and bottles. The distillation of malt-spirits occupies several large capitals; and the manufacture of candles and soap is carried on extensively. In the environs of Edinburgh are many paper-mills, where large quantities of writing and printing-papers

are made. A good deal of printing is done in Edinburgh, and there is an extensive foundery for printing types. The manufacture of shawls and linens is carried on to a considerable extent. Ship-building in Leith occupies a number of hands; and there are manufactories of sail-cloth and cordage. There are besides sugar refining-houses, and several saw-mills erected on the Water of Leith by the celebrated engineer Mr Brunell.

POPULATION.

FROM a paper in the possession of the Session-Clerk of Edinburgh, entitled, "A list of the hail possessors (of houses) in the different parishes," the number of families in the year 1678 appears to have been 3333. The old part of the city at that time consisted only of six parishes. Supposing that there were at that time six individuals in every family, (and this has not been thought by some an average too great for Edinburgh,) the total number of persons would amount to 19,998. If the suburb of Canongate is reckoned to have contained 2500 inhabitants, the parish of St Cuthbert's 7000, and those of South and North Leith 6000 persons, the total number of individuals in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood was, in the year 1678, 35,500.

In a paper communicated by the late Dr Blair, and copied into the "Statistical Account of Scotland," containing an enumeration of families and examinable persons in the city of Edinburgh, apparently taken in the year 1722, the numbers, including the usual proportion of one fourth of the examinable persons for children, amounted to 25,420; and if 15,000 is allowed for the suburbs and the environs, the total number of inhabitants would be 40,420.

Maitland, in his "History of Edinburgh," founding his computation on the register of burials, makes the number of inhabitants in the city to amount to at

least 48,000 in 1753. But that calculation is not much to be regarded, as, in 1755, an enumeration was made, at the desire of the late Dr Webster, when the numbers, including the parish of St Cuthbert's and Leith, appeared to be 57,195.

Mr Arnot's computation in 1775 is still more considerable. According to his account, the number of families in Edinburgh, Leith, and the environs, amounted to 13,806, which, calculating at the rate of six persons to each family, made the number of inhabitants to be 82,836, which, added to 1400 for the castle, hospitals, &c. amounts in all to 84,236. But six to a family has been reckoned by some too large an average even for Edinburgh, large in general as the families there are; and it has been reckoned nearer the truth to take five as the average number of a family. This, adding 1400 for the castle, &c. would bring the number of inhabitants in the city and suburbs, including Leith, in 1775, to 70,430.

The enumeration made in 1791 for the Statistical report of the city, states the total number of inhabitants in the city, suburbs, and town of Leith, at 84,886, of which 38,109 were males, and 45,444 females. But the accuracy of this enumeration is to be doubted; for, in the enumeration made, under authority of Parliament, in the year 1801, of the population of Scotland, Edinburgh, its suburbs, and Leith is stated to contain 82,560 inhabitants.

The population in 1811 was, by the Parliamentary returns, 102,987; and according to the Census of 1821, as follows:

Number of families, 29,193.

Males, - - - 62,099

Females, - - - 76,136

Total, 138,235

OBJECTS OF
NATURAL HISTORYIN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDIN-
BURGH.*

EDINBURGH is a favourable station for the practical student of Natural History. From London it is a day's journey to get beyond the garden grounds. Here, the excursion of a day, or even of a few hours, may fill the box of the botanist with no contemptible spoil. The immediate neighbourhood offers to the beginner, indeed, a profusion of objects in all the three kingdoms of nature. As the most convincing proof, we shall select a few articles belonging to each division, and shall specify their *habitats*, or the places where they are found.

I.—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Of the small number of the MAMMALIA which Scotland produces, a very few only can be expected near so large a city. The Fox and the Hare are occasionally seen on the southern declivities of Arthur's Seat hills. The Otter inhabits the banks of the Water of Leith, but is rare. The *Whitrett*† or Weasel is common; as is also the *Hurchin* or Hedgehog. The common Bat is abundant. The Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) is naturalized in the nearest woods. In the

* Communicated by an eminent naturalist, who also furnished the article Markets.

† Where there are appropriate *Scottish* names, we have thought it might be useful to adopt them; at the same time, we have distinguished them by Italics, and have subjoined either the English or the Linnean name.

cellars and common sewers, the Norway Rat is too common ; the Black Rat, still inhabits the garrets of the high houses in the old city. In the Frith of Forth the Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) is continually showing its black head, and the Porpesse (*Delphinus phœna*) is ever rolling about. Both are sometimes entangled in the nets of the Newhaven fishermen, and considerable quantities of oil are extracted from their blubber and liver. The Whalebone-Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), and the Grampus (*Delphinus orca*), are occasionally seen. Upwards of forty years ago a Cachalot Whale, of great size (*Physeter microps*), was stranded on Lord Rosebery's grounds near Cramond, and attracted thousands of spectators from Edinburgh. The enormous size of the head, and the excessive smallness of its eyes, were circumstances talked of by old people ; and its tongue was compared to a well-filled feather bed.

A very considerable variety of stationary BIRDS is to be found around Edinburgh. Among these the most beautiful is the Kingfisher, which inhabits the river Leith, and the Blue-backed Shrike, which haunts about Arthur's Seat hills. The Kestrel yearly breeds in the high precipitous rocks of the Castle fronting Prince's Street. Some uncommon birds visit us in summer, as the Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus Europæus*); the *Corn-Crake* or Landrail, &c. The call of the Cuckoo or *Gouk* is first heard about the lake of Duddingstone, whose neighbourhood it frequents, about May-day, and it continues till the middle of June. About this last period, great numbers of Swifts (*Hirundo apus*) seem to delight to spend the evening in darting backward and forward among the lofty buildings of the Old Town of Edinburgh, uttering perpetual shrieks. Other migratory birds spend a part of the winter with us ; as the *Snow-flake* (*Emberhiza nivalis*), the *Feltifer* or Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), with its constant companion the Red-wing (*Turdus iliacus*), and sometimes the Bohemia Chatterer. The

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*) has been shot in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. A flock of the beautiful little Norwegian bird, *Fringilla flammea*, alighted on the light-house of Inchkeith one evening in winter 1804-5, having been attracted by the light: several, which were stunned by striking against the panes of glass, were picked up by the light-house keepers. Woodcocks, in like manner, frequently perch upon this light-house upon their arrival from the forests of Norway, in the dark evenings of October. The islands in the Frith are, during summer, frequented by the *Kitty-wake* (*Larus tridactylus*); and the *Pictarny* (*Sterna hirundo*); which breed on the Bass Rock along with the Gannet or *Solan-Goose* (*Pelecanus Bas-sanus*). The Cormorant (*P. carbo*); the *Scart* or Shag (*P. graculus*); *Scout* (*Colymbus troile*), and Razor-bill or *Marrot* (*Alca torda*), frequent the Frith at all times. A few pairs of the *Dunter-goose* or Eiderduck (*Anas mollissima*) breed annually on Inchkeith, Inchcolm, and the May Island. The *Malmock* or Fulmar (*Procellaria glacialis*) makes his appearance in the Frith in very hard winters; but departs very early in the spring to the northward. The Stormy Petrel or Mother Carey's Chicken (*P. pelagica*) has been observed within Leith harbour in very stormy weather. The Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*) also comes in severe winters, and has been taken in the Frith as late as April. The Velvet Duck (*Anas fusca*) is common, as is also the Puffin or *Willick* (*Alca puffinus*). Duddingstone lake is inhabited by the Coot and Water-hen (*Fulica atra* and *chloropus*), and by the variety of the latter called *Fulica fusca* by the late Dr Walker.

The poultry-market of Edinburgh is worthy of a frequent visit from the ornithologist. Some of the rarer aquatic birds, sent from different parts of the country, occasionally occur on the stalls during winter; the Long-tailed Duck or *Caloo* (*Anas glacialis*), and the Golden-eye (*A. clangula*), are not uncommon. The

White-fronted goose (*A. albifrons*), the Bean goose (*A. fabalis*), and the Bernacle (*A. erythropus*), also occur; together with the Merganser (*Mergus serrator*), and the Dusky Grebe (*Colymbus nigricans*). Ptarmigan, Snipes, and small birds, are also sold. Among what the poulterers call Snipes, birds of the genus *Tringa*, particularly *T. cinerea*, *morinella*, and *Grenovicensis*, are often included. (See *Poultry-Market*, p. 291.)

Of the reptile AMPHIBIA we have in the King's Park four species of lizard (*Lacerta agilis*, *vulgaris*, *palustris*, and *maculata* of Sheppard), here called *asks*—an abbreviation of *askers*, the old English name, but often confounded with the name *asps*, to the great hurt of the harmless lizards. The Blind-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) is sometimes found in banks of loose earth at Salisbury Crag.

FISHES.—A specimen of the rare Opah (*Zeus luna*) was, a few years ago, taken near Cramond, and is preserved in the museum of Sir Patrick Walker. The short Diodon or Sun-fish (*Diodon mola*) has also been caught at Cramond, and is preserved in the same gentleman's museum. The Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) frequently enters the mouth of the river Almond, and is sometimes killed. The Gar (*Esox belone*) is occasionally caught, but is by no means common. The Saury-pike (*Esox saurus*), which, it seems, is hardly known in the south, sometimes enters our Frith in vast shoals during winter. It is generally named the *Gowdanook*. At ebb-tide it is often found alive with its long curved nose sticking in the sludge, as if it considered itself sufficiently hid when its head is immured. The *Sea-cat* or Wolf-fish (*Anarhichas lupus*) is pretty common; sometimes it is got five feet long. The *Bergil*, or *Labrus balanus* of Dr Shaw, is found in the Frith during summer; together with the *Brassy* or *L. cornubius*. The Basse (*Perca labrax*), and the

Bib (*Gadus luscus*), are caught at the same season. The Gemmeous and Sordid Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra* and *dracunculus*) are very common in the mouth of the Frith. From observations made at Newhaven, it seems probable that these fishes, though ranked as distinct species by Linné and Pennant, are merely male and female of the same species. The male when in the water, or when newly caught, shines with the most brilliant azure and golden tints, and is much admired by the fishers, who call it *gowdie* or *chanticleer*.

A large species of Gilt-head, of a fine silvery hue (*Sparus dentatus*, Sp. Raii of Dr Shaw), is sometimes, though rarely, caught.

The Smooth-hound and the Tope (*Squalus mustelus* and *galeus*), with the angel-fish (*Sq. squatina*), are occasionally entangled in the fishing nets, and carried into Newhaven for the sake of the oil to be got by boiling their livers. The latter animal has sometimes been described as a *mermaid*. Piked dog-fishes (*Sq. acanthias*) accompany the shoals of herring into the Frith, and are oftener caught than the fishermen could wish, as they prove very destructive to their nets.

Conger-eels, nine or ten feet in length, are sometimes, though not very frequently, taken in the Frith.

The lakes of Duddingstone and Lochend contain Pike and Perch; the river of Leith, the Loche, the *nine-eyed eel* or River-Lamprey, &c.; but trout are nearly expelled from this river, at least in the vicinity of the city, by the refuse from the numerous distilleries established on its banks.

The fish-market will occasionally yield the ichthyologist some curious objects. The Saury-pike and Sea-pike may be expected in winter. The Lumpfish, Sparling, and Sea-Lamprey, occur in spring: and the Gilt-head and Wrasse during summer. (See article *Fish-Market*, p. 294.)

INSECTA.—The entomologist finds the objects of his study in every place. The *Julus oniscoides* of Townson, at first sight resembling *Oniscus armadillo*, is found under stones in the King's Park, generally about an ant hill. *Papilio Artaxerxes* has been seen in the marshy grounds of Arthur's Seat hills, overlooking the village of Duddingstone ; this is accounted one of the rarest British butterflies. *Phalangium hirsutum* may be found by rummaging among the refuse of the Newhaven oyster-boats. In the same way may be got a variety of crustaceous insects ; *Cancer araneus* ; *C. depurator* ; *C. longicornis* ; *C. strigosus* ; *C. locusta* ; and *C. bernardus*, or hermit crab, so named from its always inhabiting a turbinated shell. But the most curious of the small cancri is the *C. phalangium*, which, in order to deceive its prey, dresses itself with tender marine plants or zoophytes, so as to resemble these harmless productions. It may sometimes be found at Newhaven disguised as a plant of *fucus sinuosus* ; at other times neatly dressed out like the zoophyte called *Flustra truncata*. In the skate-nets, which the Newhaven fishers sometimes sink near the mouth of the Frith, *C. Norvegicus* is often entangled. Large and fine specimens of the rare *C. horridus* are sometimes thus taken. *C. symnista* is found on the shores after heavy east winds. The lobster is occasionally caught ; the edible crab or *partain* (*C. pagurus*) is very common. Prawns and shrimps are not unfrequent.

Of the VERMES *intestina*, Leith Sands afford the *Lumbricus marinus*, dug up by the fishwomen for bait, under the name of *lug-worm* ; and the *Hirudo muricata* is not unfrequently found entwined among the roots of the great *tangle* (*Fucus digitatus*.)

Of the Mollusca, the Cuttle-fish or *hose-fish* (*Sepia loligo*) is common ; the *Sepia octopodia* is also found, but is more rare. The bones of *S. officinalis* are frequently east ashore. *Doris argo*, *Aphrodita aculeata*,

Echinus esculentus and spatagus, are frequently cast upon the beach after winter storms, and especially after east-winds. The Holothuria pentacula is at times dredged up in fishing for oysters. The Sea Anemones (particularly Actinea crassicornis) everywhere adhere to the rocks left uncovered at ebb-tide. Two species of very long sea-worms are occasionally brought up from the deep water of the roadstead by the oyster dredges; one is the Nereis flabelligera, the other is a black animal, perhaps nondescript, known to the fishers by the name of the Black Worm. It is often between twenty and thirty feet in length. It may be found in the Newhaven oyster-boats in the spring season. This black worm has been described in the Naturalist's Miscellany under the title of *Linea longissima*.

Of marine *Testacea*, the shores of the Frith afford a considerable variety, some of them not common. Several species of Chiton and Lepas are got on the rocks and stones, or attached to the stalks of the larger fuci; Pholas candida and crispata inhabit the clay-stone rocks at Joppa. Mytilus discors is often to be found adhering to the roots of fuci, and M. discrepans, of large size, is frequently dredged up by the fishermen at Newhaven. Arca nucleus and minima are sometimes to be got in the refuse of the dredging-boats. Solen pellucidus, Tellina Ferroensis, T. fabula, Mya subtruncata, M. prismatica, and Mactra Boysii, are frequently to be picked up on the beach at Portobello, where also may be occasionally found Nerita glaucina, N. pallidula, Cypræa Europæa, Donax trunculus, and Venus striatula. V. undata, Scotica, virginea and exoleta are taken by the dredge, also V. Islandica, of large size. Fine specimens of Cardium echinatum, Helix lævigata, and Mytilus modiolus, are got in the same manner. Strombus pes pelecani, Murex Bamffius, Mya inæquivalvis, Patella cœrulea and pellucida, may be often picked upon the shore at Newhaven. Ostrea obsoleta, Turbo crassior, and Trochus

tumidus are procured at the same place. *Bulla aperta* is not uncommon at Carolina Park, where its very light, almost membranaceous shells, are tossed about by the wind. In short, if the conchologist search the rejectamenta on the beach after high winds, which communicate to the Frith the agitation of the German Ocean, he will seldom fail to make some acquisitions.

Mytilus cygneus has been found in Duddingstone Loch; *M. anatinus* and *Tellina cornea* abound in Lochend. In Duddingstone Loch are also found *Patella oblonga*, (not in Captain Laskey's list,) several depressed *Helices*, and, in the marshy ground adjoining, *H. limosa* and *H. fossaria*. *Helix putris* occurs of large size in the Meadow ditches; *H. arbustorum*, (not mentioned by Captain Laskey,) on the north bank of the Castle; *H. caperata* on the rocks of the Calton Hill; *H. dubium* under stones among the debris of Salisbury Crags; *H. radiata* and *H. umbilicata* are plentiful in the lares to the south of the Meadows; *Turbo bidens* and *muscorum* are found in the King's Park, and *T. fontinalis* inhabits Lochend.

Zoophyta are to be found in great variety on the shores of the Frith after high winds. But the oyster-boats at Newhaven afford the best and rarest specimens. The oyster-dredge always entangles quantities of *Sertulariæ*, *Flustræ*, &c. which the fishermen call Summer-growth. About thirty species of *Sertulariæ* may thus be got; among others the beautiful *Sertularia operculata*, *abietina*, *cupressina*, and *fastigiata*; the curious *bottlebrush*, or *Sertularia thuya*; with very large specimens of *Sertularia antennina*; to which may be added some species that are less generally noticed, particularly *Sertularia polyzonias*, *lendigera*, and *muricata*. Small specimens of the Fan-coral, *Gorgonia flabellum*, are sometimes, though rarely, got in the Frith. The coral of the shops (*Coralina officinalis*) is common. Several species of *Flustra* are dredged up with the oysters, particularly *F.*

carbasea, which, according to authors, is rare in many places.

II.—VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The hills, rocks, lakes, and shores, which diversify the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, offer a rich field to the botanical inquirer. Even Arthur's Seat hills alone present him with about four hundred different species. Among these some pretty rare plants are numbered: *Asplenium septentrionale*, *Arenaria verna*, *Potentilla verna*, *Salvia verbenaca*, *Thalictrum minus*, *Gnaphalium dioicum*, and others. Besides these may be found, in the King's Park, two of the rarer of the British gramina, *Poa rigida* and *Hordeum pratense*; and among the cliffs may be seen two uncommon native shrubs, the Spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*) and the White-beam (*Pyrus aria*.) Several plants remarkable for their beauty adorn these hills; among these, the Maiden-pink, (*Dianthus deltoides*,) the Dropwort, (*Spiræa filipendula*,) and the Catchfly, (*Lychnis viscaria*,) deserve particular notice. The margin of Duddingstone Lake is enlivened by *Ranunculus lingua*, and *Stellaria glauca*, together with the elegant *Butomus umbellatus* or Flowering-rush. In the appendix to Lightfoot's "Flora Scotica" is a list of plants, observed by Mr Yalden, a student of medicine, as growing in the King's Park, Edinburgh, including Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags. To this list may be added, *Circæa alpina*, *Sanicula Europæa*, *Viola lutea*, *Saxifraga tridactylites*, *Alisma ranunculoides*, *Juniperus communis*, and many Musci, Algæ, and Fungi. Among the Musci, *Phascum piliferum*, a very minute and rare moss, growing on the bank below the columnar greenstone rocks; and *Grimmia acuta*, observed there by the late Mr Don. Among the Algæ, *Lichen coccineus*, like drops of blood upon the rocks; and among the Fungi, *Agaricus terreus*, growing in large semicircular tracks on the middle ridge of hills, the deleterious spawn of this mushroom

seeming here to occasion those withered traces in the grass which have commonly been denominated *Fairy rings*. Pentland Hills, as might be expected, afford some rare plants; in particular *Listera ovata* in Swanston Wood; *Primula farinosa* in marshy spots above Woodhouselee; *Eriophorum polystachion*, *Scirpus multicaulis*, and *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, or cranberry-bush, in peat marshes; with *Epilobium angustifolium* and *Galium pusillum* at the spot generally called Habbie's How. In a wood on the banks of the Water of Leith, near Colinton, the magnificent species of Valerian, *Valeriana pyrenaica*, is common, and seems to be indigenous. Two poisonous umbelliferous plants occur in the vicinity of Edinburgh. 1. *Cicuta virosa*, (long-leaved water-hemlock or cow-bane,) too plentiful on the margin of the lake of Lochend; here it frequently proves destructive to cows who browse it, and instances are on record of its proving fatal to the human species. 2. *Phellandrium aquaticum* (horse-bane or water-hemlock.) This is not so deleterious as the *cicuta*, and it is a rare plant. It is mentioned by Lightfoot as found in the *Loch* of Corstorphine; that *loch* has long been drained, but the *Phellandrium* still exists in the principal drain of Corstorphine meadow. *Chærophyllum aureum* is another rarity found in that neighbourhood. Roslin and Ravelstone Woods afford some of the rarer mosses and other Cryptogamia. A considerable number of curious plants is found on the shores of the Frith; particularly *Ligusticum Scoticum* and *Hieracium umbellatum* at Figget Whins. The turf along the shore is finely decked, during summer, with the purple cocks-head (*Astragalus hypoglottis*); and the drifted sand is variegated with the elegant sea-rocket, (*Bunias cakile*), and the curious plant called prickly glass-wort, (*Salsola kali*), which is one of those from which barilla is made. Inchkeith affords *Glecoma hirsuta* sparingly, and *Grimmia maritima* in abundance. The Frith yields a considerable variety of submarine plants, above thirty species of

Fuci, and a great many *Ulvæ* and *Confervæ*. Among the rarer of the Fuci may be mentioned *Fucus ligulatus*, *F. asparagoides*, *F. corneus*, and the minute one, *F. pygmæus*.—See Dr Greville's work entitled "*Flora Edinburgensis*," for a description of the Plants to be found within a circuit of ten miles round the capital.

III.—MINERAL KINGDOM.

The great mass of compact blue whin-rock or basalt on which the Castle of Edinburgh is built contains much Zeolite, compact, fibrous, and sometimes finely radiated (mesotype); together with Tremolite, which is exceedingly phosphorescent, and amorphous Prehnite. Beds of quartzzy sandstone alternate with the basalt. The Calton Hill offers a huge mass of trap and porphyry to the inspection of the mineralogist, having at first view little appearance of stratification. The sections made, however, in the course of forming the new roads on the south and north sides of the hill, show distinctly that the whole rocks are stratified, and dip to the eastward at an angle, varying from 18° to 20° , with a general direction southward and northward. The lowest bed, to the westward, is sandstone, and the highest to the eastward, is also sandstone; and the whole intermediate rocks may be considered as belonging to the Coal Formation of Mid-Lothian; for, on the new London road, where it overlooks the palace of Holyroodhouse, the strata consist of thin beds of wacke, bituminous shale, clay-ironstone, and sandstone repeatedly alternating with each other; and the operations in various parts of the hill have afforded evidence that all the rocks composing the hill gradually pass into each other, or have had their origin in a deposition from a single vast menstruum. The porphyry, in one place, was seen passing into greenstone, the greenstone, in another, making a transition into wacke, the wacke again passing into bituminous shale, and the shale both into clay-ironstone and sandstone.

The mural face of an old quarry immediately below Nelson's Monument displays a section of the upper part of the hill to a considerable depth; the bed of porphyry is here forty feet thick; immediately over this lies a bed of amygdaloid, in calcareous cavities of which is found the reddish variety of Cubical Zeolite, called Sarcite by Mr Townson on account of its flesh colour. Small nests of glance-coal have also been found in this rock, very near to the summit of the hill. Arthur's Seat hills exhibit on the south fine columns of porphyritic greenstone, some groups upright, others lying horizontally, and presenting their bases or ends. These are in some places invested with a coating of Prehnite, showing on its surface mamillary crystals, of an apple-green colour. In the fissures of the columns the same mineral is found in amorphous masses, and of a reddish hue. Over the porphyritic greenstone a vast platform of trap-tuff is incumbent, the upper part of which forms what is called the Lion's Back. Imbedded in this tuff considerable masses of siliceous sandstone may in different parts be observed. The trap-tuff is surmounted by the peak of the mountain, consisting of basalt. Near the lake of Duddingstone, beds of quartzzy sandstone, and of siliceous limestone, crop out; and in the basalt here, grains of Olivin and of Augite, together with crystals of Basaltic Hornblende, are abundant.

The bold and lofty amphitheatre of rock called Salisbury Crags consists of greenstone, incumbent on beds of sandstone, slate-clay, and clay-ironstone. In a horizontal layer in the midst of the greenstone bed, numerous beautiful crystals of cubicite are found. The beds are distinctly seen only in one or two places, being generally concealed by the extensive talus, which is accumulated against the front of its crags. In one place, however, a quarry of sandstone has been opened *under* the greenstone. The superior hardness of the sandstone at the line of contact, has been considered as an argument in favour of that

theory which ascribes the consolidation of such rocks to the action of heat, and which views the common whinstone rocks of Scotland as the unerupted lavas of former ages of the world. In another quarry, near Holyroodhouse, beautiful radiated Hæmatites has been found, intermixed with Steatite, green fibrous calcareous spar, and a kind of clay-ironstone approaching to Reddle. Beds of greenstone and sandstone are here seen to alternate several times. Masses of Heavy-spar (sulphate of baryta) may here be often found adhering to the sandstone. Lac lunæ may also be observed lining the fissures of the rocks, and amethystine quartz crystals are not unfrequent. Near to St Anthony's Chapel some very beautiful spotted Jasper has been dug by the Edinburgh lapidaries; but the vein, as far as easily accessible, has been exhausted. Crystals and grains of Augite are abundant in the rock near the chapel.

The sandstone strata which have at different times been laid open in digging foundations of houses in the New Town, particularly near the Customhouse, have been found to be traversed by a great vein of greenstone, from fifty to sixty feet wide, running east and west, from the Customhouse to Marshall's Entry, Leith Walk. Greenstone veins are well known in coal districts by the name of *whin-dikes*. Two such *dikes* are excellently seen in the bed of the Water of Leith, crossing the horizontal strata transversely; the one vein is immediately below St Bernard's Well; the other a little higher up the river. The great vein above mentioned was formerly worked at Broughton, for paving-stones and road-metal; and at that time small specimens of Cobalt-ore, of a peach-blossom colour, were found in its walls.

Greenstone or whinstone occurs also in regular beds. In a thick bed of this rock, near Bell's Mills, a large mass of coarse drawing-slate may be seen. *

* A detailed description of the rocks in the neighbourhood

Upon Leith shores, nodules of Agate, Carnelian, and Chalcedony, with masses of Chlorite imbedded in Quartz, may occasionally be picked up. The large granite tumblers scattered here and there along the beach will not fail to attract the attention of the geologist, there being no granite rocks to a great distance around, and the masses being too considerable to admit of the supposition of their having been brought hither as ballast. At Carolina Park, about a mile west from Newhaven, the rocks are finely exposed by the action of the sea; beds of greenstone here appear to alternate with beds of sandstone, of clay, and of clay-ironstone. The trap rock of Craigiehall Hills abounds with Analcime, and with greenish fibrous Zeolite. The Pentland Hills present to the northward large rocks of Felspar in mass, pretty much decomposed, which, from its resemblance to the Petunse of the Chinese, or material from which porcelain is manufactured, has been called Petunse Pentlandica. Where some spots of Logan Hill, not far from Habbie's How, are exposed, by the action of a rivulet, Chalcedony, striped Jasper, and Chlorite, are found. At the waterfall of Habbie's How the rivulet has cut through a very curious breccia, or puddingstone-rock, of great thickness. Large veins of Heavy-spar are observed in different places of the Pentlands. At Gilmerton, the strata, being much inclined, have been cut through in mining, and have disclosed a series of mineral beds about a mile in thickness. The beds are of greenstone, limestone, clay-ironstone, sandstone, and coal. Of the last there are sixty different seams, thick or thin, twenty of which have been worked. St Catharine's Well, at the seat of Sir William Rae, Bart. about three miles south from Edinburgh, is continually co-

of Edinburgh, and an account of their geognostical relations, by Professor Jameson, may be seen in Nos. I. and II. of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

vered with a scum of Naphtha or Petroleum; and to the supposed virtues of this mineral oil is to be ascribed the fame of this well in former times, when its decoration was an object to the monarch of Scotland.

REMARKABLE OBJECTS

IN THE VICINITY OF EDINBURGH.

The Castle Hill,

A high terrace at the western extremity of the Old Town, commands an extensive view of the subjacent country and the buildings of the city; and the prospect from the Castle itself takes in a still wider range. On the north the Frith of Forth, the opposite coast of Fife, with its fishing towns scattered along the margin of the sea, are distinctly seen; on the east Arthur's Seat and the cultivated fields of East Lothian, with the conical hill called North Berwick Law, and the Bass Rock in the distance; and on the south the Hills of Braid and Craiglockhart, and the Pentland Hills.

The Calton Hill

Is a rocky eminence almost within the city. The ascent is now easy by Waterloo Place and the new road; and the walks, which were formed around and near its summit in 1816 and 1817, present at every step views of unparalleled variety and beauty. The city from this eminence is seen below as if it were delineated on a map; and the Frith of Forth with its shipping, and the mountain scenery around, present a succession of objects which are rarely seen in combination. The Observatory and Nelson's Monument crown the summit of the hill, a part of which besides

is chosen for the site of the National Monument ; and farther down, on the south, are the New Prison and Bridewell. In the Calton burying-ground, at the entrance to the hill from the west, is a large circular monument, the burial-place of David Hume. The late celebrated Professor Playfair was also interred in this cemetery.

The plans for the improvement of the Hill, and the formation of walks, projected in 1815 and 1816, were completed in 1823, by forming a sloping bank from the carriage access to the hill down to the iron railing on the north side of the Regent's Road, betwixt the Miller's and the Baker's Knowes. In less than three months, 12,000 tons of earth from the foundation of the Register Office, furnished free of expence by the kindness of the King's architect, were laid down in this hollow. This piece of ground is to be occupied by new school rooms for the accommodation of the High School ; the present situation of that celebrated seminary having, from the progress of the buildings to the northward, become less central in regard to the population.

The King's Park.

The King's Park, at the eastern extremity of the city, affords many beautiful walks. This park is inclosed with a wall built by James V., and is about three miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of rocky and steep hills, or rather of one hill which rises into three tops. The highest of these tops, called Arthur's Seat, rises with a rugged and steep ascent to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea. From the top of this eminence the view is grand, and remarkably extensive. The metropolis, the German Ocean, the course of the Forth, the Grampian mountains, and a large portion of the most populous and best cultivated part of the kingdom, form a landscape at once beautiful and sublime. That part of the hill on the west which overlooks the city, and is denomi-

nated Salisbury Crags, presents a semicircular range of precipitous rocks, which has much the appearance of a mural crown. Along the front of this range a walk was formed in 1820, which opened up a series of views, changing at every step, and which are perhaps unequalled, at least in the neighbourhood of a large city.

During the year 1820, the shawl weavers of Edinburgh, amounting to about 500 persons, were thrown out of employment; and the magistrates and other persons of benevolence, willing to protect a class of people so industrious, determined to do something for their relief. Meetings were privately called, and such funds were speedily provided as enabled a committee to undertake various improvements, one of which was the formation of a promenade along the front of Salisbury Crags. The celebrated David Hume, duly appreciating the grandeur of such a walk, had indeed at a former period caused a footpath to be made at his own expence, nearly in the line of the road now formed; but so little attention had been paid to this most romantic walk, that it had become nearly impassable. The walk through the King's Park and St Ann's Yards was likewise improved by the same committee, who besides performed many other minor pieces of work without once coming before the public for aid. At the northern extremity of the eastern division of this hill stand the ruins of the Chapel and Hermitage of St Anthony.

On the south side of the hill is a small ridge of rocks, noted for a remarkable echo; and a little to the eastward of this, above the footpath which leads to the village of Duddingstone, is a superb range of porphyritic greenstone columns, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and five in diameter. At the bottom of the hill in this place is the Lake of Duddingstone, on the north side of which is the parish church. The greenstone, of which these hills are composed, afford an excellent and inexhaustible supply of stones for paving the streets of the city.

The Meadows.

On the south side of the city is the retired walk called *The Meadows*. This place was formerly a lake called the South Loch, which was drained about the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Thomas Hope, to whom it was let on lease. Hope became bound, by the terms of this lease, not only to drain the lake or marsh, but to make a walk round it of 24 feet in width, with a hedge and a row of trees; and a walk across, from north to south, bordered with lime-trees. This is the origin of the present beautiful walks. The circumference of the Meadows is about one mile and a half.

To the south-west of the Meadows lie the downs called *Burntsfield Links*, where the citizens in summer, amuse themselves at the favourite Scottish game of Golf, and where the troops stationed in the city generally perform their exercises.

Farther to the south and west is what was formerly called the *Borough Moor*, a large track of ground supposed to have been granted to the citizens of Edinburgh by David I. This ground, in the year 1513, appears to have been covered with wood, as at that time certain privileges were granted to the citizens who built their houses of the wood of this moor. In the Borough Moor James IV. reviewed his gallant army, (in which were many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, with their chief magistrate at their head,) before he marched to the fatal field of Flodden, and the stone still exists, built in the wall of a dike, to which the royal standard was affixed.

Near the head of Burntsfield Links stand Gillespie's Hospital and Free-School, the former of which occupies the site of an old castellated building, removed a few years ago, called Wryte's House. A little to the south-west of this building stands Merchiston Tower, an ancient building, and once the seat of the celebrated inventor of the logarithms. To the westward of

this building rises Craiglockhart Hill, which is worthy the attention of the stranger, from the natural beauties which it displays, and the prospect which is afforded from its summit. Farther on, at the distance of four miles, is the picturesque village of Colinton, and the seat of Sir William Forbes, Bart. North-east from this rises the Hill of Corstorphine, beautifully variegated with gentlemen's seats and ornamental plantations. On one part of the hill, famed for the landscape it commands, have been built two walls, crossing each other at right angles, and in each of the four angles thus formed a seat is placed, which altogether commands as fine and as varied a selection of objects as is any where to be met with.

St Bernard's Well.

On the northern side of the city, the walk along the Water of Leith to St Bernard's Well is peculiarly beautiful. St Bernard's Well had been long distinguished for the medicinal virtues of its waters, which are of the sulphureous kind. The qualities of this spring falling under the notice of the late Lord Gardenstone, his Lordship purchased the property of the well, and erected a temple over it, consisting of a circle of columns, surmounted by a neat dome. In the middle is a statue of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health. The figure is well proportioned; but it is too large for a near view. Nearly opposite to this temple, on the other side of the water, stands a tower, erected by the late Mr Walter Ross, almost entirely composed of stones with ancient sculptured ornaments, collected from ruinous buildings.

Hermitage of Braid.

South from the Borough Moor, about two miles distant from Edinburgh, is the Hermitage of Braid, the sweetly retired residence of Mr Gordon. It is buried in a narrow vale, between two ranges of low and irregular hills, and is surrounded with wood. The small

rivulet called Braid Burn meanders through the middle of the vale in which it stands.

About a mile to the north-east from the Hermitage of Braid stands the House of Grange, a turreted mansion, formerly the seat of the well-known military commander in the reign of Queen Mary, William Kirkaldy. In this house, too, the celebrated historian, Dr Robertson, spent the last months of his life.

Dreghorn Castle.

The seat of Alexander Trotter, Esq. stands on the north side, and at the foot, of the Pentland Hills, about three miles south-west from Edinburgh. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and very elegant. The view from the grounds is singularly rich and beautiful.

Craigmillar Castle.

Craigmillar Castle, now in ruins, stands about three miles south from Edinburgh. A barmkyn, or thick rampart wall, thirty feet high, with parapets and turrets, encompasses the building. At what time Craigmillar Castle was built is unknown. It occurs, however, on record as a fortalice, in a charter of the reign of Alexander II., in 1212, by William, son of Henry de Craigmillar, to the monastery of Dunfermline. An inscription on the gate of the outer rampart bears the date 1427. In the year 1477, John Earl of Mar, a younger brother of James III., was confined in this castle. It was also the residence of James V. for some time during his minority. In 1543 this castle was burnt and plundered by the English. Craigmillar was the frequent residence of Mary Queen of Scots, after her return from France in 1561. Her French retinue were lodged at a small distance, at the village, which, from that circumstance, still retains the name of Little France. In the immediate neighbourhood of the castle are some excellent freestone quarries.

Duddingstone House.

Duddingstone House, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, is situated about a mile distant from Edinburgh, on the south-east, near the village of Duddingstone. The situation of the house is low ; but the building is elegant, and the surrounding grounds are finely laid out.

Dalmeny House.

The seat of the Earl of Rosebery, is situate on the southern side of the Frith of Forth, about 8 miles west from Edinburgh. It is a recently erected mansion of great elegance, in the Gothic style of architecture. The grounds in the neighbourhood are very picturesque. About half a mile distant is Barnbogle Castle, a very ancient baronial residence, and the former residence of the Earl of Rosebery. It is built within flood mark.

Hopetoun House.

The magnificent seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, is situate on the banks of the Forth, about 12 miles west from Edinburgh, and three from Queensferry. The house and offices are superb, and the grounds are laid out with great taste. A beautiful lawn surrounds the house skirted with trees ; and romantic walks are carried through the woods. The prospect from Hopetoun House is varied and extensive. The Forth, from Stirling to the Isle of May, with its islands and the numerous towns on its coasts, may be seen from this station ; and the view is bounded by the Grampian mountains on the north, and Benlomond on the west.

Portobello.

Portobello, two miles east from Edinburgh, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, is the favourite bathing-place of the inhabitants. Hot and cold baths were erected here in 1807 ; and it has a chapel, connected

with the establishment, to which a clergyman was appointed under the sanction of the presbytery of Edinburgh, in 1818. It contains some neat streets and many handsome villas ; and the resort to it in the summer season is considerable. A pottery and brickworks have long been established at Portobello.

Beyond Portobello, and about five miles from Edinburgh, is the village named Fisherrow, immediately adjacent to the town of Musselburgh, of which it forms a part. The links or downs of Musselburgh contain a stand and excellent turf racing ground, where the Edinburgh races are now held.

Gilmerton.

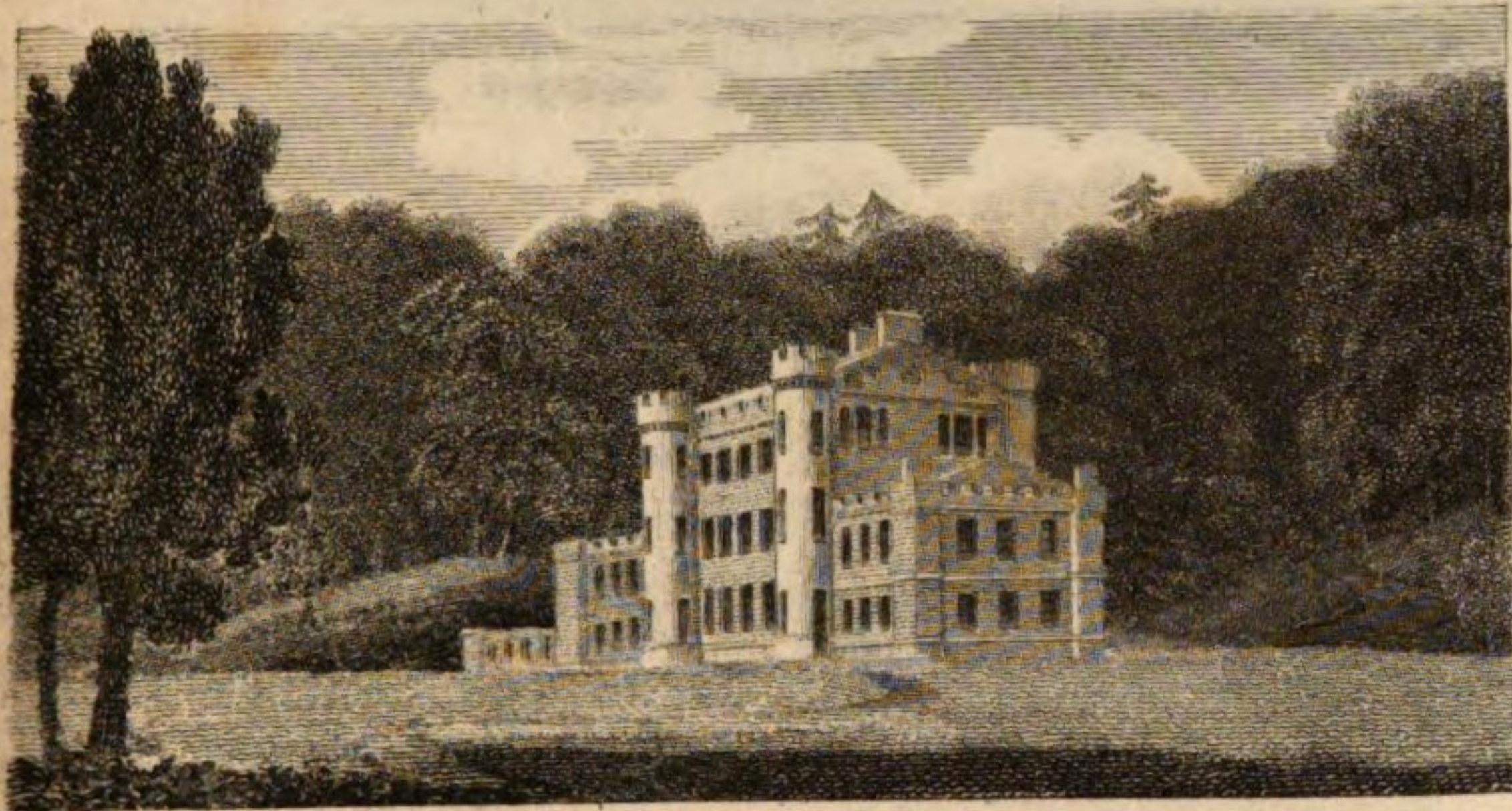
At the village of Gilmerton, about three miles south from Edinburgh, is a subterraneous house cut out of the solid rock by George Paterson, a blacksmith, and finished, after five years' incessant labour, in 1724. The said village is also celebrated for its sand quarry, is driven to Edinburgh, and sold for sprinkling on the pavements of kitchens and cellars. *Yellow sand* is one of the regular cries of Edinburgh.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

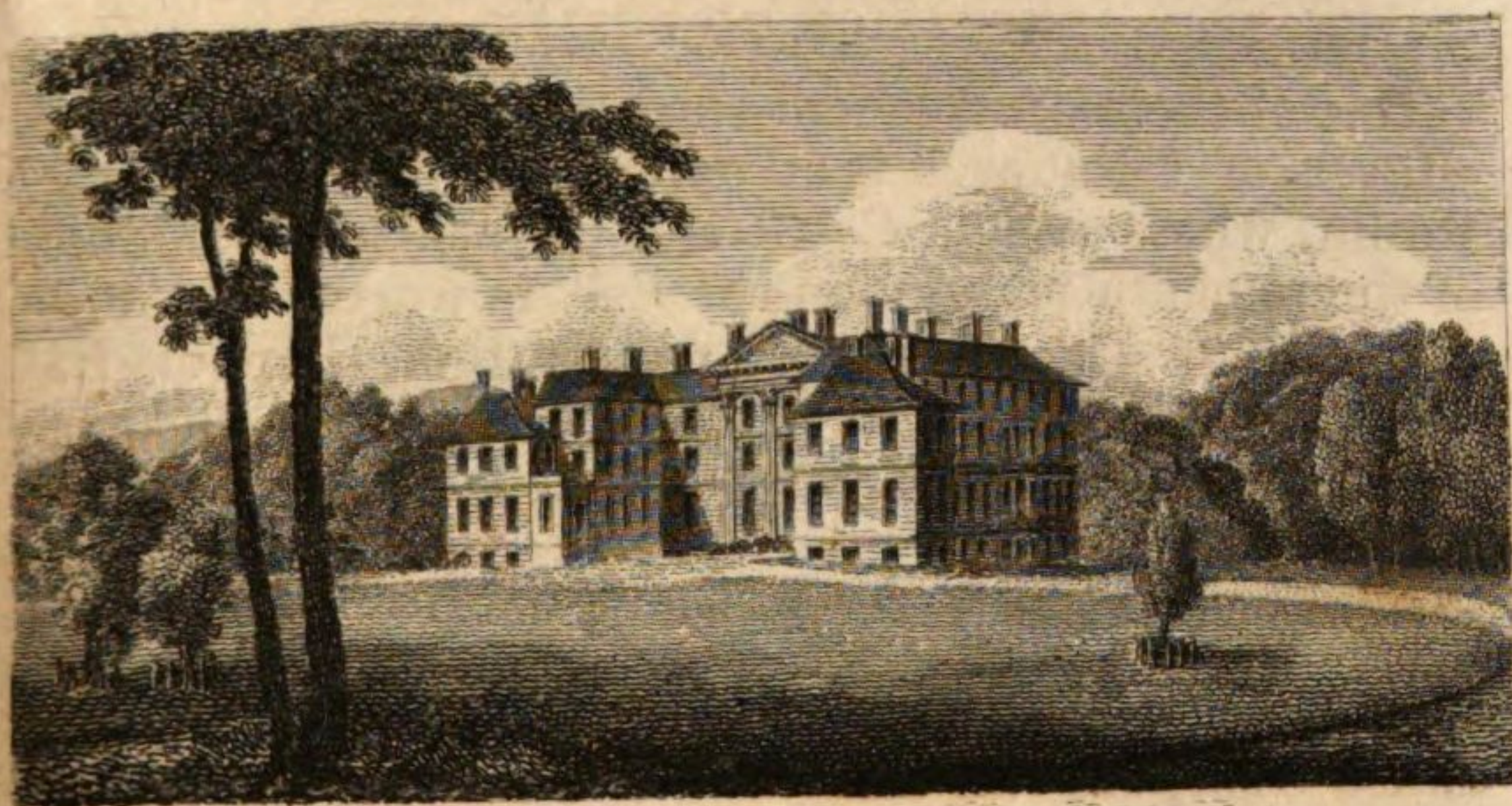
THOUGH foreign to the subject of the present volume, it has been suggested, that a short notice of the remarkable objects within a days drive of the Scottish capital, and a slight sketch of the chief objects to be seen in more extensive tours, might be a useful addition.

EXCURSION TO ROSLIN.

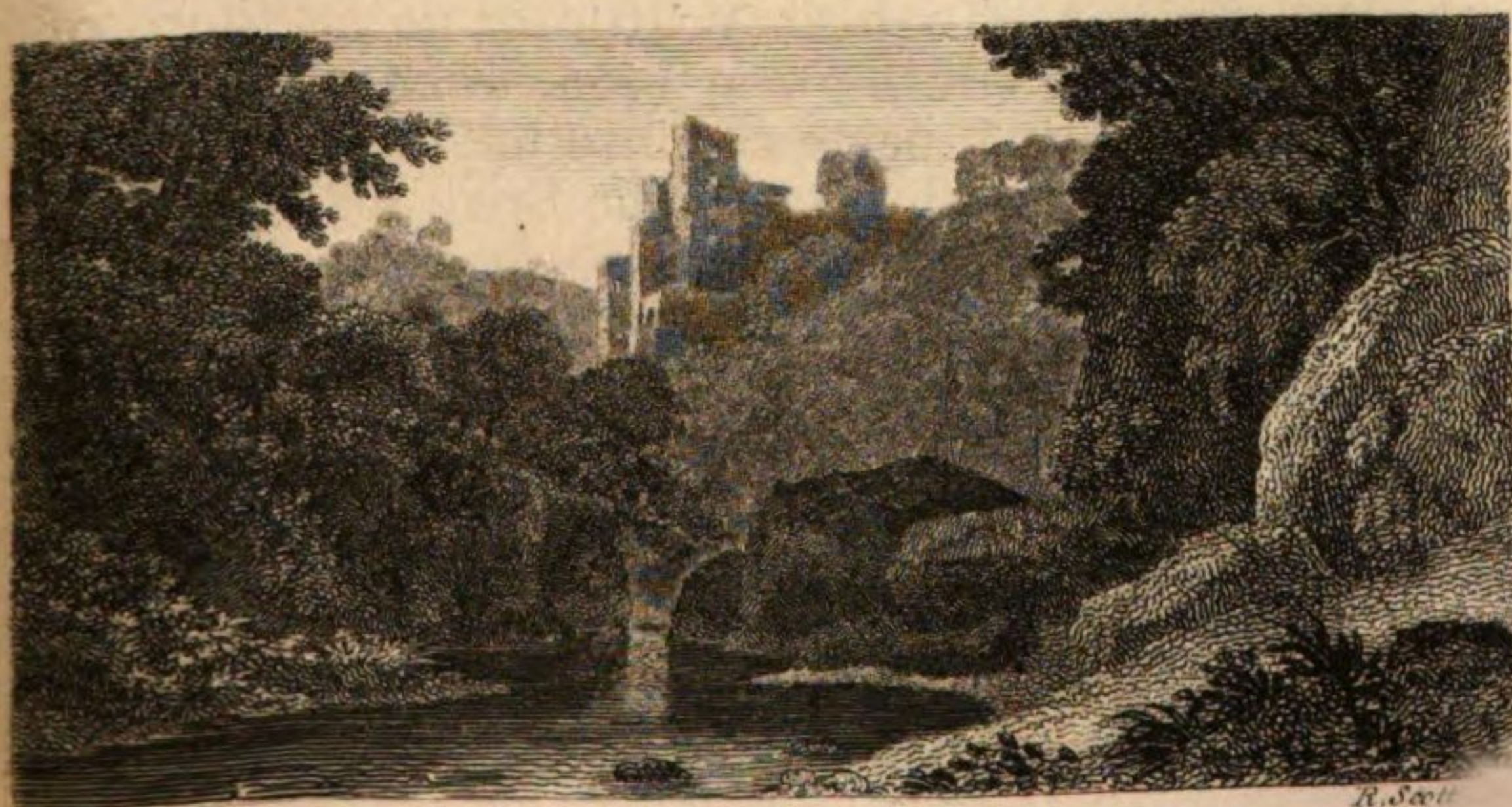
One of the most frequent summer relaxations of the citizens of Edinburgh is an excursion to the village of Roslin, whose ancient Castle and Chapel, independent of the romantic scenery on the Esk, is worthy of a visit. Roslin is about seven miles south of Edinburgh. The ruins of the Castle, the ancient seat of the St Clairs, (or Sinclairs,) stand on a peninsulated rock, and are accessible only by a bridge. It is uncertain when this castle was built. About the year 1100 William de Sancto Clero, son of Waldernus Comte de Clair, who came to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from Malcolm Canmore a great part of the lands and barony of Roslin. It might probably be built about that time. In history little or no mention of this castle occurs till the year 1455, when we read of Sir James Hamilton being confined in it by James II. It was burnt down in 1544 by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford. In 1650 it surrendered to General Monk. The modern part of the castle was rebuilt in the year 1563. The other parts of the castle present only a ruin of great magnitude; large masses of the walls, which are of immense thickness, having here and there fallen down. The access to the castle is by a narrow bridge, over a deep natural ravine, the sides of which are solid rock. Roslin Castle gives its name to a beautiful Scottish song.



Melville Castle .



Dalkeith House .



R. Scott

Roslin Castle .

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh .

Roslin Chapel.

On the rising ground immediately above the castle is the Chapel of Roslin, founded by William Earl of Caithness and Orkney in 1446. It is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, and notwithstanding some damage it sustained by a mob in 1688, is still very entire. It is 68 feet in length, 34 in breadth, and 40 in height. The roof is arched, and supported by two rows of pillars. The present building is said to be only the choir of a large collegiate church that was intended to have been built. At the west end is the monument of George Earl of Caithness, who died in 1582. Near Roslin is the scene of a battle fought between the English and Scots on the 24th February 1303, when three divisions of the English army were successively defeated in one day by a body of Scots not one-third of their aggregate number.

About a mile and a half below Roslin is

Hawthornden.

On the top of a steep impending precipice of freestone rock, overhanging the river North Esk. In the face of the rock are seen the loop-holes and windows of the caves or dens from which, in 1341, the brave Alexander Ramsay often sallied out, with his gallant companions, in his predatory excursions against the English invaders. Hawthornden is a building of considerable antiquity. It is mentioned as a fortalice in the year 1433, but it is apparently much older. One part of it is a large vaulted tower, grafted on the native rock. In the upper part of this building there is a plane-tree growing, of considerable size. The gate of entrance, though of more modern date than the tower, is probably older than the dwelling house; the iron gate was lately remaining. Under and near the mansion are two ranges of caves scooped out of the rock, probably places to secure the people and their effects in the wars between the Scots and English. The

buildings were partly rebuilt by William Drummond of Hawthornden, the celebrated historian and poet, in the year 1638. Drummond spent the greater part of his life in this beautiful retirement, and here wrote the History of the Jameses, and his Poems.

The scenery around Hawthornden, as indeed, all along the banks of the North Esk, is beautiful and romantic.

Melville Castle.

Still farther down the Esk, and close by the village of Lasswade, stands Melville Castle, a seat of Lord Melville. The principal part of the building is of a square form, with circular towers at the angles, of elegant workmanship. Two wings, of a less height than the other parts of the edifice, but of equal elegance, are attached to it. Two miles from Lasswade is the town of Dalkeith.

Dalkeith House.

Dalkeith House, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, is about six miles distant from Edinburgh, on the southern bank of the river North Esk, and in the immediate vicinity of the Town of Dalkeith. This building stands on the site of an ancient castle, which was long in the possession of the family of Douglas. The Earl of Morton, regent of Scotland during the minority of James VI., used frequently to reside at this castle, and it was then commonly styled the "Lion's Den." The present edifice was built by the family of Scott, about the end of the seventeenth century. It consists of a main house and two wings, with ornaments of the Corinthian order in front. The hall, the grand staircase, and the several suites of rooms within, are spacious and elegantly finished. In Dalkeith House is a fine collection of paintings. The garden is large, and the park around is extensive. The river North Esk passes immediately under the walls, and a

splendid bridge has been built over it. His Majesty, on his late visit to Scotland, resided at Dalkeith House.

Newbattle Abbey.

A little further up, on the northern bank of the South Esk, is Newbattle Abbey, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, about seven miles south from Edinburgh, and one mile south-west from Dalkeith. It is situated on the spot where formerly stood the ancient Abbey of Newbattle, founded here for Cistercian monks by David I. The house contains many fine paintings, and before it, on the bank of the river South Esk, opens a verdant lawn, interspersed with some straggling trees of very great size. Close by the wall of the park stands the church of Newbattle, with a small village which has risen around it. The town of Dalkeith is within sight; and, by ascending an eminence on either side, a prospect may be obtained of the city of Edinburgh, and its rich and populous environs.

Preston Hall, nine miles from Edinburgh, and Dalhousie Castle, on the northern bank of the South Esk, the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, are worthy of a visit.

The massive ruins of Borthwick Castle, twelve miles south-east from the city, are also an object of considerable interest.

EXCURSION TO PENTLAND HILLS.

Leaving Edinburgh by the road passing the head of Burntsfield Links, the old Castle of Merchiston is seen on the right. A little further on is the village of Morningside, in the neighbourhood of which is the New Lunatic Asylum. About two miles on the left is the gate which leads to the Hermitage of Braid, the property of Mr Gordon. This beautiful retired mansion stands in a narrow wooded dell, through which runs a small rivulet called Braid Burn. About a mile

further on, a road on the right leads to an inn called the Hunter's Tryst, at which strangers will receive directions for ascending the hill at the proper places. On proceeding about two miles further, the hill may be ascended at its eastern termination directly from the main road.

Habbie's How (at least the place generally visited as such) is situated in a little valley about two miles over the hill. The rivulet of Glencorse winds along the vale. The view from the summit of the Pentlands is extensive and beautiful. Woodhouselee, the seat of Mr Tytler, surrounded by woods, stands on the south side of the hill, on the right of the road, about five miles distant from Edinburgh. The reservoirs for the water which supplies the city are situated at the base of the Pentlands.

From Glencorse, after crossing the eastmost hill, there is a road to Penicuik and Roslin.

Penicuik House,

The seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart., is situated about nine miles between west and south-west from Edinburgh, on the northern bank of the river North Esk, and not far from the village of Penicuik. The principal rooms within are large and finely proportioned. But there is a peculiar attraction to visit Penicuik House. This is the apartment denominated *Ossian's Hall*, the ceiling of which is decorated with paintings by the pencil of Runciman, representing scenes from the Poems ascribed to Ossian. In the pleasure grounds is a small rotund building, a model of the temple of Terminus which formerly stood on the banks of the Carron, and was generally known by the name of *Arthur's Oven*.

FROM NEWHAVEN TO STIRLING BY WATER.

Another excursion, in which a great variety of interesting objects occur, is by water up the Frith of Forth



Penicuik House .



Hopetoun House .



R Scott Sc.

Dalmeny House .

Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.

to Stirling. The scenery on both sides of this noble æstuary, its islands, and the elegant seats and towns which are scattered along its shores, have long been admired. Nearly opposite to Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, are Burntisland and Kinghorn. Farther up is Aberdour, nearly opposite to which is the small island of Inchcolm, on which are the ruins of a monastery. Aberdour Castle, the property of the Earl of Morton, is a picturesque object on a rising ground to the east of the town ; and about a mile to the westward stands Donibristle, the seat of the Earl of Moray. Nearly opposite to Aberdour, on the south side of the Frith, may be seen Dalmeny House, and the old Castle of Barnbogle, the property of the Earl of Rosebery. At Queensferry the Frith is contracted to less than two miles. Above the Ferry, on the north side, the towns of Culross, Kincardine, and Alloa, are successively seen ; and on the south side Borrowstounness and Grangemouth. Between Queensferry and Borrowstounness is the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Hopetoun ; and a little above the town, on a wooded bank, Kinneil House, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton. The windings of the river between Alloa and Stirling are very picturesque ; and the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Cambuskenneth, almost insulated by the Frith, are worthy of a visit. From Stirling to Dunblane, which was the seat of a bishop, and near which are saline springs much frequented in summer, is about six miles. The cathedral is a splendid Gothic structure, the choir of which is occupied as the parish church. This excursion may be made in two days, at a very trifling expence.

Various other excursions may be made within a day's ride of Edinburgh. Melrose Abbey, on the Tweed, 35 miles from Edinburgh, is worthy of a visit. The Bass Rock, about 20 miles east from Edinburgh by Musselburgh, Tantallan Castle, and the scenery in the neighbourhood, are objects of great interest ; and boats can always be procured at Leith or Newhaven,

for excursions to the islands in the Frith or to the opposite coast.

FALLS OF THE CLYDE.

Lanark is a town in the shire to which it gives its name, situate 32 miles west from Edinburgh, which is worthy of a visit on account of its cotton-mills, and its being in the immediate vicinity of the Falls of the Clyde.

Lanark is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland. It was erected into a Royal Burgh by Alexander I., and unites with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a member to Parliament. But the village of New Lanark, begun in 1785 by Mr David Dale of Glasgow, to accommodate the work people at the cotton-mills, erected about the same period, are now the most interesting objects to a stranger. The establishment, under the superintendence of Mr Owen the proprietor, is not less worthy of a visit from its extent, than as practically exhibiting, in the arrangements of the society, the plans for the improvement of the condition of the poor, projected by that gentleman.

The principal falls of the Clyde near Lanark are three in number, two above and one below the town. The uppermost fall is somewhat above $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lanark, and from the estate in which it is situated is called the Bonniton Fall or Lin. To reach this fall, the second or Corra Lin is passed by a most romantic walk along the Clyde. At a little distance from the fall, the walk leading to a rock that overhangs the river brings the stranger all at once within sight of this beautiful sheet of water. The whole body of the water is here precipitated over the rock in one unbroken sheet; and although the river above exhibits a placid appearance, beautifully margined with wood, this appearance is suddenly changed at the fall; and below it the river is contracted in its bed, and thunders among

rocks and precipices. The fall of Bonniton is about 30 feet high.

The same beautiful and romantic walk conducts the visitor back again along the precipice that overhangs the river, both sides of which are fenced by mural rocks, equidistant and regular, forming, as it has been termed, a “stupendous natural masonry.” The visitor descends the river for about half a mile till he arrives at Corra Lin, so called from an old castle upon the opposite bank. The old Castle of Corra, on a high rock that overlooks the fall, with Corra House and the rocky and wooded banks of the Clyde, form of themselves a beautiful *coup d’œil*; but nothing can equal the stupendous appearance of the fall itself, when viewed from any of the seats placed here and there along the walks. The rocky barrier—the old castle—a corn-mill on a rock below—with the tremendous abyss into which the water falls, heightened by the noise of the water itself, cannot be viewed without emotions of sublimity. A summer house or pavilion, built in 1708, is situated over a high rocky bank that overlooks the Lin, and from its upper room affords a very striking prospect of the fall. The water at Corra Lin falls 84 feet. The river does not here rush over in one uniform sheet, like Bonniton Lin, but in three different though almost imperceptible leaps.

The Cotton-Mills form the next object in descending the river; and not far from these is another beautiful and romantic fall, called Dundaff Lin. This fall is between three and four feet high, and trouts have been observed to spring up and gain the top of it with ease.

The next fall, still descending the river, is Stonebyres Lin, about two miles and a half below Corra Lin. This cataract, which is about 60 feet in height, is the *ne plus ultra* of the salmon, as none can possibly get above it, though their endeavours in the spawning season are incessant and amusing. It is equally roman-

tic with the others, and, like Corra Lin, the water has three distinct leaps in its descent.

Another natural curiosity in the neighbourhood of Lanark is Cartlane Craigs, upon the river Mouss, which enters the Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark. This is a curious and romantic den, about a quarter of a mile in length, bounded on each side by precipitous and rugged rocks fringed with wood. The rocky bank on the north side is about 400 feet in height, and it is not much lower upon the south side. At the bottom rises the river Mouss, which scarcely leaves room for the traveller to traverse the den. Caverns in the rocks are here and there observable; and one of these is reported by tradition to have been the hiding place of Sir William Wallace. A bridge has been lately thrown over this ravine.

From Lanark to Glasgow is a pleasant drive down the vale of Clyde, by Dalserf and Hamilton, near which last is Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton, where some fine paintings are to be seen. Eight miles from Glasgow is the village and Castle of Bothwell, the seat of Lord Douglas. The views of the old castle are romantic, and the beauty of the grounds in its neighbourhood has been celebrated in the song, "O Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair!" About a mile east from the village is Bothwell Bridge, noted for the battle fought near it in 1679 between the King's troops and the Covenanters, and brought into modern celebrity by the graphic narrative of the same event in the "Tales of my Landlord."

The city of Glasgow, the first in Scotland in point of population, and still more celebrated for the mercantile and manufacturing industry which distinguish it, contains too many objects of interest to be even slightly enumerated in a sketch like the present.

TO PERTH, DUNKELD, &c

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Queensferry, -	9	To Perth, -	16½ 43
N. Queensferry, 1½	10½	Dunkeld, -	14½ 57½
Inverkeithing, 2	12½	Moulinearn Inn, 9	66½
Crossgates, -	3½ 16	Blair Atholl, -	11 77½
Kinross, -	10½ 26½		

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Dunkeld, -	57½	To Aberfeldy, -	6 74
Logierait, -	8½ 66	Taymouth, -	5½ 79½
Balnaguard Inn, 2	68	Kenmore, -	1 80½

The road to Perth leaves Edinburgh by one of the western outlets, and the first stage is Queensferry, at the distance of nine miles. In this line are many fine seats, romantic scenery, and extensive views; among which are Barnton, King's Cramond, New Saughton, and Craigiehall. The scenery on the Almond at the bridge, and the fine inclosures of Dalmeny House, are much admired, and the view from the heights above Queensferry is particularly worthy of attention. The Frith of Forth is here crossed in passage-boats to North Queensferry; and the road passes by Inverkeithing, a royal burgh, to Kinross, a distance of 16 miles. At Kinross, Lochleven and its little island and ruined castle are interesting, as being the place chosen for the confinement of Queen Mary. From Kinross to Perth is 16½ miles. The hill of Moncrieff, in the vicinity of Perth, is a picturesque object, and the views from this station, according to Pennant, are "the glory of Scotland." The Carse of Gowrie, Strathearn, with the windings of the Earn, the hill of Kinnoul, richly cultivated fields, gentlemen's seats, with the city of Perth, the river Tay, and the Highland mountains in the back ground, form distinguishing features in the interesting scenery seen from this eminence.

Perth is a royal burgh of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been in existence when the Romans extended their arms to the banks of the Tay. It is a large and populous town, with many handsome seats in its neighbourhood. The bridge over the Tay here was designed by Mr Smeaton. It consists of ten arches, one of which is a land one.

About two miles below Perth stands Kinfauns Castle, the seat of Lord Gray ; and the Palace of Scone, the seat of Lord Mansfield, is situated about two miles above, on the east bank of the Tay. The present building was erected on the site of the ancient Palace, remarkable as being the place where the Kings of Scotland were crowned. Charles II. was the last monarch crowned here ; and the celebrated stone chair in which the more ancient monarchs received this ceremony is now in Westminster Abbey. Strangers can get tickets to see the Palace at Perth.

Dunkeld is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Perth. At the distance of 13 miles the road passes through the site of the ancient forest of Birnam, scarcely any part of which now remains. The Dunsinnan Hills are seen at a distance on the right. A splendid bridge of seven arches is thrown over the Tay at Dunkeld, which is a neat town, situate in a circular valley, bounded by wooded hills. The remains of the cathedral, part of which is fitted up as the parish church, stand at the edge of the Duke of Atholl's Park, and at a little distance from it Atholl House. The hermitage on the Braan, a stream which here falls into the Tay, or Ossian's Hall and the cascade, are worthy of a visit. This romantic scene is about a mile from Dunkeld. About a mile and a half higher up the Braan, at a place called the Rumbling Brig, the water falls over a precipice of more than 50 feet in height.

At Dunkeld the traveller may either make an excursion to Blair Atholl, which is about 20 miles to the northward, or along the banks of the Tay to Kenmore. On the first line, at the junction of the Tummel with

the Garry, is the celebrated Pass of Killicrankie, remarkable not only for its situation and scenery, but also as being the place where Lord Dundee fell in an engagement with the troops of William III. in 1689. Blair Atholl Castle, and deer forest, are the next objects of interest; and the falls of Bruar, a mountain stream, about three miles and a half beyond Blair, are worthy of a visit. The road from Blair to Inverness passes through a large district of the central Highlands; and there is another from this place to Aberdeen through Glen Tilt, and by Brae Mar, in which the Grampian range of mountains are seen to advantage.

From Dunkeld to Taymouth is 23 miles. The road is along the course of the Tay, and few tracts of the same extent are equal to it in point of scenery. Near the village of Logierait, the Tummel and the Tay join their waters. At a little distance from Aberfeldy are the falls of Moness, in a romantic and beautifully wooded den. Six miles farther bring the traveller to Kenmore, at the eastern extremity of Loch Tay. Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, is one of the finest houses in Scotland, and the grounds around are magnificent. Loch Tay is 15 miles in length, from one to two in breadth, and is bounded by lofty mountains. It receives the united streams of the Dochart and Lochy at its south-west extremity, and pours out its waters at the north-east end by the river Tay. On the road by the south side, about three miles from Kenmore, one of the most beautiful falls in the Highlands, the fall of Acharan, is to be seen. There is a rustic building or hermitage from which the cascade is viewed.

From Kenmore to Killin is 15 miles along the banks of the loch, on either side of which is a good road. Nine miles from Killin is Lochearnhead, an inn at the head of Loch-Earn. Roads lead from this to Stirling, by Lochlubnaig and Callander, (the line of the Tro-sachs,) and to Perth by Comrie and Crieff.

TROSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, &c., BY STIRLING.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Corstorphine,	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Bannockburn,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kirkliston,	- 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stirling,	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35
Linlithgow,	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Doune,	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 43 $\frac{1}{4}$
Falkirk,	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 24	Callander,	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 51
Camelon,	- 1 25	Trosachs,	- 10 61

There are two routes from Edinburgh to the Trosachs, the one by Stirling and Callander, the other by Glasgow, Drymen, and Aberfoyle. The former is the shortest; but the scenery on the line of both is so varied, that few more delightful excursions can be made, than to go by the one road and return by the other.

The first town of any consequence on the road from Edinburgh is Linlithgow, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west from Edinburgh. Linlithgow is a very old town, and in its immediate vicinity are the ruins of a Royal Palace, where Queen Mary was born, and the church where James IV. saw the apparition before the battle of Flodden. The church is of Gothic architecture, and very ancient. It is elegantly fitted up within.

From Linlithgow Falkirk is distant 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Falkirk is an old town; and near it, in the reign of Edward I., were the Scots under Wallace defeated by that monarch. Sir John Graham and Sir John Stewart, who fell in the battle, were buried in the churchyard, where the tomb of the former, three times renewed, is still to be seen. Falkirk was also, in January 1746, the scene of an engagement between the rebel and royal armies, in which the latter were defeated. Sir Robert Monro of Foulis and his brother, who were killed in this rencounter, have a monument to their memory in the church-yard. Two miles north from Falkirk, at the village of Carron, is the most extensive iron-foundry in Scotland.

From Falkirk the road passes through the Torwood,

and by Bannockburn, to Stirling. Near the village of Bannockburn, two miles from Stirling, was fought the celebrated battle between the English and Scots in 1314; the latter under the command of Robert Bruce, and the former led by Edward II. when Scottish independence triumphed, and the English army was nearly destroyed.

Stirling is romantically situated on the banks of the Forth. Its situation, like the Old Town of Edinburgh, is on an eminence running from east to west, and terminated on the west by a precipitous rock, on which the castle is built. The principal street is along the centre of the ridge. The view from Stirling Castle is delightful; the windings of the Forth, above and below the town, are seen as on a map,—richly cultivated grounds and gentlemen's seats form the middle and fore ground,—while the view on the west and north is bounded by the Highland Mountains. A road is cut round the rocky banks of the castle, where the view changes at every step.

The castle is of great antiquity. In the twelfth century it was one of the most important fortresses in the kingdom, and was one of the four which were delivered up to the English as part of the ransom of William the Lion. It was the favourite residence of James I., and the birth place of James II. This last monarch here perpetrated the murder of his kinsman, William Earl of Douglas, whom he stabbed with his own hand. James III. built within it a magnificent hall for the meetings of Parliament. The Chapel Royal was erected by Pope Alexander VI. James V. was crowned in Stirling Castle, and the palace was the work of that Prince. But these buildings are now converted from their original purpose into accommodations for the troops stationed here. Guns are mounted on the ramparts. Stirling Castle is one of the Scottish forts which, by the Articles of Union, are to be kept in repair. Between the castle and the town are to be seen the palace of the Earl of Argyll, called

Argyll's Lodgings, and the house of the Earl of Mar, begun in 1570, but never finished.

Leaving Stirling for Doune, a village eight miles to the westward, the traveller passes Blair Drummond, the favourite retreat of the late Lord Kames. His Lordship's public spirit and success in reclaiming a track of waste land here, by digging up the moss and floating it to the Forth, is well known. The magnificent ruins of the Castle of Doune are worthy of a visit. They stand on a rising ground on the north side of the Teith, which washes the base of the eminence on which the castle is situated. Doune Castle is supposed to have been built in the eleventh century, and was for some time the residence of Mary Queen of Scots. The prisoners taken by the rebels in the year 1745, among whom was the celebrated author of Douglas, were confined here. It gives the second title of Lord Doune to the noble family of Stuart, Earl of Moray.

Leaving Doune by the road to Callander, distant eight miles, the traveller passes the mansion of Cambusmore on the left, and Lanrick Castle, the seat of Sir Evan Macgregor Murray.

The village of Callander is neat, clean, and well built. The Teith is formed by two rivers, which unite a few hundred yards above Callander; the one on the right, having its source in Loch Voil, issues immediately from Lochlubnaig, by the romantic Pass of Leny, and joins the southern Branch, which has its origin in Loch Katrine. The Pass of Leny, one of the grand entries to the Highlands, is worthy of a visit. "The Pass of Leny, (says the Rev. Dr Graham,) in a continued series of falls of the river, from Lochlubnaig to Kilmahog, through a declivity of probably no less than 200 feet, with the addition of a beautiful skirting of wood, furnishes a feast to the eye, as well as to the ear, which can be pleased with the cataract's roar, not often to be met with even in the Highlands." Lochlubnaig is at the extremity of the pass, at the foot of

Benledi, which rises to the height of 3009 feet. The bridge of Bracklinn, about a mile up the hill to the north-east of the village, is also worthy of a visit. It is a rustic bridge over a very deep ravine, through which the Keltie forces its way with much violence.

The distance from Callander to the opening of the Trosachs is about ten miles. Of the two roads from Callander to the Trosachs, that by Kilmahog, or the north road is esteemed the most picturesque,—the other, or the south road, passes through the woods of Carchonzie. On leaving Callander by Kilmahog, the first object which attracts the traveller's notice is Leny House, the property of Dr F. Hamilton. Two miles more bring him to "Coilantogle's Ford," and Loch Vennachar. This beautiful lake is between four and five miles in length, and generally a mile and a half in breadth, finely skirted with wood. At Milntown, about a mile and a half from the east end of the lake, there is a beautiful small cascade.

About a mile above Loch Vennachar, on approaching the bridge of Turk, Loch Auchray, and the windings of the stream that issues from it, opens to the view. Loch Auchray is about two miles long, and is one of the sweetest little lakes in Scotland. The northern bank, along which the road winds, is finely contrasted with the southern bank, which is bare and heathy. From the bridge of Turk the road to Glenfinglas turns to the right. Glenfinglas is a beautiful little valley, worthy of a visit for its picturesque scenery. The entry to it is through a narrow defile formed by a mountain stream, which has forced its way through the shelving rocks.

The Trosachs in all their magnificence now come into view. "When you enter the Trosachs," says the Rev. Mr Robertson, the writer of one of the best descriptions of this singular scene, "there is such an assemblage of wildness and of rude grandeur, as beggars all description, and fills the mind with the most sublime conceptions. It seems as if a whole mountain

had been torn in pieces, and frittered down by a convulsion of the earth ; and the huge fragments of rocks, and woods and hills, scattered in confusion for two miles into the east end, and on the side of Loch Katrine. The access to the lake is through a narrow pass of half a mile in length, such as Æneas had in his dreary passage to visit his father's home, '*vastoque immanis hiatus.*' The rocks are of stupendous height, and seem ready to close above the traveller's head, or to fall down and bury him in their ruins. A huge column of these rocks was, some years ago, torn with thunder, and lies in large blocks very near the road. Where there is any soil their sides are covered with aged weeping birches, which hang down their venerable locks in waving ringlets, as if to cover the nakedness of the rocks. The sensible horizon is bounded by these weeping birches, on the summit of every hill, through which you see the motion of the clouds as they shoot across behind them. The end of the lake is nothing but one of the several bays or creeks which on all hands run boldly among the rocks and hills.

“ Travellers who wish to see all they can of this singular phenomenon, generally sail west on the south side of the lake to the *rock and den of the ghost*, whose dark recesses, from the gloomy appearance, the imagination of superstition conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings.

“ In sailing you discover many arms of the lake. Here a bold headland, where the black rocks dip into unfathomable water ; there the white sand in the bottom of a bay, bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the north side, the road is sometimes cut through the face of the solid rock, which rises upwards of 200 feet perpendicular above the lake : Sometimes the view of the lake is lost ; then it bursts suddenly on the eye ; and a cluster of islands and capes appear, at different distances, which give them an apparent motion of different degrees of velocity, as the spectator rides along the opposite beach. At other

times his road is at the foot of rugged and stupendous cliffs, and trees are growing where no earth is to be seen. Every rock has its echo; every grove is vocal, by the melodious harmony of birds, or by the sweet airs of women and children gathering filberts in their season. Down the side of the opposite mountain, after a shower of rain, flow a hundred white streams, which rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake, and spread their froth upon its surface. On one side the water-eagle sits in majesty undisturbed on his well known rock, in sight of his nest on the face of Ben-venu; the heron stalks among the reeds in search of his prey; and the sportive ducks gambol on the waters or dive below: On the other the wild goats climb where they have scarce ground for their feet, and the wild fowls, perched on trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with composed defiance at man. In a word, both by land and water, there are so many turnings and windings, so many heights and hollows, so many glens, and capes, and bays, that one cannot advance twenty yards without having the prospect changed by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are constantly retiring out of sight. This scene is closed by a west view of the lake for several miles, having its sides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields, and the smoke rising in spiral columns through the air, from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods; and the prospect is bounded by the towering Alps of Arrochar, which are chequered with snow, or hide their heads in the clouds."

This singular scene was comparatively little known, and seldom visited, prior to the publication of "The Lady of the Lake" by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Since that period, however, it has become one of the most frequented routes by travellers from the south; and now comfortable accommodation and proper guides can be had at Callander, Aberfoyle, or on the spot; who not only point out the most prominent objects to

be met with in the Trosachs, but all the localities consecrated in the poetry of "The Lady of the Lake."

TO THE TROSACHS BY DRYMEN AND ABERFOYLE.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Glasgow, -	44	To Gartmore, -	7 69
Garscube Bridge, 5	49	Aberfoyle Inn, 3	72
Craigton, -	3½ 52½	Opening of Tro-	
Drymen, -	9½ 62	sachs, -	5½ 77½

From Glasgow to Drymen is seventeen miles and a half; and from Dumbarton to the same place, should that route be followed, eleven. The road in both these directions is excellent. The Glasgow line presents some fine points of view in the course of the river Endrick. At Culcruich, on the brow of a hill, fine specimens of basaltic columns may be seen, of a hexagonal form, and more than twenty feet high. On the right is the romantic Glen of Croy, in which is a cascade of more than fifty feet.

The Dumbarton road follows the course of the river Leven, and beautiful views of Loch-Lomond occasionally open upon the left. At eight miles from Dumbarton a view of the lake is seen, with the Highland mountains in the distance. Buchanan, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, and its extensive pleasure grounds, in the neighbourhood of Drymen, are worthy of notice. From Drymen the road goes along the margin of the lake, to the ferry at Rowardennan, at the base of Benlomond. At the inn here guides may be procured for ascending the mountain, which rises 3262 feet above the level of the sea, and from the summit of which the country is seen from the Atlantic nearly to the German Ocean. The distance from the inn to the top of Benlomond is reckoned six miles. Lochlomond is a beautiful expanse of water, 30 miles in length, and of irregular breadth. About 30 islands

are scattered over it, some of them of considerable size, and covered with wood.

From Drymen to Gartmore is seven miles. Gartmore House, the seat of Mr Graham, contains some valuable paintings. Aberfoyle is three miles further. From the inn here to the opening of the Trosachs it is five miles across the hill; but by Port and Callander 22 miles. Nearly half a mile above the inn, on the right of the road, is a magnificent cascade. The prospect from the summit of the hill, called Craig-Vad, is worthy of the traveller's attention. "Elevated more than 1500 feet above the valley, (says Dr Graham,) he has in bird's-eye prospect before him, Loch Katrine, the whole range of the Trosachs from the summit of Benivenow, to the summit of Binnan, Loch Auchray, the opening of Glenfinglas, Benledi, Loch Vennachar, and Callander. There can be nothing grander in nature; and whatever route the traveller has taken, let him, before he is satiated with the Trosachs, gratify himself with the Craig-Vad view, (as it is called,) of this scenery."

The valley of Aberfoyle has been long admired for its singular beauty. It is enclosed on the east and south by the Grampians, and the Forth, here called *Avendow*, traverses its whole length. About a mile to the westward of the inn Lochard opens to the view; and a few hundred yards to the eastward of it, the *Avendow* tumbles its waters over a rugged precipice nearly 30 feet in height. The first opening of the lower lake from the east is uncommonly picturesque. "Directing the eye nearly westward," says Dr Graham, "Benlomond raises its pyramidal mass in the background. In nearer prospect, you have gentle eminences, covered with oak and birch to the very summit: the bare rock sometimes peeping through amongst the clumps. Immediately under the eye, the lower lake, stretching out from narrow beginnings, to a breadth of about half a mile, is seen in full prospect. On the right, the banks are skirted with ex-

tensive oak woods, which cover the mountain more than half way up."

In ancient times this spot, which is called the Pass of Aberfoyle, formed the barrier between the low country and the almost inaccessible track that lies to the westward. Upper Lochard, which is the most extensive piece of water, is separated from the lower by a stream of about 200 yards in length. This lake is three miles in length, and in breadth a mile and a half. On the right it is skirted with woods, and on the left thick clumps of wood cover the eminences down to the water's edge. Immediately above the farm house of Ledard, and near the west end of the lake, is a cascade, where the stream falls in one sheet over a height of ten or twelve feet, into a basin formed of the solid rock, and from this basin, dashing over a ledge of rocks, it precipitates itself again over an irregular slope of more than 50 feet, finely skirted with wood.

Two miles further to the west is the romantic lake of Lochcon, about two miles in length and one in breadth, bounded on the south by a precipitous mountain, and on the other sides with straggling woods.—The Trosachs have been already described.

TO INVERARY, THE ISLAND OF STAFFA, &c.

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Glasgow,	-	44	To Dalmally,	-	5 120
Kilpatrick,	-	9½ 53½	Taynuilt,	-	12 132
Dunbarton,	-	4¾ 58¼	Oban,	-	12 144
Luss Inn,	-	12½ 70¾	Ferry to Kerrera,	2	146
Tarbet,	-	8 78¾	Achnacraig,	10	156
Arroquhar Inn,	1½	80¼	Aross,	-	18 174
Rest&beThankful,	7½	87¾	Torloisk,	-	15 189
Cairndow Inn,	6½	94¼	Staffa,	-	12 201
Inverary,	9¾	104	Icolmkill,	-	10 211
Inishale,	11	115			

The invention of steam-boats has very much facilitated in Scotland the intercourse between the different portions of the country. The island of Staffa, which was almost unknown before Sir Joseph Banks published his account of its wonders, is now accessible for a great portion of the summer by steam-boats, which sail at stated periods from the Clyde. The Great chain of lakes connected by the Caledonian Canal, which extend from Inverness to Fort William, may also be navigated in the same manner; and thus objects formerly inaccessible, but at a great expence, are now laid open to the curiosity of travellers at a comparatively trifling sum. But as there may be some to whom this mode of conveyance is disagreeable, it may not be improper to notice the route generally pursued, before navigation by steam was adopted.

From Glasgow to Dumbarton is $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Dumbarton is a royal burgh, and one of the most ancient towns of Scotland. The castle is situate at a short distance from the town on a point of land formed by the junction of the Clyde and Leven. It is built upon the top of a rock, which divides near the middle, and forms two summits. It was formerly deemed impregnable, and is still kept in repair as a station for soldiers. Some parts of the rock on which it is built are highly magnetic. The view from the top is extensive and beautiful.

The road now winds along the valley watered by the Leven, in the course of which are many extensive bleachfields. Two miles from Dumbarton on the right is an old mansion-house, on the banks of the river, in which the celebrated Dr Smollett was born; and on the left of the road, a little further north, is an elegant Tuscan column erected to his memory. Lochlomond, with its numerous islands, is now the chief object. On the banks of this beautiful piece of water, ten miles from Dumbarton, stands Rosedoe, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun; and two miles farther is the

village of Luss, from whence the lake is seen to much advantage. A little beyond the 20th milestone, and on the banks of the lake, stands the inn of Tarbet.

The road to Inverary now leaves Lochlomond and turns to the left. The inn of Arroquhar is about a mile and a half farther on, and Loch Long, an arm of the sea, appears. About the 27th milestone is the vale of Glencroe, and at the 29th the eminence called "Rest and be thankful," a name given to it by the 22d regiment, when employed in making the road. The road shortly afterwards crosses the water of Kinlas, which gives name to Glenkinlas, and follows the course of the stream for about four miles. At the 35th mile, a beautiful stretch of Lochfine, with the woods of Ardkinlas, comes into view; and a little farther on stands the inn of Cairndow. The road from this continues along the banks of the loch to Inverary, which is first seen from an eminence two miles distant.

Inverary is a royal burgh, situate at the head of Lochfine, where the river Aray falls into that arm of the sea. The houses are well built, and covered with slate. Near the town is the Castle of Inverary, the seat of the Duke of Argyll. It is a square building of Gothic architecture, flanked with circular towers. From the lawn the scenery is very striking: the Aray with its beautiful cascades—the extended bay of Lochfine—the hill of Dunicoich, rising to the height of 700 feet, clothed to the summit with trees—the banks towards Essachossan—and the distant hills, form an assemblage of picturesque objects rarely to be surpassed. The plantations and walks in the neighbourhood are laid out with much taste. The town of Inverary is chiefly remarkable as a station for the herring fishery.

From Inverary to Oban is 40 miles. After leaving Inverary the road proceeds through Glenaray in a northern direction, till it reaches Loch Awe, which is crossed. The second stage from Inverary is near the village of Bunaw, at the foot of Cruachan, one of the highest mountains in Scotland. The approach to Oban

is romantic, and the few streets in the village are neat and regular. From this place travellers can be accommodated with boats along the Sound of Mull as far as Aross. The scenery on the Sound is highly picturesque. From Aross to the ferry of Staffa is about seven miles; and a boat can always be procured here for the accommodation of strangers.

The island of Staffa lies on the west coast of Mull, about three leagues north-east of Iona. Its greatest length is about an English mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the west side is a small bay where boats generally land. More than one-half of the circumference of the island is occupied by handsome colonnades of regular pillars, which are completely laid bare by the sea. The rest of the island exhibits the same appearances; but the pillars are bent and twisted in various directions—some lying nearly horizontal, and others forming segments of circles. The pillars near the landing-place are small, but increase in magnitude as the Cave of Fingal is approached. Fingal's Cave is 53 feet wide at the entrance, 117 high, and 250 long. The arch is composed of two unequal segments of a circle, which form a natural pediment. The grandeur of this natural masonry strikes every visitor with astonishment. "Compared to this," says Sir Joseph Banks, "what are the cathedrals or the palaces built by men! Mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to those of Nature."

The bottom of the Cave of Fingal is filled by the sea, which reaches to its further extremity. At this extremity is another small cave, which, from certain passages, sends forth an agreeable sound every time the water rushes into it, and from this circumstance has received the name of "The Melodious Cave." Another cave on the north side of the island, called "The Cormorant's Cave," is also situated in the midst of a magnificent colonnade, though on a less scale than that of Fingal.

Iona or I-columb-kill, a small island in this neighbourhood, lying to the west of the island of Mull, is also worthy of a visit. It is three miles long, and from half a mile to a mile broad; and is chiefly remarkable for the ruins of one of the earliest Christian settlements in Scotland. The monastery is said to have been established by St Columba about the year 565, and the reputed sanctity of the place made it be desired as a burial place for princes. Forty-eight Scottish kings, four kings of Ireland, eight Norwegian monarchs, and one king of France, are reported to have been interred here.

From Oban, if the tourist wishes to see more of the Highlands, there is a road by Fort William and Fort Augustus to Inverness, through the Great Valley of Scotland, and along the base of its highest mountains;—or by Dalmally, Tyndrum, and Killin, down the course of the Tay by Dunkeld and Perth.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Bank of Scotland, Bank Street.
 Royal Bank of Scotland, St Andrew's Square.
 British Linen Company, St Andrew's Square.
 Commercial Banking Company of Scotland, 142, High Street.
 National Bank of Scotland, St Andrew's Square.
 Sir William Forbes and Company, Parliament Square.
 Ramsays, Bonars, and Company, 16, Royal Exchange.
 Thomas Kinnear and Sons, 9, Royal Exchange.
 Robert Allan and Son, 11, Royal Exchange.
 Donald Smith and Company, 7, Royal Exchange.
 Alexander Allan and Company, 128, High Street.
 John Wardrop and Company, 103, George's Street.
 James Inglis and Company, 7, Hunter's Square.
 John Maberly and Company, 63, North Bridge Street.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS, INNS, AND TAVERNS.

Waterloo Hotel, Tavern, and Coffee-room, (Gibb,) Waterloo Place.
 Barclay's Hotel, and Lord Nelson Tavern, Adam's Square.
 Barry's Hotel, 8, Prince's Street.
 Black Bull Inn, and Hotel, (Steventon,) 1, Catherine Street.
 British Hotel, (Maclean,) 70, Queen Street.
 Buck's Head Hotel, and Tavern, (Sorlie,) 91, Prince's Street.
 Crown Hotel, (Meldrum,) 11, and 13, Prince's Street.
 Davidson's Private Hotel, 25 and 26, Abercrombie Place.
 Douglas's Hotel, 1, St Andrew's Square.
 Fergusson's Ship Tavern, and Hotel, 7, East Register Street.
 Glasgow Hotel, (Plum,) 10, South St Andrew's Street.
 Mackay's Hotel, 18 and 19, Prince's Street.
 Macpherson's, (late Shaw's,) Hotel, 21, Prince's Street.
 Oman's Hotel, 4 and 6, Charlotte Square.
 Royal Hotel, (Ross,) 53, Prince's Street.
 Star Hotel, (Scott,) 36, Prince's Street.
 Sutherland's Private Hotel, 25, Great King Street.
 Union Hotel, (Macgregor,) 31, St Andrew's Square.
 York Hotel, (Murray,) 19, Nicholson Street.

LIST OF MAIL AND STAGE COACHES.

Aberdeen, (Royal Mail,) by Queensferry, Kinross, Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Stonehaven, every evening at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.—(Saxe Cobourg,) by Queensferry, &c., every morning $\frac{1}{4}$ before 9, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.
 Carlisle Mail, by Selkirk, Hawick, Langholm, and Longtown, every evening $\frac{1}{4}$ before 5, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.—(Sir Walter Scott,) by Selkirk, &c., every morning at 6, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.
 Coldstream, (Commercial Traveller,) by Lauder and Kelso, every morning at 8, from Macgregor's, 177, High Street.
 Dalkeith, (Stage Coach,) at 8, morning, and 5, evening, from Waldie's, 1, North Bridge;—at 11, forenoon, and 8, evening, from Macgregor's, 177, High Street;—at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11, forenoon, and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, evening, from Herriot's, 195, High Street;—at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10, morning, and 7, evening, from Mirry's, 185, High Street.
 Dumfries, (Royal Mail,) by Penicuik, Noblehouse, and Moffat, $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7, morning, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street. (Commercial Stage Coach,) by Biggar, &c. 6, morning, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street.

Dunbar and Haddington Coach, every day, 3, afternoon, from Macgregor's, 177, High Street.

Dundee, (Champion,) every day at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, morning, from 7, Prince's Street.—(Fife Royal Union,) every day at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, morning, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street, and Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street.—(Commercial Traveller,) by Kirkaldy and Cupar, every morning at 10, from Star Hotel 36, Prince's Street, and 25, Prince's Street.

Dunfermline, (Stage Coach,) by Queensferry,— $\frac{1}{4}$ before 5, afternoon, from Black Bull Inn, and 11, Prince's Street.

Dunkeld, (Stage Coach,) by Burntisland and Perth, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10, morning, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street, and 25, Prince's Street.

Dunse, (Royal Eagle,) by Lauder, Greenlaw, and Polwarth, every morning at 8, from Waldie's, 1, North Bridge.

Falkirk, (The Carron,) 5, afternoon, from 7, Prince's Street.

Glasgow, (Morning Mail,) by Mid-Calder, Whitburn, and Holytown, $\frac{1}{4}$ past 11, forenoon, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.—(Evening Mail,) by Linlithgow and Falkirk, $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 evening, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.—(Champion) by Uphall and Airdrie, at 11, forenoon, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street, and 11 and 25, Prince's Street.—(Waterloo,) by Linlithgow, &c. 2, afternoon, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street, and 25, Prince's Street.—(Regulator,) by Uphall, &c. 11, forenoon, from 7, Prince's Street, and Sorlie's, 91, Prince's Street.—(Prince Regent,) by Uphall, &c. at 12, noon, from Crown Hotel, 11, Prince's Street.—(Commercial Traveller,) by Mid-Calder, &c. 4, afternoon, from the Crown Hotel 11, Prince's Street.—(Enterprise,) by Uphall, &c. at 6, morning, and 4, afternoon, from Sorlie's, 91, Prince's Street, and 7, Prince's Street.—(Royal Telegraph,) by Uphall, &c. at 9, morning, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street.

Haddington, (The East Lothian,) 9, morning, from Macgregor's, 177, High Street.—Stage Coach, 4, afternoon, from Mirry's, 185, High Street.

Inverness Coach, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10, morning, from, 25, Prince's Street.

Jedburgh, (Prince Blucher,) by Fushie Bridge, Torsonce Inn, Galashiels, and Melrose, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9, morning, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street.

Kelso, (Tweedside,) by Dalkeith, Lauder, and Earlstoun, every morning at 8, from Waldie's, 1, North Bridge Street.

- Lanark, (Telegraph,) by Causeyend and Carnwath, at 6, morning, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street.
- Lasswade, (Lord Wellington,) by Loanhead, at 9, morning, and 5, afternoon, from Macgregor's, 177, High Street.—(Lord Melville,) 9, morning, and 5, afternoon, in summer, and 4 in winter, from Waldie's, 1, North Bridge.
- Leith Stage Coaches every half hour, from 10 morning till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 evening, from Macgregor's, 177, High Street, and Herriot's, 195, High Street.
- London Royal Mail, by Haddington and Berwick, $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8, morning, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.
- London Royal Mail, by Lauder, Kelso, Coldstream, Wooler, Newcastle, York, &c., at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, evening, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street, and Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.—(Union,) by Berwick, Newcastle, and York, 6, morning, from Black Bull Inn 1, Catherine Street.—(Wellington,) by Lauder, Kelso, &c., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, morning, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street, and Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.
- Musselburgh Stage Coach, at 10, morning, and 4, afternoon, from Melrose's, 122, High Street.—(Musselburgh Arms,) at 1, afternoon, and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, evening, from Waldie's, 1, North Bridge Street.—at 11, forenoon, and 8, evening, from Herriot's, 195, High Street.
- Newhaven Stage Coaches to answer the different steam-boats. See page 370.
- North Berwick, (Bass Coach,) by Musselburgh, Prestonpans, &c. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2, afternoon, from, 25, Prince's Street, and Star Hotel, 36, do.
- Paisley Stage Coach, every day, 11, forenoon, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street.
- Peebles Stage Coach, by Penicuik, every morning at 9, from Macgregor's, 177, High Street, and 7, Prince's Street;—at 4, afternoon, from Waldie's, 1, North Bridge.
- Perth, (Waterloo,) by Burntisland and Kinross, every morning at 10, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street, and 25, Prince's Street.
- Portobello Stage Coaches, at 11, 12, 3, 4, 8, and 9, from 2, Prince's Street, and Waldie's, 1, North Bridge Street.—Stage Coaches $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10, 11, 12, 3, and 4, afternoon, $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8, and 9, evening, from Duty House, foot of North Bridge.
- Prestonpans Stage Coach, by Musselburgh, at 4, afternoon from Macgregor's 177, High Street.

Roslin, (Sir William Wallace,) by Loanhead, at 9, morning, from Waldie's, 1, North Bridge Street.

Seafield Baths' Coach, 11, forenoon, 1 and 4, afternoon, from Brown's, 2, Prince's Street.

St Andrew's Coach, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10, morning, from Star Hotel, 36, Prince's Street.

Stirling, (Royal Mail,) by Linlithgow and Falkirk, at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 8, morning, from Black Bull Inn, 1, Catherine Street.

Tranent Stage Coach, at 5, afternoon, from Herriot's, 195, High Street.

STEAM VESSELS ON THE FORTH.

For *London*, from Newhaven, calling off Berwick and Scarborough, The *Soho*, and *James Watt* Steam Packets sail (alternately) every Wednesday at 7, morning; The *City of Edinburgh*, and the *Tourist* Steam Packets, sail (alternately) every Saturday, at 7, morning.—Office Whale-brae, Newhaven.

For *Aberdeen*, from Newhaven, calling off Ely, Anstruther, Crail, Arbroath, Montrose, and Stonehaven, *Velocity*, Steam Yacht, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6, morning.—*Brilliant*, Steam Yacht, Mondays and Fridays, at 6, morning.

For *Stirling* and *Alloa*, from Trinity Chain Pier, calling off N. Queensferry, Limekilns, Bo'ness, Kincardine, and Cromby-Point, *Morning Star*, Steam Boat.—*Lady of the Lake*, Ditto, sail every day.

For *Grangemouth*, from Trinity Chain Pier, calling off N. Queensferry, Limekilns, Bo'ness, and Cromby-Point.—*Tug*, Steam Boat at 8, morning.

By *Kinghorn Ferry*, from Newhaven Pier, for Pettycur, Burntisland, and Aberdour, (West Passage;) for Pettycur, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, (East Passage.)—*Edinburgh Castle* and *Thane of Fife* Steam Boats, sail twice every day, alternately, and during the summer season three times a-day.

Coaches, from 25, Prince's Street, and Duty-House, North Bridge, (where correct information regarding the time of sailing may be had,) for Newhaven and Chain Pier, an hour before the Steam Vessels depart for London, and half an hour before those start for Aberdeen, Stirling, Grangemouth, Burntisland, &c.

ca 1700

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Stark, John

Picture of Edinburgh

Edinburgh 1825

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